CENSUS OF INDIA, 1891.

VOLUME XXIII.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.

REPORT

ON THE CENSUS OPERATIONS.

PART II.

(Chapters VII to XII.)

WITH APPENDIX.

BY

MIRZA MEHDY KHAN, A.R.S.M., F.G.S., M.R.A.S., &C.,

Provincial Superintendent of Census Operations.

BOMBAY:

PRINTED FOR HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S GOVERNMENT,

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1894.

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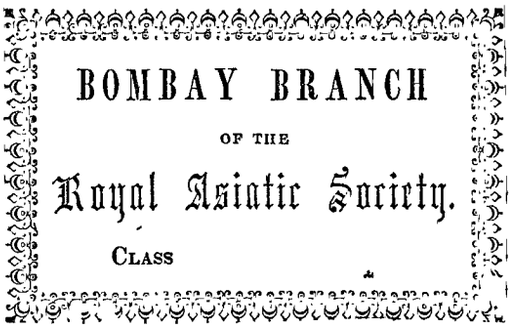

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CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

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CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

Section I.—PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

310.—Scope.—The statistics relating to the progress of education in this province, culled from the Census Schedules are necessarily of a vague character and comprise but a part of this vast and important subject. The Census Statistics of Education have been classified under the three categories of learning, literate and illiterate. From the following extracts from the instructions to enumerators at the Censuses of 1881 and 1891 it is evident that an improvement has been effected. One of the subjects put down for consideration at the Census Conference, Agra, was—A sub-division of Column 11 (instruction), showing the vernacular known or being learnt, also, whether a foreign current language, such as English, should be shown apart from the vernacular in a second sub-division. Again regarding the instructions relating to the entries in the schedule, the Imperial Census Commissioner, in the same document, thus wrote—"If the column for the entry of the degree of education be sub-divided, corresponding additions will necessarily have to be added to the instructions. Irrespective of the above modification, the rules as they stand are deficient in the following points noted by Provincial Superintendents, and improvements should be discussed. The entry of those "learning" was deficient in many cases by the omission of those who, though still under instruction, were able to read and write; and in some instances, the term "learning" was refused to those who were not attending Government Schools. The entry of "knowing" was applied in the north of India to those only who were acquainted with the Persian character, the rest being classed as illiterate. The use of abbreviations in the column was also productive of error in abstraction."

These misapprehensions in 1881 rendered the modifications in the instructions regarding the entry of literary attainments necessary.

"1881—Column 11—Against those under instruction write "is learning" (*sikhta*); against those not under instruction, but able to read and write, enter "knows" (*janta*); against those who cannot either read or write, or who can read but cannot write, or can sign but cannot read, write "does not know" (*nahin jánta*). Only those should be shown as able to read and write who can do both."

1891—Column 12. (*Instruction*).—"Enter in this column against each person, whether grown up, child or infant, either *learning*, *literate* or *illiterate*. Enter all those as *learning* who are under instruction, either at home or at school or college. Enter as *literate*, those who are able to both read and write any language, but are not under instruction as above. Enter as *illiterate* those who are not under

instruction, and who do not know how to both read and write, or *who can read but not write, or can sign their own name but not read.*

Column 13. (*Language known by literate*).—Enter here the language which those shown as *literate* in Column 12 can both read and write, and if a person knows how to read and write English, as well as a Vernacular, enter "English" also.

This column is to be left blank for those shown in Column 12 as learning or illiterate, and except when English is known, only one language should be entered, that best known.

The above quotations show the exact nature of the statistics relating to Education collected at this Census.*

311.—Education Tables.—The Education statistics are contained in Imperial Table IX and Supplementary Table C. The former shows the information by religion and age, and the latter, the literate in each caste, tribe or race, by language known. This abstraction of the Education statistics under these heads necessitated double labour, the work having been executed by a double set of clerks, but, with all that, it cannot be said that the results are satisfactory. For, it is evident, that when the age statistics themselves are unreliable, any information abstracted on the basis of age, must, in consequence, necessarily share the original drawback.

312.—Census Classification of Education.—The persons enumerated at the census were divided, as seen above, into the three classes of learner, literate and illiterate. This classification has not the recommendation of being clear. The school-boy in one of the lower forms is returned as "learning" while his classmate, who recently left school, is returned as literate. Again, the under-graduate at college is a learner, and the ignorant villager, who has just learnt to read and write his vernacular is literate. It will thus be seen that the very purpose with which this threefold classification is resorted to, is defeated. The strict meaning that should be assigned to the term 'learner' is, one who is learning to read and write his first language, for, 'literate' means one who knows to read and write. If we accept this signification of the term, it is evident that it can be applied only to the children in school for the first and perhaps the second year of their studies, after which they become literate, *i.e.*, become

*In the case of this province, Column 13 was omitted from the Enumeration Schedule. The reasons for adopting this modification are given in Chapter XII.

possessed of a knowledge to read and write. Under this connotation of the word, most of those, now returned as learners, will have to be transferred to the category of the literate; wherefore the first category, learning, becomes devoid of interest or usefulness.

The diversity that is found to exsit between the Census and the Departmental figures regarding instruction further proves the futility of any attempt being made at the periodical census-taking, to obtain a return of the learners. It, therefore, appears reasonable that the Census classification should be confined to the maintenance of only two heads under education, the literate and the illiterate, the small proportion of the real learners, returned as such, being relegated to the comprehensive class illiterate. The actual numbers of these latter may be easily ascertained by a reference to the Primary Education Statistics of the Department of Public Instruction.

313.—Comparison with Departmental Statistics for 1881.

The remarks made in the last paragraph are emphasized by the following statement in which the education statistics as returned at the Census of 1881, are compared with the figures furnished by the Department of Public Instruction as obtainable from the published report for 1881. We much regret our inability to institute a similar comparison of the figures for 1891 for the simple reason that no departmental report* for the latter year has yet been published :—

STATEMENT No. 172.

District.	Male pupils according to		Female pupils according to		Educational Department for Fasli 1293 (1883-84).	
	Census 1881.	Educational Department Fasli 1289 (1879-80).	Census 1881.	Educational Department Fasli 1289 (1879-80).	Male pupils.	Female pupils.
Bidar	4,890	527	2	.....	460	.....
Nander	2,520	668	.....	.....	658	.....
Naldrug	3,516	805	.....	.....	1,057	.....
Elgandal	6,471	391	71	30	456	.....
Indur	2,827	251	1	.....	259	.....
Medak	3,413	534	19	.....	543	9
Sirpur Tandur	424	.....	.....	.....	162	.....
Aurangabad	4,166	952	82	.....	1,149	.....
Parbhani	2,340	272	26	.....	375	.....
Birh	2,752	222	15	.....	418	.....
Warangal	3,946	370	17	.....	410	.....
Mahbubagar	3,926	380	49	.....	674	.....
Nalgonda	2,373	187	28	.....	227	.....
Gulburga	4,105	293	137	.....	409	.....
Lingsugur	2,544	296	5	.....	692	.....
Raichur	2,840	302	38	.....	321	.....
Shorapur	2,155	386	1	.....	.....	.....
Atraf-i-Balda ... ... City and Suburbs ...	11,241	1,454	875	.....	2,440	
Total	66,459	8,290	1,366	30	10,710	959

NOTE.—Fasli 1289 corresponds to October 1879—October 1880, *i. e.*, up to about four months *prior* to the Census Enumeration 1881.

* Since writing the above, information has been received from the department concerned, which is incorporated in the next succeeding paragraph.

It will be seen from the statement given above that the figures furnished by the Educational Department are 8,290 male pupils and 30 female pupils against 66,459 male and 1,366 female learners respectively, as returned at the Census of 1881. A reference was made to the Director of Public Instruction inviting his attention to this striking discrepancy, and, in reply, that officer states he is "unable to account for the discrepancies in the figures." He adds—"No proper statistics were compiled in those days in the Head Office, and no reliable records are therefere to be found previous to the date of the reorganisation.*" In a succeeding paragraph we shall discuss the causes of the discrepancy, to the best of our knowledge.

The first detailed report on Public Instruction, published by the Department, gives particulars and statistics for the years 1292 and 1293 Fasli (*i. e.*, 1882-83 and 1883-84). For the purpose of ensuring correct Departmental figures, those for 1293 Fasli (1883-84) as culled from this report are given side by side with the census figures for 1289 (1879-80), in the above statement. Even these, it will be noted, represent less than one-sixth the number of male pupils, though coming up very near to the number of female pupils as returned at the Census four years ago.

314.—Comparison with Departmental Statistics for 1891.—On a reference made to the Director of Public Instruction, information regarding the Departmental figures for 1891 for pupils was received which is compared in the following statement with our statistics :—

* The reorganisation took place in 1884.

STATEMENT No. 173.

Districts.	Males.										Females.									
	Hindus.		Mussulmans.		Christians.		Others.		Total.		Hindus.		Mussulmans.		Christians.		Others.		Total.	
	Census 1891.	Edl. Dept. 1299F.	Census 1891.	Edl. Dept. 1299F.	Census 1891.	Edl. Dept. 1299F.	Census 1891	Edl. Dept. 1299F.	Census 1891.	Edl. Dept. 1299F.	Census 1891.	Edl. Dept. 1299F.	Census 1891.	Edl. Dept. 1299F.	Census 1891.	Edl. Dept. 1299F.	Census 1891.	Edl. Dept. 1299F.	Census 1891.	Edl. Dept. 1299F.
City	837	818	2,533	1,472	1	457	6	611	3,377	3,358	16	676	290	341	...	179	1	53	307	1,249
Suburbs including Secunderabad ...	3,075		3,548		703		97		7,423		273		598		587		23		1,481	
Total City and Suburbs	3,912		6,081		704		103		10,800		289		888		587		24		1,788	
Atrafa-i-Balda	2,008	109	509	230	3	...	4	9	2,524	348	15	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	33	...
Mahbubnagar	3,598	1,142	849	1,108	14	...	1	158	4,462	2,408	95	126	58	193	14	...	...	4	167	323
Nalgonda	2,512	697	559	530	5	...	3	74	3,079	1,301	29	...	40	20	1	...	2	...	72	20
Warangal	3,644	1,026	852	725	28	...	16	276	4,540	2,027	55	137	145	315	7	...	...	10	207	462
Elgandal	3,906	1,481	568	964	49	43	2	160	4,525	2,648	58	...	9	...	4	...	...	...	71	...
Indur	3.181	479	697	678	2	...	27	206	3,907	1,363	22	...	17	...	1	...	2	...	42	...
Medak	2,345	637	853	1,160	7	6	11	312	3,216	2,115	15	...	47	163	1	...	...		63	163
Aurangabad	4,596	1,796	1,180	1,283	62	14	350	641	6,188	3,674	35	68	69	...	37	...	2	29	143	97
Birh	2,957	1,059	476	539	11	2	211	321	3,655	1,921	19	31	23	9	9	1	2	4	53	45
Nander	2,520	743	438	710	...	...	57	298	3,015	1,751	14	94	18	...	...	...	...	...	32	94
Naldrug	3,880	1,229	559	514	5	...	213	179	4,657	1,922	18	50	21	45	...	...	2	...	41	95
Bidar	4,468	839	1,028	947	...	...	52	254	5,548	2,040	35	30	82	157	...	...	1	5	118	192
Parbhani	3,014	795	579	698	3	...	138	484	3,734	1,977	7	...	11	...	1	...	...	...	19	...
Sirpur Tandur	515	111	114	202	...	...	10	33	639	346	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Gulbarga	3,381	822	856	639	7	...	53	222	4,297	1,683	19	62	50	193	3	...	...	2	72	257
Raichur	2,361	459	552	429	11	1	16	65	2,940	954	59	36	31	47	8	...	6	7	104	90
Lingsugur	4,031	877	604	615	10	...	38	140	4,683	1,632	107	...	47	...	5	...	1	...	160	...
Railways	23	...	28	...	36	...	3	...	90	...	2	...	3	...	42	...	4	...	51	...
Total.....	56,852	15,119	17,382	13,383	957	523	1,308	4,443	76,499	33,468	894	1,310	1,577	1,483	720	180	46	114	3 237	3,087

The two sets of figures for the total numbers of girls under instruction approach very near each other, being 3,237, according to the Census and 3,087 according to the Departmental figures. But in the case of male pupils the Departmental figures are less than half our figures. All the possible causes of this and the other discrepancies which this statement brings to light are dealt with in the next paragraph.

315 —Causes of discrepancy between the Census and Departmental Statistics.—In connection with the discrepancies noted in the last paragraph, it will be interesting to discuss the causes that have been in operation to bring about the diversity. It is needless to state that this diversity is one that is noted in almost every Indian Province. But while in the other Indian provinces, the statistics of the Educational Department show higher figures than the Census returns, the contrary is the case in Hyderabad. We shall, however, consider the causes adduced in the case of the former, as it is not improbable that the same causes may have been in operation in producing higher figures for the Educational Department than what they actually are. Education is still in a backward condition in these dominions. The assumption may therefore be reasonably made that the numerous malpractices that are complained of in the Bengal Census Report as being induced by the system of payment by results, by grants-in-aid to private institutions and by rewards, do not exist to any appreciable degree in these Dominions.

But there are other circumstances which are not absent in their operation from this Province. In many primary and Koran teaching schools, the pupils are only taught to read. These would not have come within the census signification of the term, learner, and would consequently have been omitted from our statistics, though they must have found a place in the Departmental figures. We have no means of ascertaining the numbers of such pupils. Otherwise we might have been in a position to show the true relation which the two sets of figures bear to each other, by deducting their number from the figures returned in the Educational Reports. Then, there are many urchins who are sent to school simply to keep them out of mischief. They attend seldom and learn little. But nevertheless, their numbers go to swell the Departmental figures.

We have next to take into consideration the tendency that seems to prevail to exaggerate the attendance at schools, by the schoolmasters. They are, in some instances, in the habit of bearing on their registers the names of pupils who have long since left school, or, perhaps, of imaginary pupils, simply to please their superiors, by showing a respectable strength. The standing orders of the Nizam's Educational Department have fixed a number of pupils (6), that is insisted on as the minimum to justify the continuance of a class. That this tendency to exaggerate

the number of pupils by the schoolmasters is not unknown to this Province and to the Department is proved by the following extract from the standing orders:—

"63. The Department deprecate the habit certain masters have of reducing their own income by paying fees for indigent children, with the object of maintaining a respectable number on the rolls. This has in some cases degenerated into inserting fictitious names and paying fees for such. Dismissal will follow any similar case in future"*

The wide extent of these dominions and the paucity of the number of schools, which places them very far apart from each other, thus adding to the difficulties of *efficient* supervision and inspection, coupled with the circumstance that the visits of the highly paid inspecting officers to these centres of mofussil education are, like angels' visits, few and far between, may be taken to mean but lax discipline at the best, and this cause must, therefore, be accepted as having materially had something to do with the discrepancy.

According to Mr. Gait, the Superintendent of Census Operations in Assam, the most probable explanation of the discrepancy is that "the enumeration put a somewhat strict interpretation on the expression 'learning,' and omitted from this category, the really illiterate children who attend school irregularly, are taught little, and learn less." Considering all the above circumstances, Mr. O'Donnel, the Bengal Census Superintendent, came to the conclusion that they "raise a presumption that the returns of the Educational Department, even when they accurately show the grand totals of boys attending school at some period of the year, include a very large proportion of children who are only nominally receiving education. If these temporary and mostly illiterate scholars were excluded, there is reason to think that there would be little discrepancy between the departmental and census statistics of education."

Having thus considered and commented upon the general causes that tend to increase the figures of the Department of Public Instruction, we may next proceed to ascertain the special causes, applicable to Hyderabad, which have brought about such a deficit in the Educational Department figures. These special causes may be thus summed up—(1) Private pupils, who were learning to read and write either in their own homes or in *pial* or private schools, not recognised by the Educational Department,—and such are not of rare existence even in the capital,—would naturally have been excluded from the Departmental returns; (2), the Government and aided,—or, to use a technical term,—"recognised," schools being very few and situated at great distances from each other, it is evident that the number of pupils attending private schools, which exist in almost every village, must be considerable and much larger than the grand total of pupils that are returned by the Department. These causes are enough to explain the deficiency noted in the preceding paragraphs.

* We wrote to the Educational Department with a view to find out whether any punishments were awarded under this section. In reply we were informed that there was only *one* case of such a malpractice that came within the knowledge of the Department, and that the offending Head Master of the Middle School was punished by transfer on reduced pay.

Section II.—EDUCATION STATISTICS.

316.—Discussion of Education Statistics.—We next proceed to discuss the figures as returned at the Census. The following statement gives the actual figures, taken from Table IX :—

STATEMENT No. 174.

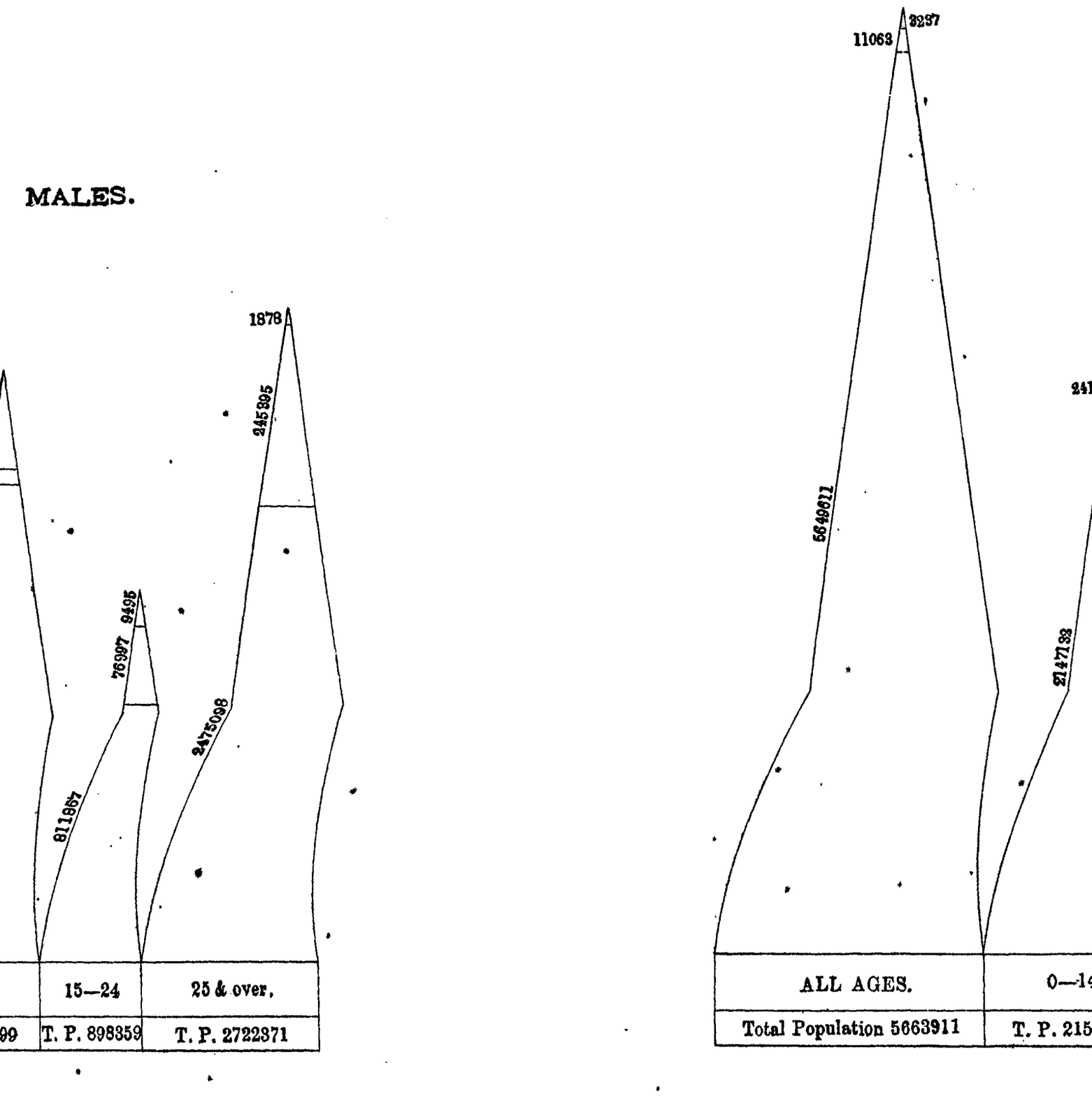
Category of Education.	Males.	Females.
Learning	76,499	3,237
Literate	343,441	11,063
Illiterate	5,451,255	5,646,690

317.—Distribution of 1,000 persons of each age, sex and religion among the categories of education.—Another method of looking at the above figures is to consider the distribution of 1,000 persons of each age period, sex and religion among the three categories of education namely, learning, literate, and illiterate, as depicted in the subjoined statement.

Diagram No. 15.

Illustrating the number of persons returned as Learning, Literate and Illite in each age period.

MALES.



LEARNING. LITERATE. ILLITERATE.

STATEMENT No. 175.

Distribution of 1,000 of each age, sex and religion among the categories of Education. [Para. 317.

Education.	All Ages,												0 to 14.										15 to 24.						25 and over.					
	Total including children below 5 years.						Total excluding children below 5 years.						Total including children below 5 years.						Total excluding children below 5 years.																	
	Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.			Males			Females.		
	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.
All Religions	13	59	928	1	2	997	15	68	917	1	2	997	29	9	962	1	1	998	46	15	939	2	2	996	11	86	903	...	3	997	1	90	909	1	2	997
Hindus	11	54	935	...	1	999	13	63	924	...	1	999	24	9	967	1	...	999	39	14	947	1	1	998	8	79	913	...	1	999	1	84	915	...	1	999
Mussulmans	30	81	889	3	6	991	35	93	872	3	7	990	67	12	921	7	3	990	105	19	876	11	5	984	32	114	854	1	11	988	2	121	877	1	7	992
Christians	82	530	388	82	332	586	92	594	314	96	392	514	233	109	658	184	335	480	366	171	463	291	532	177	41	755	204	30	338	632	4	681	315	3	324	673
Sikhs	51	331	618	1	8	991	56	362	582	1	9	990	186	80	784	2	1	997	201	117	682	2	3	995	52	403	545	...	15	985	8	431	561	...	10	990
Parsis	137	634	229	93	477	430	153	707	140	107	550	343	382	140	478	227	174	599	602	221	177	345	264	391	160	760	80	11	742	247	6	848	146	6	632	362
Jains	72	367	561	...	3	997	80	411	509	...	4	996	199	76	725	1	1	998	301	116	583	1	2	997	49	470	481	...	3	997	2	510	488	...	4	996
Gonds	1	1	998	...	...	1,000	1	1	998	...	...	1,000	2	...	998	..	...	1,000	2	...	998	...	..	1 000	1	2	997	...	...	1,000	1	1	998	...	..	1,000
Bhils	...	...	1,000	..	...	1 000	...	..	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	..	1,000	..	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	..	..	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000

In the above statement the proportions, including and excluding children under five years, are shown under all ages as well as in the first age period 0-14. It being evident that children under five must, from the nature of things, be necessarily illiterate, we shall ignore the proportions including them, and discuss only those where such children are excluded from consideration. Further, the Bhils are all illiterate, and the Gonds mostly so. These two communities also deserve no notice in consequence.

Thus, in all ages, the proportion of learning males is 15, and literate 68, the illiterate (917) making up 1,000. The proportion of learning males in Hindus is 13, and is the only one that falls below the proportion in all religions. The Mussulmans come immediately higher, with 35. The other religions exceed these proportions, with figures varying from 56 among the Sikhs to 153 among the Parsis. In the case of the literate males also, similar relative proportions prevail. The Hindus (63) alone fall short of the proportions in all religions (68). The other proportions vary from 93 among Mussulmans to 594 among Christians and 707 among Parsis. The reverse order is found in all the religions in the case of the illiterate, the Hindus leading with 924, or 7 more than the Province, and the Parsis coming last, with 140. These proportions require a word of explanation. The high proportions of learning and literate found among the Parsis is to be attributed to the fact that the majority of that community found in these Dominions are employed either in the service of Government or of private individuals, in positions that render a knowledge to read and write the *sine qua non*. Again, it is mostly the people that have learnt to read and write, and perhaps to keep accounts, who emigrate into these territories in search of means of livelihood. The next highest proportions in the learning and literate are found among Christians The followers of this religion of the European race are returned mostly as learning or literate, except a few privates in the Army and, perhaps, a few vagrants. The Christians of the Eurasian race also must have gone to swell the proportions under these two categories. But it is the Native Christians who form the bulk of this class, and who are but little removed from their Hindu brethren in the degree of their literacy, that appear to have helped to weigh down the Christians to the second place in the list. The Jains, in the next place, are mostly traders and money-lenders who have immigrated into the province. The nature of their profession necessitates a knowledge, however elementary, of the art of reading and writing, sufficient to obtain them a place in the category of the literate. The Sikhs are few in number, and the study of their sacred books written in Gurmukhi being open to all without distinction, they cultivate an acquaintance with that language both as regards reading and writing it. The Mussulman proportions are but slightly higher than the Hindu ones, and this excess should also be attributed to a reason similar to that adduced in the case of the Sikhs. Hinduism comprises within its bosom a variety of castes, ranging from the cultured Brah-

man, who bids fair to hold his own with the most literate class in the world, to the half savage Hinduized Bhil and Gond. In the case of the first three twice-born classes, education is a religious duty, and it is seldom that a member of one of these castes is found who is illiterate. But these castes form but a small minority of Hindus. In these Dominions even these castes do not appear to follow their religious injunction, as the Census figures show, for the literate and learning males form but 79 out of every thousand male Hindu inhabitants, which does not express the proportion of these three castes to the total Hindu population. The absence of facilities for education, such as public schools scattered over the whole kingdom, the urgent calls of the agricultural profession, which gives work to the overwhelming majority, and the indifference displayed by the educational authorities in developing and encouraging indigenous education must be taken to account for the backward state of education among Hindus and Mussulmans as proved by the Census Statistics.

In the case of females, the province under "all religions" shows but 1 learning, 2 literate and the remaining 997 illiterate. Among Hindus and Jains, the proportions of learning females are so small as to give no appreciable proportions per *mille*. The Sikhs show 1 learning and the Mussulmans 3, while the Parsis and Christians lead with 107 and 96 respectively. There is 1 literate Hindu, 4 Jain, 7 Mussulman and 9 Sikh females. The Christians show 390 and the Parsis 550. The latter communities, containing the largest numbers of learning and literate males, extend the benefits of education to the members of their fair sex also. The small numbers of female learning and literate under "all religions" prove the extremely backward condition of female education in these Dominions.

Turning our attention to the first age period 0-14, and leaving out of consideration children under five years of age, we find that the proportion of learning males under all religions is 46. It is only in the Hindus that a lower proportion (39) is met with. The other religions, except Bhils and Gonds, of course, show proportions varying from 105 under Mussulmans to 602 under Parsis. In the next category the proportions under "all religions" (15), Hindus (14) and Mussulmans (19) approach each other very nearly But in the other religions the proportions vary from 116 in Jains to 221 in Parsis. The illiterate proportions naturally show a reverse order, the Hindus coming first with 947 or 8 more than "all religions"; the lowest proportion (177) being furnished by the Parsis. It is thus seen that 947 Hindu boys, 876 Mussulman boys and 982 Sikh boys out of every thousand boys of each of these denominations under 15 years of age are illiterate, which shows that a very large proportion of the boys of the school-going age in these religions idle away their time or are engaged in helping their elders to earn their daily bread instead of legitimately utilizing their time in acquiring that instruction which is so essential for their future happiness, success in life and

comfort. This is indeed a very deplorable state of affairs, and the benign Government of His Highness the Nizam should take early steps in the Department of Public Instruction to remove this undoubted slur on its educational policy.

The state of education of the girls of this age period, as disclosed by the census figures, is more heart-rending. In a population of 1,000 girls under 15, of all religions, there are 2 learning, 2 literate and 996 illiterate! Among the Hindus, there is but 1 learning and but 1 literate! The Jains and Sikhs are no better. The Mussulmans show 11 learning and 5 literate. The Christians and Parsis come at the top, there being 291 learning and 32 literate in the former and 345 learning and 264 literate in the latter.

The males of the next age period, 15—24, of all religions, show 11 learning and 86 literate in a total of 1,000, the remaining 903 or nearly 90 per cent being illiterate. The Hindus fall below these proportions with 8 learning and 79 literate. The other religions show proportions ranging from 32 among Mussulmans to 160 among Parsis in the case of the learning, and from 114 to 760 among the same two communities respectively in the case of the literate. The illiterate proportions are, again, highest among Hindus (913) and Mussulmans (854). In the females of this age period, the proportions of the learning under all the religions, except Mussulmans, Christians and Parsis, are so inappreciable as to yield no figures relatively to a population of 1,000 of this age and sex. There are 30 learning females among Christians, 11 Parsis and but 1 Mussulman. The provincial proportions of literate under all religions and Jains are 3 each, while under Hindus it is only 1. The Mussulmans and Sikhs come next higher with 11 and 15 respectively, the Christians and Parsis heading the list with 338 in the former and 742 in the latter. The illiterate proportions in Hindus, Mussulmans, Sikhs and Jains exceed 95·5 per cent. in each.

Turning now to the last age period 25 and over, the proportions of learning are found nowhere to exceed 8 in the case of (Sikh) males and 6 in the case of (Parsi) females. The male literate proportions range from 84 in Hindus to ten times as much in Parsis (848), while similar proportions among females range from one in Hindus to 324 in Christians and 632 in Parsis. The provincial illiterate proportion in this age period exceeds 90 per cent in males and 99 per cent in females. In males the Hindus show 915, being closely followed by the Mussulmans, who show 877. The next lower proportions are found in the Jains (488) and Sikhs (561), while the lowest (146) is found in Parsis. Among females, the Hindus (999), Jains (996), Mussulmans (992), and Sikhs (990) show the highest illiterate proportions. The Christians show 673 and the Parsis the lowest (362).

318.—Comparison with 1881.—The subjoined statement compares the education statistics of the census of 1891 with those of the preceding one, and further exhibits the variation and the percentage.

STATEMENT No. 176.

Category of Education.	Males.				Females.				Category of Education.
	1891.	1881.	Difference.	Percentage.	1891.	1881.	Difference.	Percentage.	
Learning ...	76,499	66,459	+ 10,040	+ 15·1	3,237	1,366	+ 1,871	+ 137·0	Learning.
Literate ...	343,441	247,459	+ 95,982	+ 38·8	11,063	3,596	+ 7,467	+ 207·6	Literate.
Illiterate ...	5,451,255	4,688,219	+763,036	+ 16·3	5,646,690	4,838,495	+808,195	+ 16·7	Illiterate.

In the case of the learning, the males have increased by 10,040, giving a percentage increase of 15·1, while the females have increased by 1,871, or 137 per cent. The increase in the number of the learning males has not kept pace with the actual increase in the population of the Province. The actual number of learning females has increased from 1,366 in 1881 to 3,237 in 1891, giving a variation to the good of 1871, which is by no means a satisfactory progress in female education during a decade with an organised Department for the improvement of public instruction. The male literates, in the next place, have increased by 95,982 or 38·8 per cent. Taking into consideration the very backward condition of this Province with regard to education, and the vast potentialities awaiting development, it cannot be said that this increase is in any way satisfactory. In the case of females, the literates have risen by 7,467 or 207·6 per cent., which at all events compares favourably with the corresponding increase in males. The illiterate males and females have increased by 16·3 and 16·7 per cent., respectively. It is only by comparing this increase with the actual increase of population in each of the sexes for the whole Province that we shall be able to arrive at a correct estimate of the progress of education during the last decade. The increase in males and females for the Provincial population during the decade has already been found to be 17·41 and 16·93 respectively. These figures show that the progress of Education has been very small indeed.

319 —Distribution among districts.—In the following statement, 1,000 persons of each sex and religion are distributed among the three categories of education, in each district and division. The Bhils and Gonds are shown in a separate statement, as they are found only in three districts. In this statement also, the proportions, including and excluding children under five years of age, are separately shown. But, for reasons adduced in a previous paragraph, we shall discuss only the latter class of proportions.

STATEMENT

Districts.		All Religions.						Hindus.						Mussalmans.					
		Including Children.			Excluding Children.			Including Children.			Excluding Children.			Including Children.			Excluding Children.		
		Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.
Hyderabad	Males ...	54	192	754	58	210	732	33	187	780	35	203	762	69	194	737	75	213	712
	Females ...	5	12	983	6	13	981	1	3	996	1	3	996	8	17	975	8	19	973
Suburbs including Secunderabad.	Males ...	48	217	735	53	240	707	33	180	787	37	200	763	69	212	719	76	234	690
	Females ...	11	35	954	12	40	948	3	9	988	3	10	987	13	34	953	15	38	947
Total City and Suburbs ...	Males ...	50	210	740	55	231	714	33	182	785	36	201	763	69	205	726	76	225	699
	Females ...	9	28	963	10	32	958	3	8	990	3	8	989	11	26	963	12	29	959
Atraf-i-Balda	Males ...	13	71	916	15	81	904	11	69	920	13	79	908	23	84	893	26	95	879
	Females ...	...	2	998	...	2	998	...	9	999	...	2	998	1	3	996	1	4	995
Mahbubnagar	Males ...	13	64	923	15	75	910	12	63	925	14	74	912	31	73	896	36	85	879
	Females ...	1	2	997	1	2	997	...	2	998	...	2	998	2	3	995	2	4	994
Nalgonda	Males ...	10	51	939	11	61	928	8	49	943	10	58	932	35	94	871	41	108	851
	Females ...	...	1	999	...	2	998	...	1	999	...	1	999	3	3	994	3	4	993
Warangal	Males ...	10	56	934	12	65	923	9	53	938	10	62	928	38	96	866	44	109	847
	Females ...	1	1	998	1	2	997	...	1	999	...	1	999	7	8	985	8	10	982
Elgandal	Males ...	8	50	942	9	60	931	7	49	944	8	57	935	25	89	886	29	101	870
	Females ...	...	1	999	...	2	998	...	1	999	...	1	999	...	4	996	...	4	996
Indur	Males ...	13	53	935	14	61	925	11	51	938	13	59	928	28	64	908	32	74	898
	Females ...	...	1	999	..	1	999	...	1	999	...	1	999	1	1	998	1	2	997
Medak	Males ...	17	83	900	20	94	886	14	81	905	16	92	892	44	92	864	51	104	845
	Females ...	15	2	998	...	2	998	...	1	999	...	1	999	2	4	994	2	4	993
Aurangabad	Males ...	15	53	932	17	62	921	12	47	941	15	54	931	25	69	906	28	80	892
	Females ...	...	1	999	1	1	998	...	1	999	...	1	999	2	3	995	2	4	994
Birh...	Males ...	11	48	941	13	56	931	10	44	946	11	52	937	18	52	930	21	60	919
	Females ...	...	1	999	...	1	999	...	1	999	...	...	1000	1	3	996	1	4	995
Nander	Males ...	9	40	951	11	47	942	9	39	952	10	46	944	15	40	945	18	46	936
	Females ...	...	1	999	...	1	999	...	1	999	..	1	999	1	4	995	1	4	995
Naldrug	Males ...	14	48	938	17	57	926	13	47	940	15	56	929	19	38	943	22	44	934
	Females ...	...	...	1000	...	1	999	...	...	1000	...	...	1000	1	1	998	1	1	998
Bidar	Males ...	12	46	942	14	53	933	11	47	942	13	54	933	18	38	944	20	44	936
	Females ...	...	...	1000	...	1	999	...	...	1000	...	...	1000	2	1	997	2	1	997
Parbhani	Males ..	9	42	949	11	48	941	8	39	953	9	46	945	17	44	939	20	51	929
	Females ...	...	...	1000	...	...	1000	...	...	1000	...	...	1000	...	1	999	...	1	999
Sirpur Tandur	Males ...	6	24	970	6	28	966	5	26	969	6	31	963	23	51	926	26	59	915
	Females ...	...	...	1000	...	...	1000	...	...	1000	...	...	1000	...	1	999	...	1	999
Gulbarga	Males ...	13	53	934	15	62	923	12	54	934	14	64	922	18	40	942	21	46	933
	Females ...	...	1	999	...	1	999	...	...	1000	...	...	1000	1	1	998	1	2	997
Raichur	Males ...	11	61	928	14	72	914	10	60	930	12	72	916	21	61	918	25	72	903
	Females ...	...	2	998	..	2	998	...	...	999	...	2	998	1	3	996	2	3	995
Lingsugur	Males ...	15	61	924	18	73	909	14	61	925	17	73	910	19	51	930	23	60	917
	Females ...	1	1	998	1	1	998	...	1	999	...	1	999	2	3	995	2	3	995
Linguistic Divisions, Telingana.	Males ...	14	71	915	17	82	901	11	62	927	12	73	915	45	127	828	51	144	805
	Females ...	1	4	995	1	4	995	...	2	998	...	2	998	5	12	983	6	14	980
Mahratwara	Males ...	11	46	943	13	53	934	10	43	947	12	50	938	19	47	934	22	55	923
	Females ...	...	1	999	...	1	999	...	...	1000	...	...	1000	1	2	997	1	3	996
Karnatic	Males ...	13	58	929	16	69	915	12	58	930	15	69	916	19	48	933	22	57	921
	Females ...	...	1	999	1	1	998	...	1	999	...	1	999	1	2	997	2	2	996
Political Divisions, Northern.	Males ...	11	51	938	12	60	928	10	51	939	11	59	930	25	60	915	29	69	902
	Females ..	...	1	999	...	1	999	...	1	999	...	1	999	1	2	997	2	2	996
Eastern	Males ...	11	57	932	13	67	920	9	55	936	11	65	924	34	86	880	39	99	862
	Females ...	...	2	998	...	2	998	...	1	999	...	2	998	4	5	991	4	6	990
Western	Males ..	11	46	943	13	53	934	10	42	948	12	49	939	19	54	927	22	62	916
	Females ...	...	1	999	...	1	999	...	...	1000	...	..	1000	...	3	997	1	3	996
Southern	Males ...	14	55	931	66	16	918	13	55	932	15	65	920	19	46	935	22	54	924
	Females ...	...	1	999	...	1	999	...	1	999	...	1	999	1	2	997	2	2	996
Atraf-i-Balda	Males ..	32	148	825	36	161	803	20	114	868	23	129	848	60	180	760	66	200	734
	Females ...	5	15	980	6	18	977	1	4	995	1	4	995	9	22	969	9	25	966
Province	Males ...	13	59	928	15	68	917	11	54	935	13	68	924	30	81	889	35	93	872
	Females ...	1	2	997	1	2	997	...	1	999	...	1	999	3	6	991	3	7	990

No. 177.

Christians.						Jains.						Parsis.						Sikhs.					
Including Children.			Excluding Children.			Including Children.			Excluding Children.			Including Children.			Excluding Children.			Including Children.			Excluding Children.		
Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.
37	556	407	40	600	360	77	615	308	78	625	297	...	1000	...	...	1000	...	34	414	552	37	444	519
...	235	765	...	250	750	37	37	926	43	44	913	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	133	867	...	148	852
86	628	286	95	692	218	40	813	147	41	836	123	153	658	189	169	722	109	98	412	490	100	425	475
104	434	462	120	502	378	...	28	972	...	29	971	90	488	422	106	572	322	...	12	988	...	14	986
86	628	486	95	691	214	57	721	222	59	737	204	153	659	188	168	723	109	93	412	495	96	426	478
103	434	463	120	501	379	16	32	952	18	35	947	90	488	422	106	572	322	...	26	974	...	28	972
14	111	875	16	127	857	61	572	367	70	651	279	...	...	1000	...	...	1000	7	399	594	7	429	564
...	47	953	...	57	943	...	...	1000	...	...	1000	...	...	1000	...	...	1000	...	18	982	...	20	980
209	299	492	259	370	371	...	500	500	...	500	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	375	604	23	409	568
259	204	537	304	239	457	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1000	...	...	1000
68	233	699	77	261	662	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	750	250	...	750	250	48	413	539	52	448	500
16	65	919	23	93	884	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	111	778	111	111	778	21	21	958	25	25	950
35	180	785	42	215	743	...	1000	...	...	1000	...	72	714	214	77	769	154	87	478	435	96	527	377
10	74	916	12	89	899	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	667	333	...	727	273	...	...	1000	...	...	1000
402	377	221	467	438	95	...	143	857	...	143	857	...	1000	...	...	1000	...	11	275	714	13	312	675
56	380	564	67	450	483	...	...	1000	...	...	1000	...	1000	...	...	1000	...	...	13	987	...	15	985
91	545	364	111	667	222	33	574	393	33	574	393	...	1000	...	...	1000	...	59	388	553	64	419	517
56	333	611	71	429	500	...	...	1000	...	...	1000	400	400	200	500	500	...	...	7	993	...	8	992
132	453	415	156	533	311	104	479	417	125	575	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	529	421	54	571	375
19	208	773	22	945	733	...	...	1000	...	..	1000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	978	...	26	974
65	226	709	77	268	655	79	408	513	89	455	456	133	632	235	148	704	148	118	294	588	136	340	524
38	83	879	47	101	852	...	2	998	...	2	998	32	565	403	36	625	339	...	...	1000	...	...	1000
128	407	465	149	473	378	90	431	479	101	489	410	273	636	91	273	636	91	62	146	792	68	163	769
145	161	694	173	192	635	...	4	996	...	5	995	250	375	375	250	375	375	...	...	1000	...	...	1000
...	1000	...	...	1000	...	65	385	550	73	439	488	167	833	...	167	833	...	38	228	734	48	255	702
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1000	..	...	1000	...	1000	...	...	1000	...	...	...	1000	...	...	1000
47	103	850	57	125	818	90	342	568	104	394	502	...	1000	...	...	1000	...	...	1000	...	...	1000	...
...	38	962	...	50	950	1	2	997	1	3	996	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1000	...	...	1000
...	500	500	...	545	455	53	289	658	65	325	610	500	500	...	...	500	500	34	138	833	40	160	800
...	333	667	...	429	571	1	...	999	2	...	998	...	1000	...	...	1000	...	...	...	1000	...	...	1000
73	585	342	79	632	289	46	263	691	51	293	656	167	250	583	182	273	545	20	318	662	21	343	636
38	154	808	43	174	783	...	4	996	...	4	996	...	500	500	...	667	333	...	9	991	...	11	989
...	...	...	...	...	...	23	55	922	26	60	914	...	...	1000	...	...	1000	...	...	1000	...	...	1000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1000	..	...	1000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1000	...	...	1000
47	333	620	56	400	544	63	294	643	70	329	601	23	512	465	28	629	343	...	200	800	...	250	750
22	146	832	27	180	793	...	5	995	...	6	994	...	174	826	...	211	789	...	...	1000	...	...	1000
62	565	373	69	629	302	78	633	289	81	659	260	500	350	350	375	438	187	...	...	1000	...	...	1000
51	386	563	58	449	493	...	15	985	...	17	983	428	286	286	461	308	231	...	...	1000	...	...	1000
49	271	680	56	307	637	761	504	435	65	543	392	125	500	375	167	667	166	...	333	667	...	333	667
26	108	866	30	124	846	...	...	1000	...	...	1000	200	400	400	250	500	250	...	...	1000	...	...	1000
85	569	346	95	632	273	58	617	325	61	613	286	144	663	193	158	725	117	58	404	538	62	435	503
90	377	533	105	439	456	4	9	987	5	9	986	92	482	426	107	560	333	...	15	985	...	16	983
67	244	689	79	289	632	73	356	571	82	401	517	146	627	227	157	676	167	44	241	715	49	270	681
40	86	874	49	106	845	...	3	997	...	3	997	47	548	405	54	613	333	...	1	999	...	1	999
53	387	560	60	443	497	64	403	533	69	442	489	113	465	422	140	579	281	...	182	818	...	222	778
33	208	759	39	245	716	...	4	996	..	5	995	167	238	595	194	278	528	...	...	1000	...	...	1000
278	421	301	324	492	184	54	285	661	60	318	622	143	714	143	143	714	143	41	357	602	45	395	560
40	311	649	48	373	579	1	...	999	1	...	999	286	571	143	167	833	...	...	11	989	...	12	988
50	193	757	60	229	711	...	667	333	...	667	333	62	719	219	67	767	166	68	445	489	78	488	434
27	82	891	33	100	867	...	..	...	...	...	...	48	428	524	50	450	500	5	5	990	6	6	988
70	255	675	83	301	616	71	370	559	80	414	506	155	598	247	168	652	180	46	246	708	51	274	675
44	89	867	54	109	837	...	3	997	...	3	997	48	542	410	54	608	338	...	1	999	...	1	999
52	339	609	60	392	548	79	367	554	90	414	496	99	531	370	119	642	239	...	400	600	...	462	538
27	178	795	32	214	754	1	3	996	1	3	996	167	238	595	194	278	528	..	...	1000	...	...	1000
84	614	302	94	676	230	58	683	259	61	717	222	153	655	192	167	719	114	70	409	521	73	427	500
99	419	482	115	485	400	9	19	972	10	21	969	90	486	424	105	570	325	...	24	976	...	26	974
82	530	388	92	594	314	72	367	561	80	411	509	137	634	229	153	707	140	51	331	618	56	362	582
82	332	586	96	390	514	...	3	927	...	4	996	93	477	430	107	550	343	1	8	991	1	9	990

The proportions of learning and literate males of all religions in the city are 58 and 210, and in the suburbs, 53 and 240, giving an average for both of 55 and 231 against 15 and 68 respectively for the whole Province. The cause of the city and the suburbs showing such high proportions in the learning and the literate in all the religions taken collectively and individually is obvious. In the districts the proportions of the learning range from 20 in Medak to 6 in Sirpur Tandur. There are only four districts that show higher proportions than the province in this category of education and three districts that show proportions similar to the provincial. In the divisions, the highest proportion (36) is found in Atraf-i-Balda followed by 17 in Telingana, and the lowest (12) in the Northern division. Medak and Sirpur Tandur again appear at the extremes in the case of the literate with proportions of 94 and 28 respectively. The provincial proportion (63) is exceeded in five districts, in Telingana and the Karnatic and in Atraf-i-Balda. The lowest proportion of illiterate (714) is found in the capital preceded by Medak (886). None of he other districts show illiterate proportions less than 90 per cent. the highest proportion (966) being furnished by Sirpur Tandur, apparently the most backward of the districts so far as education goes. Among the divisions it is only Atraf-i-Balda that shows (803) less than 90 per cent, while all the other divisions show illiterate proportions exceeding 90 per cent, Mahratwara and the Western division coming at the top with 934 in each.

In the case of females, the suburbs possess the highest proportion of learning (12), followed by the city (6), giving a total of 10 for the capital, against 1 for the province and for each of the districts of Mahbubnagar, Warangal, Aurangabad and Lingsugur. These are the only districts that show any proportions at all under this category. Among the divisions, Atraf-i-Balda shows 5, Telingana and Karnatic 1 each, and the rest *nil*. In the next category, the city shows 13 and the suburbs 40, giving a total of 32 against the provincial 2. The highest proportion in the districts is 2, which is found in each of seven districts, followed by 1, which is observed in each of eight districts, Parbhani and Sirpur Tandur coming last with no appreciable proportions. Atraf-i-Balda has 18, Telingana 4, the Eastern division 2, and the rest of the divisions 1 each. Two districts Parbhani and Sirpur Tandur return all their females as illiterate. Six districts return 999 illiterate females seven districts 998 each, and the remaining two districts 997 each, which last is also the provincial proportion. Four of the divisions return 999 illiterate females each, two 998 each, Telingana returns 995, and Atraf-i-Balda, by virtue of its including the capital, returns 977.

Turning to the proportions in the Hindu religion, we find that the city and the suburbs come highest in the proportions of their learning and literate males. There are 35 learning and 203 literate males in the city, and 37 and 200 respectively in the suburbs. The provincial proportion of learning (13),

Diagram No. 16.

Illustrating the number of persons returned as **Learning**, *Literate and Illeterate in each religion.*

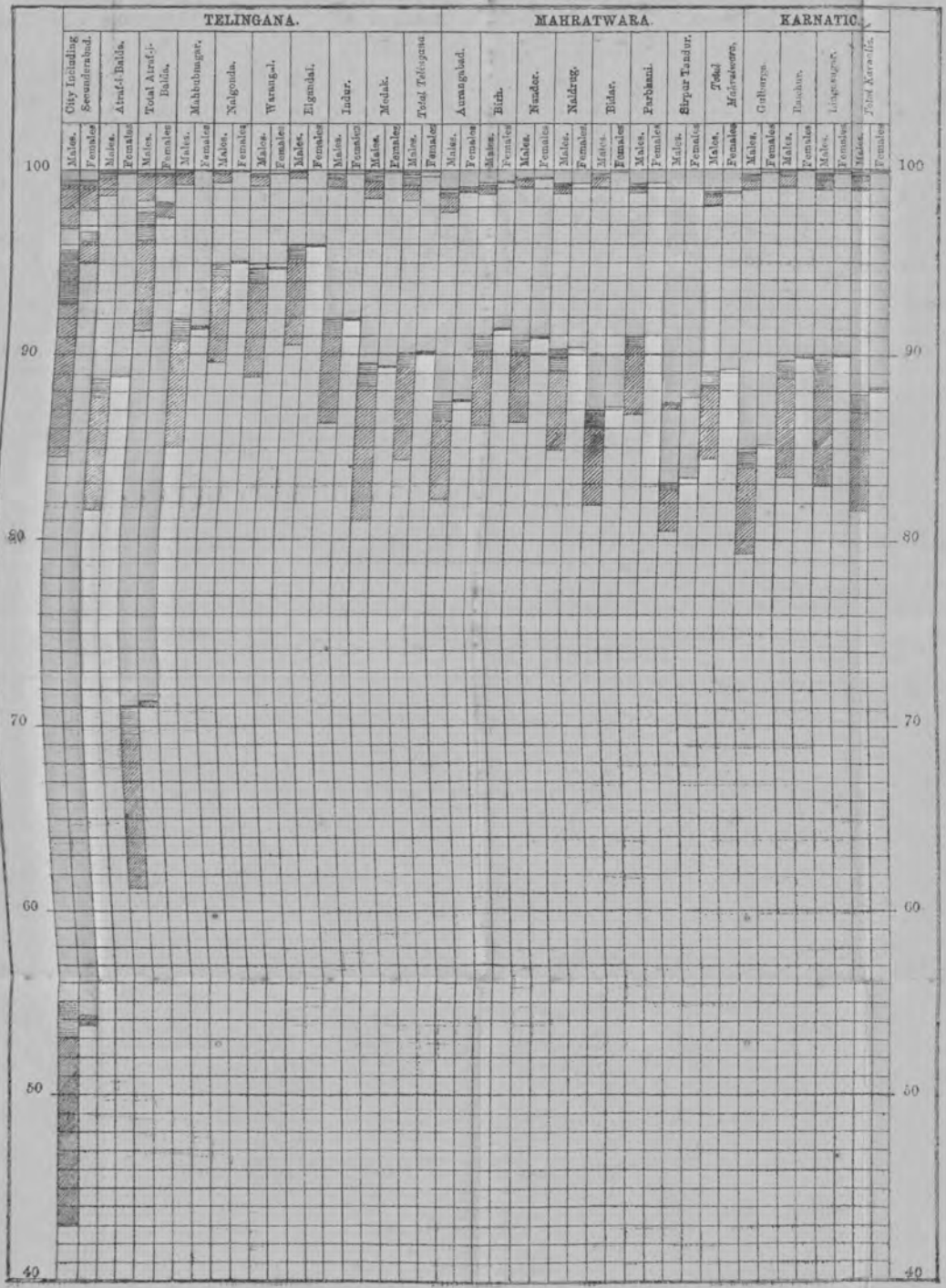
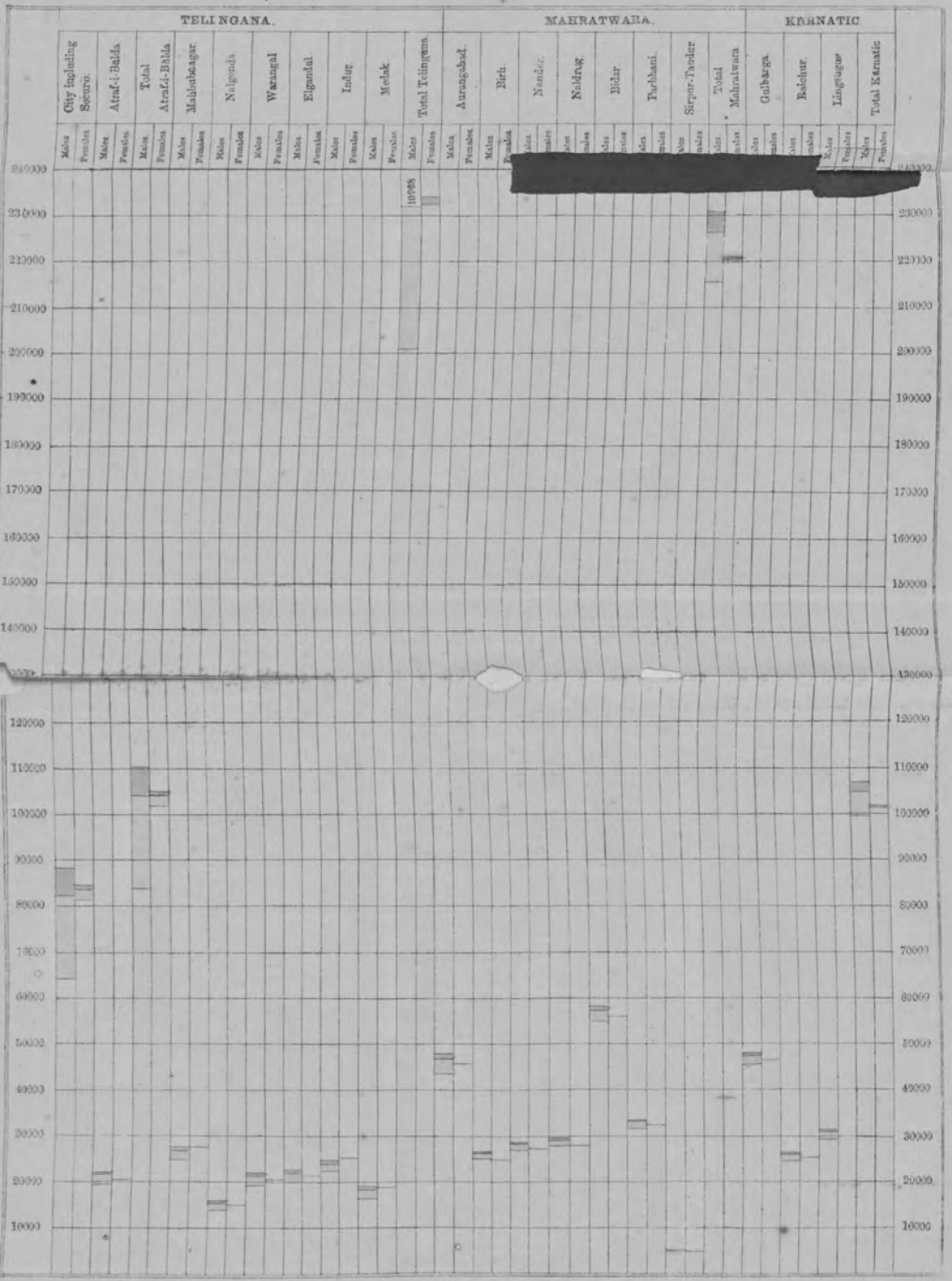


Diagram No. 17.

Illustrating the Number of persons returned as Learning, Literate and Illiterate in ISLAM.



is exceeded in 6 districts, the highest excess being found in Lingsugur (17). Sirpur Tandur shows the lowest proportion (6). Atraf-i-Balda has the highest proportion among divisions, namely 23, followed by the Karnatic and Southern divisions with 15 each. The other divisions show proportions less than the province. Medak comes first among the districts with 92 male literates, followed by five other districts with proportions in excess of the province. Sirpur Tandur again appears at the bottom, as it does in the case of every other religion and sex except Mussulman males, the last but one place being occupied by Nander and Parbhani with 46 each. Atraf-i-Balda comes first with 129, followed by Telingana (73), Karnatic (69) and the Eastern and Southern divisions (65 each); these being the only divisions that exceed the provincial proportion. The order of the districts and divisions in the case of the illiterate is necessarily reversed. With the exception of Medak (892) among districts and Atraf-i-Balda (848) among divisions, all the other districts and divisions show over 90 per cent illiterates, the provincial average being 924.

In the case of the Hindus it is only in the capital that any learning females are found, there being 1 in the city and 3 in the suburbs, and none in the districts or divisions except Atraf-i-Balda (1). The province consequently shows no figures in this category. There are 3 and 10 literate females in the city and the suburbs respectively, two literate females in each of three districts, one in each of eight districts and none in six. Two of the divisions show no figures under this category, 3 show one each, 2 show 2 each, and Atrafi-Balda, the highest proportion (4). The provincial proportion of illiterate Hindu females is 999. There are six districts which return all their females as illiterate, eight districts that return 999 illiterate, and the remaining three 998 each. Among the divisions, Atraf-i-Balda returns the lowest proportion (995), Telingana and the Eastern division coming next higher with 993 each. Three of the remaining divisions show 999 each and the other two return all their females as illiterate.

The proportions of learning Mussulman males in the city and the suburbs are 75 and 76 respectively, proportions that are slightly more than double the provincial. There only four districts that show excess over the provincial proportion, namely Medak (51), Warangal (44), Nalgonda (41) and Mahbubnagar (36). The proportions in the other districts range between 32 in Indur and 18 in Nander. Atraf-i-Balda (66), Telingana (54), and the Eastern (39) are the only divisions that show higher proportions than the province. The city shows 213 literate Mussulman males and the suburbs 234, giving a total for the capital of 225, which is also more than double the average provincial proportion (98). Five districts also exceed the latter proportion, the highest excess being found in Warangal (109), followed by Nalgonda

(108). The proportions in the other districts vary from 85 in Mahbubnagar to 44 in each of the districts of Naldrug and Bidar. Among the divisions Atraf-i-Balda (200), Telingana (144), and the Eastern (99) alone exceed the Province, the lowest proportion being furnished by the Southern Division (54). The highest illiterate proportion (936) is found in each of two districts, Nander and Bidar. There are thirteen districts which show higher proportions of illiterate males than the province (872), ranging from the above noted proportion to 879 in each of the districts of Atraf-i-Balda and Mahbubnagar. Medak shows the least proportion (845). Among the divisions, Atraf-i-Balda has the lowest proportion (734) preceded by Telingana (805) and the Eastern division (862). All the other divisions show proportions exceeding 90 per cent.

Among Mussulman females, also the proportions of learning are nowhere conspicuous, the highest proportions being as usual found in the city (8) and the suburbs (15), giving an average of 12 for the capital. The proportions in the districts range from 8 in Warangal to 1 in each of six districts, the provincial proportion being 3. There are three districts, Elgandal, Parbhani and Indur, which show no proportions under this category. The proportions in the divisions range from 9 and 6 in Atraf-i-Balda and Telingana respectively to unity in each of the Mahratwara and Western divisions. The highest proportions of literate females are also furnished by the city (19) and the suburbs (38), giving an average of 29 for the capital. Warangal again comes first among the district with 10 literate females. The other districts show proportions ranging from 4 to 1 against the Provincial proportion of 7. Among the divisions, Atraf-i-Balda (25) and Telingana (14) alone exceed the proportion of the Province. The illiterate proportion in the city and the suburbs as well as in the districts and divisions, nowhere falls below 947, reaching in the case of Parbhani and Sirpur Tandur to so high a figure as 999.

The proportions of learning Christian males in the city (40) and the suburbs (95), giving an average of 95 for the capital, are not far removed from the Provincial proportion (92). This is very much exceeded in the districts, among which Elgandal comes first with 467, Mahbubnagar, Medak and Birh following with 259, 156 and 149 respectively. The high proportions in these districts do not affect the Provincial proportion to any appreciable extent, and knowing that the Christian population is not strong, it is easy to see that they are not due to any extraordinary progress in education as compared with the other districts. The Northern division is the only one that shows an abnormally high proportion (324). In the case of the literate males, the city (600) and the suburbs (692) come highest. The extreme diversity found in the proportions furnished by the districts, ranging as they do from 127 in Atraf-i-Balda to 1,000 in Nander, must also be attributed to the paucity of the numbers of the

followers of this religion in the districts. Telingana (632) and Atraf-i-Balda (676) are the only divisions that show excess over the Provincial proportion (594) in this category. The Provincial Christian illiterate male proportion (314) is exceeded in the city (360), but not in the suburbs (213), nor in the capital (214). The districts and divisions show wide variations in their figures, for the reason already noted. The female proportion of learning for the whole Province is 96, while for the capital it is 120. Mahbubnagar (304) and Birh (173) are the only districts that show any excess over the Province. The proportions in the other districts are very low, being *nil* in some of them. Telingana (105) and Atrafi-Balda (115) alone rise above the Province.

The distribution of the Jain, Parsi and Sikh population among the districts as depicted in statement No. 69, in the Chapter on Religions, shows that the majority of the Parsis are massed in the capital and that the followers of the other two religions are scattered about in no uniform proportions. We shall therefore content ourselves with a discussion of the proportions in the city and the suburbs.

The Jain proportions of learning males are 78 and 41 in the city and the suburbs respectively, against 80 for the Province. The literates bear a ratio of 625 in the city and 836 in the suburbs to 1,000 males, as against 411 for the Province. There are 204 illiterates in the capital, against 509 for the Province. In the case of females, there are 43 learning in the city and none in the suburbs, and 44 and 29 literates respectively in each of these localities. The majority of women, nowhere less than 91 per cent, are returned as illiterate.

Only one Parsi male was returned in the city, and from the proportion given in the statement, it is evident that he is literate. In the suburbs where the majority of the Parsis are to be found, there are 169 learning, 722 literate and 109 illiterate males of this community against 153, 707, and 140 of their respective categories in the Province. The resemblance of these two sets of figures further shows how much the proportions in the suburbs have had in influencing the Provincial figures. The same remark holds good in the case of the female proportions.

Lastly, we come to the Sikhs. There are 37 learning males in the city and 100 in the suburbs, giving an average of 96 for the capital against 56 for the Province. Again, the capital shows 426 literate Sikh males to 362 in the Province, while in the case of the illiterate, the Province has 582 to 478 of the same category in the capital. The female proportions in the capital approach those in the Province nearer than the male. The slight differences that are seen to exist between the proportions in the capital and in the Province in the case

of the Sikhs and Jains is no doubt attributable to the influence their brethren distributed among the various districts must have exercised in moulding the proportions in the latter.

As the Bhils and Gonds are found only in a few of the districts of His Highness the Nizam's Dominions, the following statement is separately given, depicting their distribution :—

STATEMENT No. 178

Districts and Divisions.		Gonds.						Bhils.					
		Including children.			Excluding children.			Including children.			Excluding children.		
		Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.
Indur	M.	29	18	953	34	21	945	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F.	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nander	M.	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F.	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sirpur Tandur	M.	1	...	999	1	...	999	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000
	F.	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000
Telingana	M.	29	18	953	34	21	945	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F.	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mahratwara	M.	1	...	999	1	...	999	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000
	F.	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000
Northern	M.	1	1	998	1	1	998	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000
	F.	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000
Western	M.	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F.	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Province	M.	1	1	998	1	1	998	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000
	F.	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000

It is seen from the above statement that all the Gonds of the Nander District, and all the Bhils of both sexes are illiterate. There are 34 learning and 21 literate Gonds in Indur, and but one learning Gond in Sirpur Tandur. The rest of the Gonds in both these latter districts have all been returned as illiterate. It is thus evident that these forest tribes have not taken kindly to education. In order

to bring them within the pale of village society and to improve their present extremely backward condition, it is advisable that special steps should be early taken for their advancement.*

320.—Average number of persons among whom is found either a literate or learner.—In the following statement is depicted the average number of persons in each sex, religion and district among whom is found either a literate or learner. It will be remarked that the Bhils are not shown in this statement. The reason is that, as we have already seen, all the Bhils are illiterate. In the discussion of this statement also we shall, as before, deal only with the figures excluding children under 5 years of age.

* Since writing the above the Provincial Superintendent has learned with great pleasure that His Excellency the Minister has issued orders, in the Revenue Department, to submit proposals on this behalf.

Para. 320.] Average number of persons among whom is found either a literate or learner. [Education.

STATEMENT

	All Religions.				Hindus.				Mussulmans.			
	Including children.		Excluding children.		Including children.		Excluding children.		Including children.		Excluding children.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
City	4	59	4	54	5	266	4	242	4	4	3	38
Suburbs including Secunderabad	4	22	3	19	5	84	4	75	4	21	3	19
Total ...	4	27	3	24	5	99	4	88	4	27	3	25
Atraf-i-Balda	12	547	10	468	12	674	11	576	9	245	8	212
Mahbubnagar	13	396	11	331	13	458	11	382	10	187	8	159
Nalgonda	16	726	14	597	18	894	15	734	8	173	7	146
Warangal	15	465	13	388	16	772	14	643	7	65	7	56
Elgandal	17	754	15	628	18	867	15	721	9	258	8	221
Indur	15	1,287	13	1,111	16	1,636	14	1,411	11	452	9	397
Medak	10	576	9	500	11	908	9	789	7	155	6	136
Aurangabad	15	703	13	594	17	1,869	15	1,576	11	203	9	173
Birh	17	1,204	15	1,010	18	2,413	16	2,023	14	227	12	191
Nander	20	1,240	17	1,046	21	2,103	18	1,773	18	235	16	200
Naldrug	16	2,062	14	1,712	17	3,338	14	2,769	18	495	15	416
Bidar	17	1,589	15	1,347	17	2,960	15	2,509	18	391	16	332
Parbhani	20	2,547	17	2,123	21	3,950	18	3,287	10	776	14	654
Sirpur Tandur	34	6,378	29	5,316	32	6,837	27	4,993	14	1,647	12	1,399
Gulbarga	15	1,258	13	1,055	15	2,544	13	2,133	17	401	16	336
Raichur	14	503	12	413	15	700	13	574	12	261	10	215
Lingsugur	13	681	11	566	13	929	11	773	14	241	12	200
Linguistic Divisions.												
Telingana	12	222	10	188	14	588	12	496	6	59	5	52
Mahratwara	18	1,357	15	1,139	19	2,683	16	2,252	15	315	13	267
Karnatic	14	729	12	606	14	1,064	12	884	15	301	13	251
Political Divisions.												
Northern	16	1,017	14	862	17	1,329	14	1,125	12	311	10	267
Eastern	15	489	13	407	16	659	13	547	8	115	7	98
Western	18	1,145	15	962	19	2,402	16	2,015	14	264	12	224
Southern	15	879	12	731	15	1,304	12	1,082	15	329	13	275
Atraf-i-Balda	6	50	5	44	7	207	7	180	4	33	4	30
Total for the Province	14	396	12	333	15	953	13	800	9	111	8	95

Note.—Atraf-i-Balda Division includes the City and the suburbs, but the proportions

No. 179.

Christians.				Parsis.				Jains.				Sikhs.				Gonds.			
Including Children.		Excluding Children.		Including Children.		Excluding Children.		Including Children.		Excluding Children.		Including Children.		Excluding Children.		Including Children.		Excluding Children.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
2	4	1	4	1	...	1	...	1	13	1	11	2	7	2	7	...	...	...	...
1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	36	1	34	2	80	2	73	...	...	...	...
1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	21	1	19	2	39	2	35	...	...	...	...
8	21	7	18	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	55	2	50	...	...	...	...
2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
3	12	3	9	1	4	1	4	...	...	...	...	2	24	2	20	...	...	...	...
5	12	4	10	1	2	1	1	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	7	...	7	...	3	76	3	66	...	...	...	...
2	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	...	2	...	2	133	2	122	21	...	18	...
2	4	1	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	46	2	39	...	...	...	...
3	8	3	7	1	2	1	2	2	492	2	423	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
2	3	2	3	1	2	1	2	2	239	2	202	5	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	2	...	2	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
7	27	5	20	1	...	1	...	2	301	2	256	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
2	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	3	751	3	645	6	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
2	5	1	5	2	2	2	2	3	260	3	227	3	107	3	94	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	1105	13756	939	11292
3	6	2	5	2	6	2	5	3	186	3	163	5	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	66	1	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	8	3	7	2	2	1	1	2	...	2	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
2	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	78	1	71	2	64	2	57	21	...	18	...
3	8	3	6	1	2	1	2	2	347	2	298	4	977	3	851	1105	13758	939	11293
2	4	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	239	2	208	5	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
1	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	998	3	858	3	93	2	83	563	14021	479	11511
4	9	3	7	1	2	1	2	2	...	2	...	2	97	2	86	...	...	...	...
3	7	3	6	1	2	1	2	2	339	2	292	3	927	3	806	...	...	...	...
3	5	2	4	2	2	1	2	2	275	2	236	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	36	1	33	2	42	2	39	...	...	...	...
2	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	314	2	270	3	116	2	102	563	14023	478	11512

shown in the Atraf-i-Balda district exclude the latter

In the city, taking the figures under all religions, it is seen that 1 in 4 males is literate, while the same proportion in the suburbs is 1 in 3. The provincial average is 1 in 12. Thus there are relatively three times as many literate or learning in the city and four times as many in the suburbs as there are in the whole province. Medak comes next with 1 in 9. The averages in the other districts vary from 1 in 10 in Atraf-i-Balda to 1 in 29 in Sirpur Tandur. Among the divisions, Atraf-i-Balda comes first with 1 in 5, Telingana following with 1 in 10. The other divisions show averages either on a par with, or higher than, the province. In the case of females, the proportion of learning or literate in the province is 1 in 333. In the city, the proportion is 1 in 54 and in the suburbs 1 in 19, giving a total average of 1 in 24 for the capital. In the districts the average varies from 1 in 331 in Mahbubnagar to 1 in 5,316 in Sirpur Tandur. The averages in the districts of Mahbubnagar, Warangal, Raichur, Atraf-i-Balda, Medak, Lingsugur, Aurangabad, Nalgonda and Elgandal are less than 628, which is the average found in the last mentioned district. The next group with averages ranging from 1,010 to 1,712 comprises Birh, Indur, Nander, Gulbarga, Bidar and Naldrug. Parbhani has one learning or literate female in 2,123, and Sirpur Tandur, as seen above, 1 in 5,316. Among the divisions the lowest averages are found in Atraf-i Balda (44) and Telingana (188), Mahratwara coming last with 1,139.

Among Hindus, the proportions of the learning or literate males to the total Hindu male population in the city and in the suburbs is 1 to 4 in each, which gives the same average for the Capital. Medak comes first among the districts with 1 in 9, followed by Atraf-i-Balda, Mahbubnagar and Lingsugur with 1 in 11 each. Gulbarga and Raichur show the same averages as the province (13). In the remaining districts the proportions range from 1 in 14 in each of the districts of Warangal, Indur and Naldrug to 1 in 27 in Sirpur Tandur. Among the divisions, Atraf-i-Balda comes first with 1 in 7, followed by Telingana, Karnatic and the Southern divisions with 1 in 12 each, the last place being held by the Western Division with 1 in 16. In the case of the females, the province has 1 learning or literate in 800, while in the city the proportion is 1 in 242, in the suburbs 1 in 75, *i.e.*, in the Capital the proportion is 1 in 88. Among the districts, Mahbubnagar comes first with 1 in 382, followed by Raichur and Atraf-i-Balda with 1 Hindu literate or learning female in 574 and 576 respectively. The proportions in the other districts range from 1 in 643 in Warangal to one in 4,993 in Sirpur Tandur. Among divisions, Atraf-i-Balda has one learning or literate Hindu female in 180, Telingana one in 496, and the Eastern Division 1 in 547, Mahratwara coming at the bottom with 1 in 2,252.

The proportion of learning or literate Mussulman males to the total Mussulman male population in the city as well as in the suburbs is 1 in 3 as against 1 in 8 for the whole province. Among the districts, Medak comes first with 1 in 6 followed by the districts of Nalgonda and Warangal with 1 in 7 each, and

Atraf-i-Balda, Mahbubnagar and Elgandal with 1 in 8 each. The other districts fall behind the province, the lowest proportion of 1 in 16 being furnished by each of the three districts of Nander, Bidar and Gulbarga. Among the divisions Atraf-i-Balda comes first with 1 in 4, followed by Telingana with 1 in 5, and the Eastern Division with 1 in 7. Among females, the city has 1 learning or literate in 38, and the suburbs one in 19, giving an average of 1 in 25 for the Capital. The average for the province of 1 in 95 is exceeded in all the districts, except Warangal which has 1 in 56, the highest excess being furnished by Sirpur Tandur, where the average is 1 in 1,399. Among the divisions, Atraf-i-Balda again comes first with 1 in 30, followed by Telingana, which has 1 in 52. In the other divisions, the proportions vary from 1 in 98 in the Eastern to 1 in 275 in the Southern Division.

Turning next to Christianity, we observe that in the city and in the suburbs all the Christian males are either learning or literate. The same is the case in the province, but this is not to be taken to mean that all the Christians to a man belong to either of these two categories, for the actual proportion is 1 in 1·4 males. In the districts, the averages vary from 1 in 6 districts to 7 in Atraf-i-Balda. Among the divisions, Atraf i-Balda, Telingana and the Northern Division have the same averages as the province, while the averages in the other divisions range between 2 in each of the Karnatic and the Southern Divisions to 3 in the other divisions. In the case of females, the provincial proportion is 1 in 2, while in the suburbs and the capital the proportion is the same, though in the city it is but 1 in 4. Among the districts there are five that have the same average as the province, while the proportions in the others range from 1 in 3 in Birh to 1 in 20 in Naldrug. The Telingana and the Northern Divisions and Atraf-i-Balda furnish the same averages as the province, while the proportion goes down to so low as 1 in 7 in the Eastern Division.

We have already noted that the Parsi proportions of learning and literate are higher than those of the Christian. This is emphasized by the figures in this statement which return all the Parsi males and females of the age of five years and over as either learning or literate. In this case also, we are not to take these figures to mean that there are no illiterate among the Parsis. Far from it; for the actual proportions for the Province are 1 in 1·2 males and 1 in 1·5 females of this community. Among the districts and divisions it is noticed that the proportion is nowhere lower than 1 in 2 in the case of males, and one in 5 in the case of females.

The Jain male proportion of learning or literate for the province is 1 in 2. Both in the city and in the suburbs, it is seen that all the males over 5 years of age are either learning or literate. Among the districts, the only extraordinary averages are found in Elgandal (7) and Sirpur Tandur (12). Among the divisions there is only 1 which shows lower proportions than the Province, namely the Northern which has 1 learning or literate male Jain in 3. In the

case of the females, the provincial average is 1 in 270. In the city, the figure is 11, in the suburbs 34, and in the capital 19. There are 7 districts only that show any proportions under this head out of which only two show lower proportions, namely Aurangabad (1 in 423) and Bidar (1 in 645). Among the divisions the proportions range from 1 in 33 in Atrafi-Balda, and 1 in 71 in Telingana to 1 in 858 in the Northern Division.

Among the Sikh males of the province, the proportion of learning or literate to the total population of that sex over five years, is 1 in 2. The city, the suburbs, and seven districts show the same proportions, while Naldrug returns all its males as either learning or literate. Bidar comes last with a proportion of 1 in 5. The divisional proportions range between 1 in 2 in 5 divisions to 1 in 4 in the Karnatic. The provincial average in the case of the females is 1 in 102. In the city and the suburbs, the corresponding proportions are 1 in 7 and 1 in 73 respectively, giving an average of 1 in 35 for the capital. There are only six districts, which show any female proportions ranging from 1 in 20 in Nalgonda to 1 in 122 in Indur, which latter is the only district that falls behind the province. In the case of the divisions the Karnatic and Southern Divisions show no proportions at all, while in the others, they range between 1 in 39 in Atraf-i-Balda and 1 in 851 in Mahratwara.

The Gonds are found in only two districts where the male proportions are 1 in 18 and 939 respectively against the provincial proportion of 1 in 478. Only one district returns any female proportion, *viz.*, Sirpur Tandur which shows one literate or learning female in 11,292. The provincial proportion is 1 in 11,512. The Northern Division has almost an identical average, while Mahratwara has one in 11,293.

In the case of the Bhils, the total population, both male and female, is illiterate.

321.—Average number of persons among whom is found one learning or literate in each religion and age period.—Another way of looking at the above subject is depicted in the following statement, where the element of age is introduced in place of the territorial distribution. In the case of all ages, and the first age period 0-14, the averages are shown including and excluding children under five years of age. It is needless to state that in the following discussion, only the latter class of figures is attempted.

Education.] Average number of persons among whom is found one learning or literate in each religion and age period. [Para. 321.

STATEMENT No. 180.

Religion.	All Ages.				0 to 14.				15 to 24.		25 and over.	
	Including children under 5 years.		Excluding children under 5 years.		Including children under 5 years.		Excluding children under 5 years.					
	Males.	Females.	Males	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females
All Religions	14	396	12	333	26	412	16	239	10	307	11	436
Hindus	15	953	13	800	80	1,354	19	786	12	709	12	857
Mussulmans	9	111	8	95	13	105	8	62	7	84	8	134
Christians	2	2	1	2	3	2	2	1	1	3	1	3
Sikhs	3	116	2	102	5	320	3	200	2	66	2	104
Parsis	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	2
Jains	2	314	2	270	4	493	2	293	2	342	2	242
Gonds	563	14,023	478	11,512	618	5,997	398	3,486	371	None	600	None
Bhils	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Taking all ages first, we find that the male proportion in all ages is 1 learning or literate in 12. The Christians and Parsis come first as they return all their males of 5 years and over as either learning or literate. Of course this proportion is subject to the proviso discussed in the last paragraph. The Sikhs and Jains follow with proportions of 1 learning or literate in 2 persons each. The Mussulman males show 1 in 8, while the Hindus show only 1 in 13, the Gonds coming last with 1 in 478. In the case of females also, the same order is maintained with a slight difference. The Parsis come first with all their females either learning or literate. The Christian average is 1 in 2. Next come the Mussulmans with 1 in 95 followed by the Sikhs, (1 in 102), the Jains (1 in 270), the Hindus (1 in 800), and lastly the Gonds (1 in 11,512).

Turning to the first age period, 0-14 we find that the Parsis maintain their first place in the case of both sexes, with all the males learning or literate and with 1 learning or literate female in every 2. The Christians furnish a contrary proportion, *i.e.*, their females are all learning or literate, while the male proportion is 1 in 2. In the case of males, the Jains and the Sikhs come next with 1 learning or literate in 2 and 3 respectively. The Mussulmans follow with 1 in 8, the Hindus with 1 in 19 and the Gonds, as usual the last, with 1 in 398. In the case of the female proportions, the Mussulmans come immediately after the Christians and the Parsis, with 1 in 62, followed by the Sikhs (1 in 200), the Jains (1 in 293), the Hindus (1 in 786), and the Gonds, (1 in 3,486).

In the second age period 15-24, the Christians and the Parsis come first, returning all their males of this age period as either learning or literate. The Sikhs and the Jains come next, with 1 in 2 males each. The Mussulmans follow with 1 in 7, the Hindus (1 in 12), and the Gonds (1 in 371) coming last. In the case of the females of this age period, the Parsis occupy the first place, by virtue of their returning all their females as either learning or literate.*

The Christians of this age period return only 1 literate or learning in 3 females. The proportions in the remaining religious communities vary from 1 in 66 in the Sikhs to 1 in 709 in the Hindus, the Gonds returning no learning or literate females either in this or the next age period.

In the last age period, both the Christians and the Parsis return all their males as either learning or literate. The Sikhs and the Jains come next with 1 in 2 each. The Mussulmans and the Hindus follow with 1 in 8 and 1 in 12 respectively, the Gonds coming last with 1 male in 600. In the case of the females also, the Parsis occupy the first place with 1 learning or literate in 2 females. The Christians follow with 1 in 3. In the other religious communities, the proportions range from 1 in 104 in Sikhs to 1 in 857 in the Hindus.

The Bhils return no learning or literate of either sex in any of the age periods and are, therefore, not touched upon.

322.—Average number of females to 1,000 males in each category of Education, &c.—The next subject we shall consider is the proportions of the sexes in each category of education and in each religion by age. The following statement accordingly exhibits the average number of females to 1,000 males in each category of education and in each religion by age.

*It is needless to add that in this as well as in similar instances, the wording should not be taken to have a literal meaning, as pointed out in the previous paragraph.

STATEMENT No. 181.

Religions.	All ages.			0 to 14.			15 to 24.			25 and over.		
	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.
All Religions ...	42	32	1,036	43	115	991	25	39	1,224	93	23	1,012
Hindus	16	16	1,032	16	36	988	6	19	1,216	50	13	1,010
Musulmans ...	91	73	1,066	96	218	1,020	46	102	1,278	177	53	1,021
Christians	752	474	1,143	804	3,145	744	452	275	1,902	526	315	1,416
Sikhs	8	20	1,308	11	18	1,181	No females.	29	1,375	No females.	17	1,375
Parsis	465	515	1,285	559	1,160	176	62	868	2,750	500	372	1,235
Jains	4	7	1,529	4	14	1,294	No females.	6	2,002	No females.	6	1,592
Gonds	No females.	91	960	No females	1,000	972	No females	No females.	1,195	,,	No females.	881
Bhils	No males	nor females	1,000	No males	nor females	904	No males	nor females	1,606	No males	nor females	897

Taking all ages, we find that in the first category of education, *viz.*, learning, the Christians show the highest average number of females (752) followed by the Parsis (465). In the other religious communities, that show any proportions, the average nowhere exceeds 91, which proportion is furnished by the Mussulmans. The Sikhs and the Jains come last with 8 and 4 females respectively to 1,000 males of this category. In the case of the literate, the Christians and the Parsis exchange places, the latter coming first with 515, and the former second with 474. The Gonds come next with 91, followed by the Mussulmans (73), the lowest average being found among the Jains (7). In the last category, illiterate, the Gonds have only 960 females to 1,000 illiterate males, but in all the other communities, except the Bhils, where the proportions are equal, there are more illiterate females to males, the proportions ranging from 1,032 among the Hindus to 1,529 among Jains.

In the first age period 0-14, the Christians show the highest number of learning females to 1,000 males of the same category of education, *viz.*, 804, followed by the Parsis, who show 559 learning. The other proportions range between 96 in Mussulmans to 4 in Jains, the Bhils and Gonds showing no proportions. The Christians and Parsis occupy the first and second places in the proportions under literate with 3,145 and 1,160 respectively. The Gonds come next with an equal number of literate females to males. The Mussulmans show 218, while in the other religions, the proportions are very low, ranging from 36 in Hinduism to 14 in Jainism. In the last category of education under this age period, the Parsis have only 176 illiterate females to 1,000 illiterate males, followed by the Christians (744), the Gonds (972) and the Hindus (988). The Mussulmans, the Sikhs and the Jains alone show larger proportions of illiterate women than men. The Bhils come higher than the Gonds with only 904 illiterate females to 1,000 illiterate males, a difference that is entirely due to the divergence in the actual population of this age.

In the next age period 15-24, as well as in the last, the Sikhs, the Jains, the Gonds and the Bhils have no learning females at all. In the same two age periods there are no literate Gond or Bhil females. The Christians show the highest proportions of 452 and 526 learning females to 1,000 males of the same category in the two abovementioned age periods. In the former, the Christians are followed by the Parsis with 62, the Mussulmans with 46, and lastly the Hindus with only 6. In the case of the literate, the Parsis show the highest proportion (868) followed by the Christians (275) and the Mussulmans (102), the lowest proportion (6) being found in the Jains. In the last category under this age period there are 2,750 females to 1,000 illiterate males among Parsis. The Jains come next with 2,002, the Christians immediately following with 1,902. The lowest proportions, 1,216 and 1,195, are found in the Gonds and the Hindus respectively.

Coming to the last age period the Parsis come next to the Christians, with 500 learning females to 1,000 males of the same category of learning. The Mussulmans follow with 177, the Hindus coming last with 50.

The Parsis and the Christians come at the top in the case of the literate also, with 372 and 315 females to 1,000 males of the same category of education. The proportions in the other communities range from 53 in the Mussulmans to 9 in the Jains. The lowest illiterate proportions are found in the Bhils and Gonds. The proportions in all the other communities exceed par, ranging from 1,010 in the Hindus to 1,592 in the Jains.

323.—Average number of females in Districts and Divisions.—We next proceed to dicuss the proportions of the sexes in each religion in each district and division, as exhibited in the following statement:—

STATEMENT No. 182.

DISTRICT.	TOTAL BY EDUCATION.																											
	All Religions.			Hindus.			Mussulmans.			Christians.			Sikhs.			Parsis.			Jains.			Gonds.			Bhils.		
	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.
City	91	61	1,245	19	14	1,106	114	91	1,847	No F.	267	1,182	No F.	333	1,625	None of either Sex.	No. F.	None of either Sex.	200	25	1,250	.....	.....	...	..	...	...
Suburbs. including Secunderabad	200	146	1,100	80	43	1,153	109	141	1,175	835	482	1,128	No F.	20	1,315	386	488	1,471	No F.	16	3,182	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Total City and Suburbs ...	16	123	1,185	74	37	1,143	14	121	1,245	834	481	1,124	No F.	43	1,341	386	486	1,471	125	20	1,935	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Atraf-i-Balda	13	23	1,052	7	20	1,090	3	36	1,033	No F.	458	1,180	No P.	35	1,282	None of either Sex.	None of either Sex.	500	No F.	No F.	2,500	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Mahbubnagar	37	31	1,054	26	29	1,049	68	45	1,109	1,000	550	879	No F.	No F.	931	None of either Sex.	None of either Sex.	None of either Sex.	None of either Sex.	No F.	No F.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Nalgonda	23	21	1,013	12	20	1,010	72	32	1,087	200	235	1,118	333	38	1,353	No M	333	7,000	None of either Sex.	None of either Sex.	None of either Sex.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Warangal	45	28	1,009	15	21	1,007	17	50	1,054	250	357	1,014	No F.	No F.	1,714	No F.	400	667	None of either Sex	No F.	...	.....	.....	...	..	...	...
Elgandal	16	22	999	15	20	996	16	37	1,065	82	587	1,481	No F.	40	1,16	None of either Sex.	500	None of either Sex.	None of either Sex.	No F.	833	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Indur	11	12	1,073	7	10	1,068	24	24	1,118	500	500	1,375	No F.	18	1,677	No M.	1,000	No Males	No F.	No F.	2,838	No F.	No F.	1,019	...	..	...
Medak	20	17	1,090	6	12	1,084	55	43	1,138	143	458	1,864	No F.	31	1,765	None of either Sex.	None of either Sex.	None of either Sex.	No F.	No F.	2,700	.....	.....	...	..	..	...
Total Telingana	66	48	1,042	23	22	1,033	111	89	1,134	757	478	1,112	12	28	1,422	424	482	1,468	56	10	2,297	No F.	No F.	1,019	...	...	...
Aurangabad...	23	19	1,039	8	9	1,032	58	48	1,060	597	370	1,257	No F.	No F.	2,229	222	814	1,563	No F.	4	1,634	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Birh	15	18	1,016	6	8	1,014	48	63	937	612	286	1,075	No F.	No F.	1,117	667	429	3,000	No F.	8	1,777	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Nander	16	17	1,026	6	11	1,028	41	57	1,003	None of either Sex	No F.	None of either Sex.	No F.	No F.	1,085	No F.	200	None of either Sex.	No F.	No F.	1,766	None of either Sex.	None of either Sex	500	...	..	...
Naldrug	9	7	1,020	5	5	1,020	38	32	1,003	No F.	364	1,121	None of either Sex.	No F.	No M.	None of either Sex.	No F.	None of either Sex.	9	6	1,564	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Bidar	21	8	1,033	8	5	1,034	80	28	1,019	None of either Sex.	500	1,000	No F.	No F.	1,08	No F.	1,000	None of either Sex.	20	No F.	1,827	.....	.....	...	...	..	...
Parbhani	5	8	1 013	2	6	1,010	19	20	1,017	333	167	1,500	No F.	12	627	No F	2,000	857	No F.	13	1,318	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Sirpur Tandur	2	6	1,011	2	5	1,017	No F.	12	1,052	None of either Sex.	None of either Sex.	Non of either Sex.	None of either Sex.	None of either Sex.	1,000	None of either Sex.	None of either Sex.	No F.	No F.	No F.	1,017	No F.	167	959	...	...	1,000
TotalMahratwara	14	12	1,024	6	7	1,023	51	44	1,021	580	344	1,235	No F.	4	1,202	250	667	1,360	3	6	1,531	No F.	167	959	...	...	1,000
Gulbarga	17	10	1,037	6	6	1,041	58	34	1 011	429	400	1,226	None of either Sex.	No F.	2,250	No F.	183	950	No F.	16	1,391	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Raichur	35	25	1,042	25	19	1,043	56	41	1,030	727	610	1,348	None of either Sex.	None of either Sex,	333	1,000	571	571	No F.	12	1,757	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Lingsugur	34	15	1,071	27	11	1,076	78	49	1,025	500	382	1,225	None of either Sex.	No F.	1,000	1,000	500	667	No F.	No F.	1,455	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Total Karnatic	28	17	1,049	19	12	1,054	64	41	1,019	571	493	1,253	None of either Sex.	No F.	1,333	875	303	833	No F.	8	1,428	.....	.....	...	..	..	...
Political Divisions.																											
Atraf-i-Balda	137	100	1,114	51	31	1,086	137	113	1,108	830	481	1,128	No F.	41	1,323	386	486	1,444	91	16	2,113	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Northern	17	15	1,033	9	13	1,031	4	32	1,063	103	534	1,556	No F.	23	1 438	2,000	800	1,000	17	No F.	1,306	No F.	91	960	...	...	1,000
Eastern	37	27	1,024	18	23	1,021	108	55	1,056	468	367	1,016	56	9	1,451	500	391	1,571	None of either Sex.	No F.	No F.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Western	15	15	1,024	6	8	1,031	45	51	1,025	618	339	1,251	No F.	4	1,210	267	776	1,417	No F.	7	1,555	None of either Sex.	None of either Sex.	500	...	..	...
Southern	23	14	1,042	15	10	1,044	51	39	1,016	485	491	1,223	None of either Sex.	No F.	1,414	875	283	833	6	7	1,511	.....	.....	...	..	...	...
Grand Total for the Province	42	32	1,036	16	16	1,032	91	73	1,066	752	474	1,143	8	20	1,380	465	515	1,285	4	7	1,539	.....	91	960	...	...	1,000

Taking the proportions in all religions it is noticed that the provincial proportion of learning females to 1,000 males of the same category of education is 42. In the city and the suburbs, the corresponding proportions are 91 and 200 respectively, which give 166 for the Capital. In the districts the highest average is furnished by Warangal (45). All the other districts show averages less than the Province, their proportions varying from 37 in Mahbubnagar to 2 in Sirpur Tandur. Among the linguistic divisions, Telingana comes first with 66, the Karnatic following with 28, and Mahratwara with half of the latter. Atraf-i-Balda comes first among the political divisions with 137 females to 1,000 learning males. The proportions in the other divisions fall below that in the Province, the lowest average (15) being found in the Western Division. In the next category, the literate, the Province shows an average of 32 females to 1,000 males. It is only in the city and the suburbs that these proportions are found to be exceeded, the proportions being 61 and 146 respectively. In the districts, the averages vary from 31 in Mahbubnagar to 6 in Sirpur Tandur. Here again the linguistic divisions hold the same order. Among the political divisions Atraf-i-Balda again comes first with 100 females to 1,000 literate males, while the lowest proportion (14) is furnished by the Southern Division. The illiterate proportion for the Province is 1,036. In the city it is 1,245 and in the suburbs 1,160, giving an average of 1,185 for the Capital. It is only three districts of the Karnatic, 4 in Telingana and Aurangabad that show higher averages than the Province, while all the others show less, the proportion in the latter ranging from 999 in Elgandal to 1,033 in Bidar. Among the linguistic divisions, the Karnatic (1,048) and Telingana (1,042) exceed the Province, while Atraf-i-Balda (1,114) and the Southern (1,042) among the political divisions also exceed the Province.

Among the Hindus, the provincial proportion of learning women to 1,000 learning males is 16. In the city, the proportion is 19, and in the suburbs 89, giving an average of 74 for the Capital. Lingsugur (27), Mahbubnagar (26), and Raichur (25), are the only districts that show an excess over the Province. Warangal and Elgandal came nearest to the Province, with 15 in each. Nalgonda follows with 12 learning women to 1,000 males of the same category of education, while in the remaining districts, the averages vary from 8 in each of the districts of Aurangabad and Bidar to 2 in each of the districts of Parbhani and Sirpur Tandur. Atraf-i-Balda (51), Telingana (23), the Karnatic (19), and the Eastern Division (18) are the only divisions that show any excess over the provincial average, while the last place is occupied by each of the Mahratwara and the Western Divisions with only 6 females to 1,000 learning males in each. In the next category of education also, the provincial average is 16, while it is only 14 in the city, but 43 in the suburbs, giving a total average for both, of 37. All the Telingana districts, with the exception of Indur and Medak, and Raichur show averages higher than the Province, ranging from 29 in Mahbubnagar to 19 in Raichur.

the other districts falling below it with averages reaching so low a figure as 5 in each of the three districts of Naldrug, Bidar and Sirpur Tandur. Among the divisions Atraf-i-Balda (31), the Eastern Division (23), and Telingana (22) are the only ones that show higher averages than the Province, Mahratwara coming last with only 7 literate females to 1,000 literate males. In all the districts and divisions, there are more illiterate females proportionately to illiterate males, except in Elgandal (996) the provincial proportion itself being 1,032. The proportions in the other districts vary from 1,007 in Warangal to 1,090 in Atraf-i-Balda. In the city there are 1,106 and in the suburbs 1,153, giving an average of 1,143 illiterate females to 1,000 males of the same category, while in the divisions the limits of variation lie between 1,086 in Atraf-i-Balda and 1,021 in each of the Eastern and Western Divisions.

In Mussulmans, there are 91 learning females to 1,000 learning males in the Province. Similar proportions in the city and the suburbs are 114 and 169 respectively, yielding an average of 146 for the capital. It is only in Warangal (170) that the provincial average is seen to be exceeded, while in the remaining districts, the averages lie between 80 in Bidar and 16 in Elgandal. Among the divisions, averages higher than the province are found in Atrafi-Balda (137), Telingana (111) and the Eastern Division (108), the lowest average (45) being furnished by the Western Division. It will be noticed that Sirpur Tandur returns no learning females. The provincial average in the literate is 73, which is seen to be exceeded in the city (91) and the suburbs (141) individually as well as in the capital (121) and in the districts of Nander (87) and Warangal (80), the proportions in the other districts ranging from 63 in Birh to 12 in Sirpur Tandur. Atraf-i-Balda (113) and Telingana (89) alone exceed the provincial proportion, the Northern Division coming last with 32. The proportion of illiterate females to 1,000 males of the same class of education in the city is 1,347, falling to 1,175 in the suburbs, giving an average of 1,243 for both, as against 1,066 in the Province. In the districts, Birh shows 997, the averages in the others varying from 1,003 in each of the districts of Nander and Naldrug to 1,138 in Medak, Atraf-i-Balda (1,195), Telingana (1,134) and the Eastern Division (1,086) show higher proportions of illiterate females comparatively to males of the same category than the Province, the Southern Division coming last with 1,016.

The proportion of learning females to 1,000 learning Christian males in the Province is 752. In three districts there are no learning Christians, and in two other districts and in the city there are no learning females. In the suburbs, the average is 835. In Mahbubnagar the proportions of the sexes in the category of the learning are equal. In the remaining districts, the proportions vary from 818 in Birh to 82 in Elgandal. Among the divisions, Atraf-i-Balda (830) and Telingana (757) alone exceed the Province, the Northern Division coming last with 103. In Sirpur Tandur,

there are no literates of either sex, and no literate females in Nander. The provincial average in this category (474) is exceeded in the suburbs (482), though the city falls behind with only 267, the capital, however, maintaining the same position as the former with 481. Among the districts, the highest average is found in Raichur (610), followed by 4 others which all exhibit averages higher than the Province. In the remaining districts, the average number of literate females varies from 458 in each of the districts of Atraf-i-Balda and Medak to 167 in Parbhani. The Northern Division comes first with 534, followed by the Karnatic (498), the Southern Division (491), Atrafi-Balda (481) and Telingana (478), the Western Division coming last with 339. In the last category under this religion the Province shows an average of 1,143, which is almost what it is in the capital (1,124). The averages in the districts vary from 879 in Mahbubnagar to 1,864 in Medak. The proportions in the districts may be influenced by a variety of causes, such as the fewness of Christians, wherefore the proportions in the suburbs, where the large majority of the Christians reside alone deserve consideration.

In the case of the Sikhs there are no learning females anywhere, except in Nalgonda, where there are 333 to 1,000 learning males, which gives 12 for Telingana, 56 for the Eastern Division and 8 for the Province. All the districts of Mahratwara and Kannada, except Parbhani, show no literate females. The proportion in the city is 333, which is simply abnormal. The suburbs show 20, which exactly corresponds to the provincial average. The districts in which any literate females are found show averages varying from 40 in Elgandal to 12 in Parbhani. Atraf-i-Balda (41), Telingana (28) and the Northern Division (26) exceed the Province, the Western Division coming last with 41, and the Karnatic and the Southern Divisions showing no literate females. The proportions of illiterate females to 1,000 illiterate males among the Sikhs are nowhere less than 333 in Raichur, but rise to so high a figure as 2,250 in Gulbarga, the Province showing 1,308.

The Parsi proportion in learning, for the Province, is 465 females to 1,000 males of the same category. The city shows no proportions under any of the three categories of Parsi education, a circumstance that is explained by the fact that but one literate Parsi was returned in it. It is, further, unnecessary to consider the proportions in the districts, as the small numbers of this community found scattered among them cannot yield any instructive result when the proportions are reduced to 1,000 in each category of education. Thus the proportions in the suburbs alone deserve consideration. There are 386 learning, 486 literate and 1,471 illiterate females to 1,000 males of each of these respective categories of education. The provincial proportions show slight differences when compared to these, but they are inevitable for obvious reasons.

In the case of the Jains also, similar remarks apply, as will be seen by a glance at the statement which exhibits no figures for many of the districts under learning or literate. The provincial averages under these categories are 4 and 7 respectively. In the capital they are 125 and 20 respectively. The differences between these figures are caused by the Jain population found in the districts.

The proportion of learning females to 1,000 Gond males rises nowhere to an appreciable figure, and it is only in Sirpur Tandur that there are 167 literate females to 1,000 males, which gives an average of 91 each, for the Northern Division and the Province. The illiterate proportion varies but little from what is obtained by taking the total numbers of Gond males and females.

All the Bhils of both sexes are illiterate, and the actuals of either sex being equal in number, the proportion of females to males in that category is also equal.

324.—Comparison of illiterate proportions with other provinces and countries.—Before leaving the subject of the proportions of the sexes, we shall compare the proportions of the illiterates in a population of 1,000 of each sex, of this Province with similar proportions in other provinces and countries, as depicted in the following statement :—

STATEMENT No. 183.

Province or Country.		Males.	Females.
Hyderabad	1891	928	997
Madras	1881	862	991
Bombay	1891	874	992
Berar	„	916	998
Central Provinces	„	949	998
Mysore	1881	887	996
Coorg	„	869	990
Baroda	„	894	998
N.-W. Provinces	„	942	998
Punjab	1891	927	997
Bengal	1881	913	997
Assam	1891	924	996
Burma	„	550	971
All India	1881	909	996
Ireland	„	446	499
Italy	„	623	764
Austria	1880	479	533
Hungary	„	592	717
Portugal	1878	750	892
Ceylon		731	971
New South Wales		312	333
Victoria		245	245
Queensland		324	309
South Australia		283	289
New Zealand		252	275
Chili		719	779

Among Indian Provinces, if we leave Buddhist Burma out of consideration, it is curious to observe that benighted Madras heads the list with the smallest proportion of male illiterates (862). Next in order come mountainous Coorg (869),

commercial Bombay (874), Mysore (887) and Baroda (894). These are the only Indian Provinces whose proportions of male illiterates are less than 90 per cent in each case. All India has the lowest proportion over 90, *i.e.*, 909; Bengal, with its boasted progress, comes next with 913, closely followed by the Berars (916), Assam (924), and the Panjab (927). This Province occupies the next place with 928, leaving behind the North-West Provinces (942) and the Central Provinces (949). Among the foreign countries shown in the statement, the illiterate proportions vary from 245 in Victoria and 252 in New Zealand, to 731 in Ceylon and 750 in Portugal. Burma (550), leaves 5 of these foreign countries behind, coming between Hungary (592) and Austria (479).

In the case of females, Burma comes first with 971. But, as in males, if we omit this Province, Coorg comes first with 990 and Madras comes a creditable second with 991, followed by Bombay (992), and Mysore and Assam (with 996 in each). All India has 996 illiterate females to 1,000 of this sex. Next come this Province, the Panjab and Bengal with 997 in each, followed by the remaining 4 Indian Provinces with 998 each. That this Province is on a par with "advanced" Bengal and in advance of model Baroda is indeed matter for congratulation. But it will be curious to note the extent to which the immigrant element has helped to bring this modicum of credit to this Province. Turning to the proportions in the foreign countries, we lose heart at noticing that, with the exception of Ceylon, which is on a par with Burma, the proportions of the illiterate nowhere exceed 892 (Portugal), Victoria (245) and New Zealand (275), however, again coming first and second, respectively.

Section III.—LITERACY BY CASTE.

325.—Literacy in Castes, Tribes and Races.—We next turn our attention to the discussion of literacy in the various Castes Tribes and Races that inhabit this Province. As in the fourth Chapter (Part II. Sex,) the castes are divided into three classes according to population, and three statements are hereunder given, one dealing with each. Class **A** contains castes in which the population exceeds 10,000; Class **B** comprises those whose population falls between ten and one thousand; while Class **C** consists of those castes only whose population is 1,000 or less. The three following statements deal with these three classes of castes respectively.

326.—Literacy in Castes, &c., with population of 10,000 and over.—In the following statement the ratio of the literates of each caste to 1,000 literate persons of either sex in the Province, the ratio to the total English knowing population, the average number of persons of either sex among whom are found one literate and one English knowing literate, as well as the average number of literates among whom is found one English literate, are shown.

STATEMENT No. 184.

(A.—Castes containing 10,000 persons and over.)

Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Ratio of each caste to the total literate population of the Province.		Ratio of each caste to the total English knowing population of the Province.		Average number of persons among whom is found one literate.		Average number of persons among whom is found one English literate.		Average number of literates among whom is found one English literate.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Class A.	I.	Elama	Hindu ...	9	4	2	...	15	1,187	2,656	...	72	...
		Kshetri	Hindu ...	5	3	2	...	6	312	625	...	107	...
		Do.	Sikh ...	*	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Kshetri ...		5	3	2	...	6	312	626	...	108	...
		Mahratta ...	Hindu ...	25	10	7	...	58	4,200	8,995	...	156	...
			Jain ...	*	...	...	...	3	..	...	...	...	..
		Total Mahratta...	.....	25	10	7	...	58	4,200	5,995	...	156	...
		Mannewar ...	Hindu ...	*	*	*	...	383	1,705	10,719	...	28	...
		Rajput	Hindu ...	9	4	9	...	9	610	361	...	42	...
		Do.	Jain ...	*	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	Sikh ..	*	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Rajput ...		9	4	9	...	9	611	362	...	42	...
	2a	Andh	Hindu ..	*	*	...	...	619	4,460	...	...	...	...
		Kunbi	Hindu ...	62	35	45	6	29	1,553	1,740	67,488	60	43
		Mali	Hindu ..	1	1	2	...	136	5,521	3,868	...	29	...
		Munnurwad ...	Hindu ...	6	17	2	1	32	336	4,341	61,211	136	182
		Mutrasi	Hindu ..	3	5	4	...	100	1,622	3,219	...	32	...
		Reddi	Hindu ...	5	3	4	1	16	843	909	13,488	56	16
		Satani	Hindu ...	7	4	1	...	3	131	509	...	191	...
	2b	Gaoli	Hindu ...	1	*	1	...	48	3,318	781	...	16	...
		Koli	,,	2	4	1	...	177	3,137	2,266	...	128	...
	2c	Dher	Hindu ...	6	6	15	1	324	9,909	5,429	64,260	17	63
		Mang	,,	1	1	1	...	370	19,624	26,022	...	71	...
	4	Bhil	Bhil ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	Hindu ...	*	...	*	...	575	...	2,590	...	5	...
		Total Bhil ...	... ...	*	...	*	...	602	...	2,707	...	5	...
		Chenchuwad ...	Hindu ...	*	...	...	...	1,088	...	...	...	...	...
		Gond	Gond ...	*	*	...	...	1,331	14,023	...	...	...	...
		Do.	Hindu ...	*	...	...	...	139	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Gond ...	...	*	*	...	...	431	18,621	...	...	...	...
		Koya	Hindu ...	1	*	...	...	459	15,067	...	...	...	...
Class B.	5	Brahman	Hindu ,,	233	74	73	3	2	158	239	25,910	136	164
		Jangam	,,	27	9	2	...	6	567	3,099	...	537	...
	6	Bairagi	Hindu ...	1	*	*	...	16	736	2,875	...	181	...
		Gosain	,,	3	1	1	...	14	2,029	4,990	...	367	...
	7	Gurao	Hindu ...	1	*	*	...	25	4,362	4,448	...	179	...
		Do.	Jain ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Gurao ...	...	1	*	*	...	25	4,365	4,453	...	179	...

Education.] Literacy in Castes, &c., with population of 10,000 and over. [Para. 326.

Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Ratio of each caste to the total literate population of the Province.		Ratio of each caste to the total English knowing population of the Province.		Average number of persons among whom is found one literate.		Average number of persons among whom is found one English literate.		Average number of literates among whom is found one English literate.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Class B	11	Tammadi... ...	Hindu ...	3	*	...	...	7	1,194	...	...	...	...
Class C.	14	Balija	Hindu ...	27	17	16	1	5	217	332	41,386	72	191
		Komti	Hindu ...	150	40	18	...	2	238	730	...	347	...
		Lingayet	Hindu ...	13	2	3	...	11	2,204	2,230	...	202	...
		Wani	Hindu ...	72	13	8	...	8	1,412	3,056	...	364	...
		Do.	Jain ...	8	2	1	...	2	222	919	...	444	...
		Total Wani...	.....	80	15	9	...	8	1,264	2,883	...	370	...
	16	Banjara	Hindu ...	2	1	...	...	105	8,003	...	...	...	...
		Lamani	Hindu ...	*	*	...	...	718	18,087	...	...	...	...
Class D.	17	Panchala	Hindu ...	2	*	...	...	12	2,731	...	...	...	...
		Do.	Jain ...	*	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Panchala...	.....	2	*	...	...	12	2,743	...	...	...	...
		Sonar	Hindu ...	31	9	3	...	5	523	3,095	...	419	...
		Do.	Jain ..	*	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	Muss....	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Sonar ..	.....	31	9	3	...	5	524	2,098	..	419	...
	18	Hajam	Hindu ...	2	1	1	...	80	4,860	6,717	...	84	...
		Do.	Jain ...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	Muss. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Hajam...	.....	2	1	1	...	80	4,861	6,719	...	84	...
	19	Lohar	Hindu ...	3	1	*	...	27	1,825	15,354	...	559	...
	20	Gaondi	Hindu ...	1	*	1	1	48	4,777	3,619	14,330	75	3
		Sutar	Hindu ...	5	3	*	...	28	1,875	26,401	...	935	...
		Do.	Jain ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Sutar ..	.....	5	3	*	...	28	1,875	26,402	...	935	...
	21	Kasar	Hindu...	5	2	*	...	6	456	4,587	...	792	...
		Do.	Jain ...	*	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Kasar...	.....	5	2	*	...	6	499	5,008	...	877	...
	22	Darzi	Hindu ..	5	2	2	1	11	815	1,047	17,937	95	22
		Do.	Jain ...	1	*	...	...	4	393	...	...	...	...
		Total Darzi...	.....	6	2	2	1	10	780	1,098	18,723	109	24
	23	Julaha	Hindu ...	15	4	3	...	32	3,666	6,484	...	201	...
		Rangrez	Hindu ...	4	2	*	...	6	557	2,759	...	449	...
			Jain ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Rangrez..	.....	4	2	*	...	6	557	2,761	...	449	...
	24	Dhobi	Hindu ...	1	1	1	...	346	6,839	19,651	...	57	...
		Do.	Muss. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Dhobi ..	.....	1	1	1	...	346	6,839	19,651	...	57	...
	26	Dhangar	Hindu ...	7	8	3	...	167	4,102	16,444	...	98	...
		Kurma	Hindu ...	2	2	*	...	172	5,648	61,413	...	367	...

STATEMENT No. 184—(*concluded.*)

(A. Castes containing 10,000 persons and over.)

Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Ratio of each caste to the total literate population of the Province.		Ratio of each caste to the total English knowing population of the Province.		Average number of persons among whom is found one literate		Average number of persons among whom is found one English literate.		Average number of literates among whom is found one English literate.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Class D. *concluded.*	27	Teli	Hindu ...	10	5	1	...	12	823	14,572	...	1,180	...
			Muss. ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Teli...	.....	10	5	1	...	12	823	14,573	...	1,180	...
	28	Kumbar	Hindu...	2	1	...	...	105	8,718	...	...	...	...
	30	Uppar...	Hindu...	*	...	...	...	142	...	...	...	...	...
	35	Besta...	Hindu...	*	*	...	...	443	42,051	...	...	...	...
		Bhoi	...Do.	1	*	*	...	81	5,009	8,230	...	101	...
	36	Gaondla	Hindu...	5	4	...	...	75	2,691	...	...	...	...
		Kalal...	Hindu...	3	1	1	...	21	3,487	6,189	...	298	...
		Do.	Jain ...	*	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	Muss. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Kalal...	.....	3	1	1	...	21	3,492	6,199	...	299	...
	37	Chamar	Hindu ...	1	1	1	...	266	10,076	12,913	...	49	...
	38	Bedar...	Hindu ...	2	3	*	...	111	2,127	27,182	...	244	...
		Malla	Do. ...	3	4	3	...	152	3,209	2,227	...	14	...
		Naik	Do. ...	*	*	2	...	172	12,206	1,047	...	6	...
Class E.	40	Waddar	Hindu ...	*	1	...	...	434	8,853	...	...	...	...
	43	Burud	Hindu ...	*	*	*	...	75	2,748	8,304	...	110	...
	44	Erkalwad	Hindu ...	1	1	...	...	95	1,971	...	...	...	...
	45	Pardesi	Hindu ...	1	*	...	...	39	2,976	...	...	...	...
Class F.	48	Mughal	Muss. ...	5	15	5	...	6	61	278	...	43	...
		Pathan	Do. ...	17	36	13	...	11	1,465	448	..	41	...
		Sheikh	Do. ...	87	180	78	8	15	211	696	35,071	48	166
		Sayyed	Do. ...	35	74	32	3	7	69	227	13,916	33	206
		Other Mussulmans ...	Do. ...	2	7	4	...	11	94	209	...	20	...
	49	Jain	Jain ...	6	1	1	...	3	460	1,672	...	517	...
		Perika	Hindu...	1	*	*	...	47	4,205	8,531	...	181	...
		Telinga	Do. ...	8	23	5	...	61	626	3,719	...	61	...
		Other Hindus ...	Do. ...	8	19	26	6	13	239	162	3,661	12	15
	52	Native Christians..	.....	5	130	74	121	3	4	10	34	3	3
		Provincial Total ...	.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	17	512	729	3,874	43	3

First we shall consider the ratio of the literates in each caste to 1,000 literates of the whole Province. It is seen that the highest proportion under male literates is found in Brahmans, who make up nearly a fourth (233 *per mille*) of the whole literate population of the Province. The caste that comes next is the Komti, which shows 150 male literates in 1,000 literates of the Province. The proportions in the other castes fall below 100. But if we take the principal Mussulman tribes together, their proportion (136) comes a fair third. This proportion is compounded of Sheikh (87), Sayyed (25), Pathan (17), Mughal (5) and other Mussulmans (2). There are a few Mussulmans who have been returned under different castes, whose proportions are not included in the above. But when we come to discuss the proportions in the four prinicipal castes of the Hindus, *i. e.*, Brahmans, Kshatriyas, Vaïsyas and others, along with the Mussulmans, Christians, &c., we shall note how the Mussulmans fare in comparison with the four large castes of the Hindus.

The Hindu Wani comes next with 72 *per mille;* but if we take the Wani caste as including the Hindus as well as the Jains who returned themselves as such, we find the proportion rises to 80. The Wani caste is followed by the Kunbi (62). These are the only castes that show proportions over 50 *per mille.* The castes that follow next in order are, Sonar (31), Balija and Jangan (27 each), Mahratta (25), Julaha (15), Lingayet (13) and Teli (10). The proportions in the other castes vary from 9 each in Elama and Rajput to one in each of the following castes:—Mali, Gaoli, Mang, Koya, Bairagi, Gurao, Gaondi, Dhobi, Bhoi, Chamar, Erkalwad, Pardesi, and Perika. It is worthy of note that the Native Christian element contributes five *per mille* to the male literate population of the Province. There are many castes which return no literates and many others whose literates bear no appreciable proportion to 1,000 literates of the whole Province.

Turning now to the proportions of female literates, it is seen that the Mussulmans take up the highest proportion. The Sheikhs come first with 180, the Sayyeds following with 74. The total of the Mussulman tribes, taking only those that were counted in the case of males, is seen to be 312, *i. e.*, nearly one-third of the total literate female population of the Province. The Native Christians come second in rank, taking up 130 *per mille.* Among the Hindu castes proper, the Brahman again tops the list with 74 *per mille*, followed by Komti (40), Kunbi (35), Telinga (23), Munnurwad and Balija (17 each), Wani (15), other Hindus (13) and Mahratta (10). The proportions in the other castes are very low, ranging from 1 to 9. There are however many castes that show no proportions at all.

We next consider the ratios which the English literates in each caste bear to the total English literate population of the Province, the proportions being reduced to 1,000 of each sex. In the case of the males, the Mussulman tribe of

Sheikh comes first with 78 *per mille*. But taking all the Mussulman tribes as in the previous instances, the proportion is seen to be 137. Next come the Native Christians with 74 *per mille*. The Brahmans come first among Hindu castes with 73 English literates in 1,000 persons of the same category for the Province. The Brahmans are followed by the Kunbis (45), other Hindus (26), Komti (18), Balija (16) and Dher (15). A few of the remaining castes show proportions less than 10 in each case and the majority show no proportions at all.

In the case of female English literates, the Native Christians come first with 121 *per mille*. The proportions in none of the other castes exceed 10 *per mille*. Among the Mussulmans, the Sheikhs (8) and Sayyeds(3), alone show any proportions. Unspecified Hindus return 6 per 1,000 English literate females. The Kunbis show the highest proportion, in any Hindu caste, of 6, followed by the Brahmans who have only 3 English literate females per 1,000. In each of the following castes, namely, Munnurwad, Reddi, Dher, Balija, Gaondi and Darzi, the proportion is 1. The remaining castes show no proportions at all.

The next column in the statement depicts the average number of persons in each sex among whom is found one literate. Here the Brahman and the Komti come at the very top with the lowest average, or 2 in each case. The next higher average (3), is found among Native Christians, Jains and Satanis. The Balija and the Sonar castes follow with averages of 5 in each. Then come the Kshetri, the Jangam, the Kasar, the Rangrez, and the Mughal with averages of 6 persons in each among whom is found one literate. The next higher average of 7 is found in Tammadi and Sayyed. The Wani and the Rajput castes follow with averages of 8 and 9 respectively. The above are the only castes that show averages of one literate in less than 10 males of each caste. The following castes may also be noted here :—Darzi (10), Lingayet (11), Pathan (11), other Mussulmans (11), Panchala (12), Teli (12), other Hindus (13), Gosain (14), Elama (15), Sheikh (15), Reddi (16), Bairagi (16), Kalal (21), Gurao (25), Lohar (27), Sutar (28), Kunbi (29), Munnurwad (32) and Julaha (32). The averages in the other castes are higher, reaching to so high figures as 443 in Besta, 718 in Lamani, and 1,331 in the forest tribe, Gond. Turning to the averages under females, it is seen that the first place is occupied by Native Christians with the lowest average (4). The Mussulman tribes of Mughal (61) and Sayyed (69), followed by other Mussulmans (94), come next. These are the only communities in which the averages are less than 100. Among Hindus, the Satanis lead with 131 followed by the Brahmans (158). These are the only two castes that show averages less than 200 in each. Next in order come Sheikh (211), Balija (217), Komti (238), other Hindus (239) and twelve other castes in each of which the average is less than 1,000. All the other castes exceed this average, the highest excess (19,624) being found in Mang.

Considering next the average number of persons among whom is found one English literate, it is seen that the Native Christians again come first with the lowest average, 10. In no other caste or tribe is the average found to be

less than 200 except in other Hindus (162). Among Mussulmans, the Sayyeds show 227, Mughals 273 and other Mussulmans 209. The Pathan has one English literate in 448 and the Sheikh one in 666. In the Hindu castes, the Brahmans come first with one in 239, followed by Balija (332), Rajput (362), Satani (509), Kshetri (625), Komti (730), Gaoli (781), Reddi (909). In the remaining castes, the averages rise above 1,000 in each, ranging from Naik (1,047), Darzi (1,098), Jain (1,672) and Kunbi (1,740) to so high an average as 61,413 in Kurma.

In the case of the female averages also, the Native Christians come first with 34. The Sayyeds and Sheikhs are the only Mussulman tribes that show any averages under this head, being 13,916 and 35,071 respectively. There are only eight Hindu castes that are represented in this class, besides other Hindus (366). The lowest average (13,488) is furnished by Reddi, followed by 14, 330 in Gaondi, 18,723 in Darzi and 25,910 in Brahman. The Balija shows an average of 41,336, the Munnurwad of 61,211, the Kunbi of 67,488 and lastly the Dher, of 624,260.

Lastly, we come to the consideration of the average number of literates among whom is found one English literate. Here, as might have been expected, the Native Christians come at the top, with one Englsh literate in 3 literates. The Bhil and the Naik come next with one in 5 and 6 respectively, which means nothing, for, the numbers of literates in these castes are not sufficient to give any appreciable proportions per 1,000 literates in the province. The low averages in some of the other castes are also due to the same cause. But taking those castes which return decent ratios to the total literate population, we find that among Mussulmans, the Sheikhs, the Sayyeds and the Pathans, who bore ratios of 87,25 and 17 per *mille* of literates, show averages of 48,33 and 41 respectively. The Kunbi and the Balija, among Hindus, whose ratios of literates where 62 and 27, here show averages of 60 and 72 respectively. But considering the high ratio of literates (233), the Brahmans come first even here with an average of 136. The averages in the other castes, discussed in connection with the ratio per *mille* of literates, are found to vary from 156, 201 and 202 in Mahratta, Julaha and Lingayet respectively, to 347 in Komti, 370 in Wani, and 1,180 in Teli.

Turning to the averages under females in these same castes and tribes, it is found that there are only three Hindu castes, Kunbi (43), Brahman (164), and Balija (191), and two Mussulman tribes, Sheikhs (166) and Sayyeds (203) that show any averages under this head. The Native Christians, as contributing only 130 per *mille* to the female literate population of the province, here show an average of one English literate in 8 literate females, being the lowest proportion in this class.

327.—Literacy in Castes with population of less than 10,000 in each.—We shall next consider the proportions in the second and third classes into which we have, for convenience sake, divided the castes, *i. e.*, in those castes where the population in each is less than 10,000. The following two statements furnish the respective figures.

STATEMENT No. 185.

(B. Castes containing over 1,000 but less than 10,000 persons.)

Class.	Group	Caste.	Religion.	Ratio of each caste to the total literate population of the Province.		Ratio of each caste to the total English-knowing population of the Province.		Average number of persons among whom is found one literate.		Average number of persons among whom is found one English literate.		Average number of literates among whom is found one English literate.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
A.	1	Lodhi	Hindu ...	*	*	*	...	16	1,851	984	...	62	...
		Purbiah	Do. ...	1	*	1	...	7	437	381	...	55	...
		Thakur	Do. ...	*	*	*	...	12	1,732	585	...	49	...
	2a.	Aryan	Hindu ...	1	1	5	...	5	137	31	...	6	...
		Begari	Do. ...	*	...	*	...	98	...	1,175	...	12	...
		Mushti	Do. ...	*	*	...	...	90	4,554	...	...	...	...
		Pichakuntla ...	Do. ...	*	...	...	...	125	...	...	...	...	...
		Wanjari	Do. ...	1	*	...	...	13	1,690	...	...	...	...
		Gujar	Do. ...	1	*	*	...	3	729	258	...	75	...
		Do.	Jain. ...	*	*	...	...	2	122	...	...	...	...
		Total Gujar ...	.....	1	*	*	...	3	324	348	...	129	...
	2b.	Ahir	Hindu ...	*	*	*	...	6	603	201	...	36	...
B.	6	Gosiga	Hindu ...	*	*	...	...	73	666	...	...	...	...
		Jogi	Do. ...	*	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...
		Manbhao	Do. ...	1	1	...	...	5	78	...	...	...	...
		Do.	Jain ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Manbhao ...	.....	1	1	...	...	5	78	...	...	...	...
	8	Bhat	Hindu ...	4	2	*	...	3	179	2,059	...	616	...
		Do.	Jain ...	*	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Bhat ...	.....	4	2	*	...	3	179	2,061	...	619	...
	9	Kayesth	Hindu ...	2	2	5	...	2	70	46	...	20	...
		Vidur	Do. ...	2	*	*	...	7	781	1,922	...	290	...
	10	Joshi	Hindu ...	*	1	...	...	26	106	...	...	...	...
	11	Gondhali... ...	Hindu ...	*	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	...
		Phulari	Do. ...	*	*	...	...	45	815	...	...	...	...
	12	Kanchani ...	Jain ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do. ...	Hindu ...	1	44	...	...	5	7	...	...	...	...
		Do. ...	Mussulman.	*	...	...	...	94	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Kanchani...	.....	1	44	...	...	5	7	...	...	...	...
	14	Chenewar ...	Hindu ...	*	...	...	...	87	...	...	...	...	...
		Saiti	Do ...	*	...	*	...	9	...	744	...	81	...
C.	15	Pasalavandlu ...	Hindu ...	*	...	...	..	34	...	...	...	...	...
	16	Lad	Hindu ...	1	*	...	...	9	2,530	...	...	...	...
		Do.	Jain ...	*	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Lad ...	.. ...	1	*	...	...	8	2,701	...	...	...	...
D.	19	Ghisadi	Hindu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	22	Zingar	Hindu ...	*	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT No. 185—(*concluded*).

Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Ratio of each caste to the total literate population of the Province.		Ratio of each caste to the total English knowing population of the Province.		Average number of persons among whom is found one literate.		Average number of persons among whom is found one English literate.		Average number of literates among whom is found one English literate.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
D.—*Concld.*	23	Hatkar	Hindu ...	2	1	...	...	7	309	...	...	...	...
		Nilgar	Do. ...	*	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...
		Pradhan	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Khatri	Do. ...	2	*	1	...	7	1443	1589	...	216	...
		Do.	Jain ...	*	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	Sikh ...	*	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Khatri ...	.....	2	*	1	...	7	1445	1595	...	216	...
	25	Pinjari	Hindu ...	*	...	...	...	96	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	Muss. ...	*	...	*	...	76	...	2811	...	37	...
		Total Pinjari ...	.....	*	...	*	...	78	...	3100	...	40	...
	29	Kachari	Hindu ...	*	*	...	...	33	275	...	...	...	...
		Maniari	Do. ...	*	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	Muss. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Maniari ...	.....	*	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...
	36	Bhandari... ...	Hindu ...	*	...	...	...	54	...	...	...	...	...
	37	Kasai	Hindu ...	*	...	*	...	42	...	1966	...	47	...
		Do.	Muss. ...	*	*	...	...	68	338	...	...	...	...
		Total Kasai ...	.....	*	*	*	...	43	4087	2135	...	50	...
		Khatik	Hindu ...	1	*	...	...	10	422	...	...	...	...
		Do.	Muss. ...	*	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Khatik ...	.....	1	*	...	...	10	440	...	...	...	...
	38	Dhore	Hindu ...	*	...	...	...	332	...	...	...	...	...
		Mochi	Do. ...	*	*	*	...	98	404	2454	...	25	...
E.	41	Beldar	Hindu ...	*	...	...	...	159	...	...	...	...	...
		Sangtrash ...	Do. ...	*	*	...	...	17	508	...	...	...	...
	43	Kaikadi	Hindu ...	*	...	...	...	586	...	...	...	...	...
	44	Paradhi	Hindu ...	*	*	...	...	85	352	...	...	...	...
	45	Budbudki ...	Hindu ...	*	...	...	...	70	...	...	...	...	...
	46	Domari	Hindu ...	1	*	...	...	13	1676	...	...	...	...
		Gopal	Do. ...	*	...	...	...	1489	...	...	...	...	...
F.	49	Arab	Muss. ...	1	*	*	...	5	243	1011	...	210	*
		Parsi	Parsi ...	1	19	21	20	2	2	4	15	2	7
	49b,	Dasari	Hindu ...	1	1	*	...	12	482	3301	...	266	...
		Johri	Do. ...	*	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...
		Kanada	Do. ...	*	*	1	1	7	521	380	1043	58	2
		Sikh	Sikh ...	2	1	*	...	3	125	1151	...	378	...
	50	European ...	Christn..	10	76	387	503	1	2	1	2	1	1
	51	Eurasian ...	Christn..	3	58	73	321	1	2	2	3	1	1

* The castes against which the asterisk is noted contain such numbers as do not yield any appreciable proportions *per mille*.

Education.] Literacy in Castes with population of less than 10,000 in each. [Para. 327.

STATEMENT No. 186.

(C. Castes having population below 1,000.)

Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Ratio of each caste to the total literate population of the Province.		Ratio of each caste to the total English knowing population of the Province.		Average number of persons among whom is found one literate.		Average number of persons among whom is found one English literate.		Average number of literates among whom is found one English literate.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	1	Parbhu	Hindu ...	*	*	1	...	14	276	53	...	4	...
		Rathore	Do. ...	*	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
	2a	Anjani	Hindu ...	*	...	...	...	157	...	...	...	...	...
		Jat	Do. ...	*	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	Sikh ...	*	*	*	...	2	38	173	...	66	...
A.		Total Jat ...	.....	*	*	*	...	4	145	361	...	100	...
		Kachi	Hindu ...	*	...	*	...	26	...	233	...	9	...
		Morai	Do. ...	*	...	*	...	2	...	9	...	4	...
		Naidu	Do. ...	*	1	8	1	2	37	4	129	2	4
		Trimali	Do. ...	*	...	...	...	202	...	...	...	...	...
	6	Aghori	Hindu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Arthi	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Digambar	Jain ...	*	...	...	...	58	...	...	...	...	...
		Devara	Hindu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Gadaria	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Gondarwandlu	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Gotralwaru	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Gayansagar	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kulpand	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nanakshahi	Do. ...	*	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
		Odhmat	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Panasa	Do. ...	*	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
		Rinja	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Tonier	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	7	Gurwar	Hindu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kolugapiar	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	9	Brahmanjai	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Golak	Do. ...	*	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
B.		Mudelliar	Do. ...	*	1	8	...	3	30	5	...	2	...
		Patki	Do. ...	*	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
	10	Vaid	Hindu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Aradhi	Hindu ...	*	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
		Chenai	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dom	Mussul...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	11	Halgar	Hindu ...	*	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
		Kinnara	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sonnayi	Do. ...	*	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...
		Singadi	Do. ...	*	...	...	...	157	...	...	...	...	...
		Bahurupi	Hindu ...	*	...	...	...	124	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	Mussul...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	12	Total Bahurupi... ...	.....	*	...	...	...	125	...	...	...	...	...
		Bhagwat	Hindu ...	*	*	...	...	3	12	...	...	...	...
		Bhand	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bomalawandlu	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Eginawar	Hindu ...	*	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
		Aoti	Do. ...	*	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
		Bhatia	Do. ...	*	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
C.		Bora	Mussul...	*	*	*	...	3	105	61	...	18	...
	14	Gujarathi	Hindu ...	*	*	*	...	4	237	101	...	28	...
		Do.	Jain ...	*	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Gujarathi... ...	.....	*	*	*	...	3	250	305	...	31	...

STATEMENT No. 186—(*continued*).

Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Ratio of each caste to the total literate population of the Province.		Ratio of each caste to the total English knowing population of the Province.		Average number of persons among whom is found one literate.		Average number of persons among whom is found one English illiterate.		Average number of literates among whom is found one English literate.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
C—*concld.*	14	Ghasi	Hindu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	Jain ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Zerikani	Hindu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Joshaputri	Do. ...	*	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
		Kapur	Do. ...	*	*	...	...	7	5	...	...	...	...
		Kasad	Do. ...	*	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
		Koja	Mussul...	*	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		Kutchi	Hindu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Memon	Mussul...	...	*	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
		Yelgar	Hindu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15	Hammal	Hindu ...	*	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...
D.	19	Kirajgar	Hindu ...	*	...	...	...	55	...	...	...	...	...
		Nalband	Do. ...	*	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
	20	Hanigaru	Hindu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nakashgar...	Do. ...	*	...	*	...	13	...	431	...	32	...
		Do.	Jain ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Nakashgar	.....	*	...	*	...	14	...	434	...	32	...
	21	Tambatgar	Hindu ...	*	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...
	22a	Bhadbhunja	Hindu ...	*	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
		Halwai	Do. ...	*	*	...	...	15	406	...	...	...	...
	22b	Attar	Hindu ...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	Jain ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	Mussul...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Attar... ...	.....	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
		Baghban	Hindu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do	Mussul...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bhatyari	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bukatgad	Hindu ...	*	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...
		Kachigandi	Do. ...	*	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...
		Tamboli	Do. ...	*	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	Jain ...	*	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	Mussul...	*	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Tamboli... ...	.....	*	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
	23	Kommu	Hindu ...	*	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
		Momin	Mussul...	*	*	*	...	4	59	96	...	24	...
		Patkari	Hindu ...	*	*	...	...	14	396	210	...	15	...
		Patwegar	Hindu ...	*	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	Mussul...	*	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	Jain ...	*	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Patwegar... ...	.....	*	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
	26	Gandharia	Hindu ...	*	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
		Agiala	Do. ...	*	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
		Aiyagar	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	29	Gazulawandlu	Hindu ...	*	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
	30	Lonari	Hindu ...	*	...	...	...	61	...	...	...	...	...
	32	Zarkhari	Hindu ...	*	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...
	35	Kahar	Hindu ...	*	...	...	...	43	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	Sikh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Kahar...		*	...	...	...	43	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT No. 186—(*concluded*).

Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Ratio of each caste to the total literate population of the Province.		Ratio of each caste to the total English knowing population of the Province.		Average number of persons among whom is found one literate.		Average number of persons among whom is found one English literate.		Average number of literates among whom is found one English literate.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.
D.—*concluded.*	35	Malla	Hindu ...	*	...	...	...	59	...	...	...	...	...
	38	Dakkala	Hindu ...	*	*	...	...	5	113	..	...	...	...
		Katari	do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Soonkari	do. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	38a	Kamkoli	Hindu ...	*	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
	39	Chandal	Hindu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mehtar	do. ...	*	...	...	...	51	...	...	...	..	...
		Do.	Mussul ..	*	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	Sikh ...	*	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Mehtar	Hindu ...	*	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...
	40	Takari	Hindu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	Mussul...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Takari	Hindu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	41	Kamati	Hindu ...	*	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
	42	Sikalgar	do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	43	Kanjari	Hindu ...	*	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...
		Korivi	do. ...	*	...	...	...	139	...	...	...	...	...
		Kanchawad	do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
E.	45	Badamawar	Hindu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Balsantosh	do. ...	*	...	...	...	62	...	...	...	...	...
		Baniala	do. ...	*	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
		Bhaosagar...	do. ...	*	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
		Kunapoosala	do. ...	*	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
		Ganjakuti	do. ...	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mundi	do. ..	*	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...
		Mittulu	do. ...	*	...	...	...	44	...	...	...	...	
		Pandawa	do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Parmawad	do. ...	*	...	...	...	256	...	...	...	...	...
		Ramdesi	do. ..	*	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
		Sardha	do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vipravinodulu	do. ...	*	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...
	46	Jetti	Hindu ...	*	*	*	...	6	318	100	...	...	...
F.	47	Gangadla	Hindu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Garodi	do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Katipapa	do. ...	*	...	...	...	116	...	...	...	...	...
		Kalsutri	do. ...	*	...	...	...	195	...	...	...	...	...
	48	Armenian	Christn...	*	*	*	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
		Baluch	Mussul	*	*	...	...	5	9	...	...	...	...
		Irani (Persian)	do. ...	*	*	...	...	2	6	...	...	...	...
		Jew	Jew ...	*	...	*	...	2	...	5	...	3	...
		Rohilla	Mussul ..	*	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
		Turk	do. ...	*	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
	49b	Arya	Hindu ...	*	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		Janapa	do. ...	*	...	*	...	3	...	9	...	3	...
		Nadgudda...	do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	50	Habshi or Siddi	Mussul ..	*	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
	52	Goanese	Christn..	*	*	1	...	2	15	...	...	2	...

* The castes against which the asterisk is noted contain such numbers as do not yield any appreciable proportions *per mille*.

The Christians of the European race show the highest proportion of male literates in class B, 10 per *mille*, compared to the total literate population of the province. Bhat comes next with 4 per *mille*, followed by the Eurasians (3), Kayasth, Vidur, Khatri, Hatkar, and Sikh, with 2 per *mille* in each. There are 10 Hindu castes, the Arabs and the Parsis that take up each a proportion of one in 1,000. The other castes either show no proportions, or the proportions in them are so small as to be inappreciable in comparison to 1,000 persons of the same category. In class C, there is only one caste (Attar), which shows any proportion at all. Even this proportion is only one in 1,000.

Among females, the Europeans come first with the highest proportion of 76 literate females per 1,000 females of the same category in the province. The Eurasians come a fair second, with 58. The Kanchanis (44) come next, followed by the Parsis (19), Bhat and Kayasth with 2 per *mille* in each, and Aryan, Manbhao, Joshi, Hatkar, Dasari and Sikh, with one per *mille* in each. In class C, the highest proportion observed under female literates, is one per *mille*, which is found in each of three castes only, namely, Naidu, Mudelliar and Aradhi. The other castes show *nil* or very inappreciable proportions per 1,000 female literates of the whole province.

In the next column, the Europeans lead with 387 per *mille*, thus forming more than one-third of the total English literate population of the province. The Eurasians follow with 73 per *mille*, the Parsis coming next with 21 per *mille*. These are the only proportions worthy of any note. The Aryans and Kayasthas contribute each 5 per *mille* of English literate males, while the Purbiah, the Khatri, and Kannada contribute but one per *mille* each. In the other castes of class B, there are either no English literates or their proportions per *mille* are inappreciable. In class C, too, the case is similar, the only exceptions being Naidu (8), Mudelliar (8), Parbhu (1) and the Goanese Christians (1). In the case of females, the European proportion (503) exceeds half the total female English literate population of the province. The Eurasian females (321 per *mille*) take up nearly a third, the Parsis following with 20, and the Kannada with one per *mille*. In class C, the Armenian Christians and the Naidus alone show one female English literate each in 1,000 females of the same category in the province.

A perusal of the remaining columns of the two statements we have been discussing, will render evident the futility of continuing any further the study of the scanty figures therein observed. It is enough to note that the European and Eurasian males are all literate, while the average number of females in which is found one literate of that sex is two in each case. The European averages under English literates are the same as under literate, while they become 2 and 3 in the case of Eurasian males and females respectively. The Parsis, though forming but a small minority, show one literate of either sex in two persons of each, respectively, while in the case of the English literates, the averages are 4 and 15 in the case of males and females respectively.

328.—Literacy by religion and caste.—Thus far we have been discussing the proportions of the literates in each Caste, Tribe and Race. In the following statement the religions returned in the province are shown separately, while the Hindus are shown under the four original castes, Brahman, Kshatriya, Vaisya and others (including Sudras).

STATEMENT No. 187.

Religion and Caste.	Ratio of each caste to the total literate population of the Province.		Ratio of each caste to the total English knowing population of the Province.		Average number of persons among whom is found one literate.		Average number of persons among whom is found one English literate.		Average number of literates among whom is found one English literate.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Kshatria	14	6	11	...	7	499	440	.....	53	...
Vasiya	150	40	18	...	2	238	730	.....	347	...
Brahman	233	74	73	3	2	158	239	25,910	136	164
Other Hindus	427	279	203	13	33	1,550	3,039	25,263	90	162
Total Hindu.....	824	399	305	16	18	1,145	2,134	211,178	115	184
Mussulman	138	313	138	11	12	161	524	34,823	42	216
Christian	18	264	535	953	1	3	2	6	1	2
Sikh	3	2	...	...	3	122	852	.....	281	...
Jain	16	3	1	...	2	348	1,496	.....	548	...
Parsi...	1	19	20	20	1	2	3	14	2	7
Gond	...	...	...	.....	133	...	...	.....	...	...
Bhil	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...
Jew	...	...	1	.....	1	...	5	.....	3	...
Grand Total.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	17	512	729	3,874	43	8

Taking the first pair of columns, we find that "other Hindus" head the list with the highest ratio (427) of male literates to 1,000 literates of the same sex in the province. The reason of this class, including as it does the lowest caste, in its original signification, coming higher than the high caste Brahman and the proud Kshatriya, not to say anything of the meek Vaisya, is to be found in the fact that it comprises the overwhelming majority of Hindus. The Brahmans come next with 233, followed by the Vaisyas (150), Mussulmans (138), Christians (18), Jains (16), Kshatriyas (14), Sikhs (3), and Parsis (1). In the case of literate females, the Mussulmans take up the highest ratio (313), followed by other Hindus (279) and Christians (264). The ratios in the other castes and religions fall below 100, being Brahmans (74), Vaisyas (40), Parsis (19), Kshatriyas (6), Jains (3), and Sikhs (2).

Turning next to the proportions, the English literate persons bear to 1,000 persons in the province of this category, we find that Christian males and females occupy the first places, with ratios of 535 and 953 respectively. In the case of males, other Hindus come second with 203, followed by Mussulmans (138), Brahmans (73), Parsis (20), Vaisyas (18), Kshatriyas (11), and Jains and Jews (one each). In the case of the female ratios, the Parsis come second with 20, followed by other Hindus (13), Mussulmans (11), and Brahmans (3).

Every Christian, Parsi and Jew male is literate, while every Brahman, Vaisya and Jain male in 2 is literate. One in 3 Sikhs, 7 Kshatriyas, 12 Mussulmans, 33 other Hindus and 133 Gonds is literate. But in the case of the fair sex, one in 2 Parsi females and 3 Christian females is literate. The average numbers of females in the other cases in which one literate female is found varies from 122 in Sikhs, 158 in Brahmans and 161 in Mussulmans to 1,550 in other Hindus.

Turning next to the average numbers of persons among whom is found one English literate, it is noted that the Christians and Parsis come first and second in the case of males and females with averages of 2 and 3 in the former and 6 and 14 in the latter respectively. Jewish males follow with one English literate in 5 persons. The male averages in the other cases range from 239 in Brahmans to 3,039 in other Hindus, the Mussulmans showing 524. In the case of females, besides Christians and Parsis, it is only other Hindus (25,263), Brahmans (25,910), and Mussulmans (34,823) that show any literates of this sex.

Lastly, considering the average number of literates among whom is found one English literate, we note that among Christians, all the literate males are also English literate, while in Parsis and Jews the averages are 2 and 3 respectively. The Mussulman males come next with 42, followed by Kshatriyas (53), other Hindus (90), Brahmans (136), Sikhs (281), Vaisyas (347), and Jains (548). In the case of females, the Christians and Parsis come at the top with averages of 2 and 7 respectively, followed by other Hindus (162), Brahmans (164), and Mussulmans (216).

329.—Literacy by occupation.—Having discussed the educational status of castes, tribes and races, we shall, before closing this section, consider the educational status of the classes and groups of occupations corresponding to the castes, tribes and races, as depicted in the subjoined statement.

STATEMENT No. 188.

Class.	Group.	Occupation.	Ratio of each class or group to the total literate population of the Province.		Ratio of each class or group to the total English knowing population of the Province.		Average number of persons among whom is found one literate.		Average number of persons among whom one English literate is found.		Average number of literates among whom is found one English literate.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
A	1	Military and Dominant	49	21	22	...	35	2462	3416	...	97	..
	2a	Other Agricultural	87	67	71	9	30	1171	1554	61838	52	53
	2b	Other Grazier	3	4	2	...	136	3090	7533	...	56	...
	2c	Menials for Agriculture	7	7	16	1	332	1103	6434	781248	19	71
	4	Forest and Hill tribes	1	*	*	...	484	19852	30496	...	63	...
		Total A. Agricultural	147	99	111	10	49	2218	2784	161165	57	73
B	5	Priests	260	83	75	3	2	109	319	36447	147	183
	6	Devotees	5	2	1	...	14	800	5733	...	408	...
	7	Temple Servants	1	*	*	...	25	4382	4435	...	179	...
	8	Genealogists	4	2	*	...	3	179	2031	...	619	...
	9	Writers	4	3	13	...	4	162	60	...	15	...
	10	Astrologers and Joshis	*	1	...	...	26	106	...	..	...	..
	11	Musicians and Ballad reciters	3	*	..	...	10	1625	...	..	...	...
	12	Dancers and Singers	1	44	..	...	5	7	...	...	...	...
	13	Actors and Mimics	*	*	...	...	24	117	...	...	...	...
		Total B. Professional..	273	135	89	3	3	156	347	46864	133	300
C	14	Traders	270	74	46	1	5	494	1115	402775	247	816
	15	Pedlars	*	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	...
	16	Carriers	3	1	...	...	141	10703	...	...	...	..
		Total C. Commercial	273	75	46	1	6	655	1547	542861	251	829
D	17	Goldsmiths	33	9	3	...	5	590	2435	...	447	..
	18	Barbers	2	1	1	...	80	461	6719	...	84	...
	19	Blacksmiths	3	1	*	...	28	1875	15797	...	560	...
	20	Carpenters, masons and turners ...	6	3	1	1	31	2180	9677	65403	314	30
	21	Brass and Coppersmiths	5	2	*	...	6	517	5192	...	883	...
	22	Tailors	6	2	2	1	10	780	1093	18723	109	24
	22a	Grain parchers and sweetmeat sellers	*	*	...	...	10	608	...	...	...	...
	22b	Perfumers, drug-preparers, &c.	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
	23	Weavers, Calenderers and Dyers	23	7	4	...	24	2343	5373	...	227	..
	24	Washermen	1	1	1	...	346	6839	19351	...	57	...
	25	Cotton Cleaners	*	...	*	...	78	...	3100	...	40	...
	26	Shepherds and Wool-weavers ...	9	10	3	...	163	4399	20047	...	119	...
	27	Oil-pressers	10	5	1	...	12	823	14573	...	1180	...
E	28	Potters...	2	1	...	...	105	8718	...	...	...	...
	29	Glass workers and sellers ...	*	*	...	..	15	1343	...	...	...	...
	30	Salt, &c., workers	*	...	...	...	139	...	...	...	...	...
	32	Goldsmith refuse collectors ...	*	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...
	35	Fishermen, Boatmen, Palkibearers, &c.	1	*	*	...	164	11298	22648	...	138	...
	36	Distillers and Toddy drawers	8	5	1	...	52	817	36346	...	700	...
	37	Butchers...	1	*	*	...	24	3352	2807	...	116	..
	38	Leather Workers	1	1	1	...	210	4771	11819	...	56	...
	38a	Village Watchmen, &c.	5	7	10	..	135	2803	2939	...	22	...
	39	Scavengers.	*	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...
		Total D. Artizans and Village Menials.	117	55	28	2	41	2628	7483	801664	181	305
E	40	Grind-stone makers and stone quarriers	*	1	...	...	435	8884	...	...	...	...
	41	Earth workers and stone dressers	*	*	...	...	27	1035	...	...	...	...
	42	Knife Grinders...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
	43	Mat makers and Cane splitters ...	*	*	*	...	107	4285	12888	...	121	...
	44	Hunters, Fowlers, &c.	1	1	...	...	95	1323	...	...	...	...
	45	Miscellaneous and disreputable livers	1	*	...	...	33	3759	...	...	...	...
			1	*	*	...	20	1664	1208	..	60	...
	46	Tumblers and Acrobats	*	...	...	...	224	...	...	...	...	...
	47	Jugglers, snake charmers and animal Exhibitors.										
		Total E. Vagrants, Minor Artizans and Performers.	3	2	*	...	93	3079	21068	..	322	...
F	48	Non-Indian Asiatic Races	138	331	158	32	13	151	474	12043	37	80
	49	Mixed Indian Races	26	39	33	7	25	510	843	21918	33	43
	50	Non-Asiatic Races	10	76	387	503	1	2	1	2	1	1
	51	Eurasians	3	58	73	321	1	2	2	3	1	1
	52	Christian Converts	5	130	75	121	3	4	10	34	3	3
		Total F. Races and Nationalities.	182	634	726	984	13	112	139	543	11	5

Taking the first pair of columns showing the ratio which each class and group bears to the total literate population of the province, we find that in the case of males, C. 14, Traders lead with 270 *per mille* followed closely by B. 5, Priests (260). The non-Indian Asiatic races come third with 138 *per mille* of the male literates of the province. Other agricultural (87) Military and dominant (49), Goldsmiths (33), mixed Indian races (26), Weavers, &c., (23), and Oil-pressers and Non-Asiatic races with 10 *per mille* in each, follow. The proportions in the other occupations fall below 10 *per*

mille. Among the classes, the Professional leads with 278, followed closely by the Commercial (273), Races and Nationalities (182), Agricultural (147), Artizans and village menials (117), and the Vagrants, &c., (3), bringing up the proportion to 1,000.

In the case of females, the non-Indian Asiatic races take the first place with the highest proportion (331) in 1,000 female literates, the Christian converts (130) coming second. Then follow priests (83), Non-Asiatic races (76), Traders (74), other Agricultural (67), Eurasians (58), Dancers and Singers (44), mixed Indian races (39), Military and dominant (21), and Shepherds and Wool-weavers (10). These are the only occupations that each take up 10 or more *per mille* of the female literates of the province. In the case of the classes, Races and Nationalities come first with 634 *per mille*, followed by Professional (135), Agricultural (99), Commercial (75), Artizans, &c., (55), and Vagrants (2).

Considering next the proportions borne by the different classes and groups of occupations to the total English-knowing population of these Dominions, we find that the proportions are massed in the Races and Nationalities comprised in the last group F. Thus the Non-Asiatic races bear a proportion of 387 to 1,000 male English literates of the province. Next come the Non-Indian Asiatic races (153), Priests and Christian Converts (75 each), Eurasians (73), other agricultural (71), Traders (46), Mixed Indian races (33), Military and dominant (22), Menials for agriculture (16), Writers (13), and Village watchmen, &c. (10). The last class, Races and Nationalities carry off 726 *per mille*, the Agricultural and Professional following with 111 and 89 *per mille* respectively. In the case of females, the last class F. takes up 984 *per mille*, being composed of Non-Asiatic Races (503), Eurasians (321), Christian converts (121), Non-Indian Asiatic races (32), and Mixed Indian races (7). This last proportion is exceeded in the group, other Agricultural (9). Priests (3), Menials for agriculture (1), Traders (1), Carpenters, masons, &c., (1), and Tailors (1), are the only other occupations that show any proportions of English literate females.

It is unnecessary to enter further into the discussion of the above statement, as the figures in the remaining three pairs of columns are sufficiently self-explanatory.

Section IV.—EDUCATION IN TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

330.—Education in urban and rural tracts.—In the next place, we shall discuss the proportions that each category of education bears to 1,000 persons of each sex and age period, by religion, in urban and rural tracts. The information upon which the discussion is based is tabulated in

the following statement. In all ages, and in the first age period, 0-14, the proportions including and excluding children of the first five years of life are shown separately, but, for reasons already set forth, we shall only touch upon the latter class of proportions. It will also be noticed that only the principal religions, Hinduism, Islam and Christianity are shown.

STATEMENT No. 189.

Religions.		All Ages.												0 to 14.										15 to 24.						25 and over.					
		Total, including children below 5 years.						Total, excluding children below 5 years.						Total, including children below 5 years.						Total, excluding children below 5 years.																	
		Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.		
		Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.
All Religions.	Urban	42	108	790	5	13	982	48	190	762	5	15	980	105	28	867	12	11	977	164	43	793	20	17	963	42	233	725	2	18	980	3	235	762	...	13	987
	Rural	10	47	943	...	1	999	12	55	933	...	1	999	22	8	970	1	...	999	36	12	952	1	..	999	7	68	925	...	1	999	...	74	926	...	1	999
Hindus.	Urban	33	160	807	1	5	994	37	181	782	2	5	993	83	27	890	4	2	994	129	42	829	6	3	991	31	222	747	...	8	992	2	224	774	...	5	995
	Rural	9	46	945	...	1	999	11	54	935	...	1	999	21	8	971	...	...	1000	33	12	955	...	1	999	6	67	927	...	1	999	...	73	927	..	1	999
Mussulmans.	Urban	58	154	788	7	16	977	65	171	761	8	18	974	140	23	837	19	8	973	218	36	746	31	13	956	63	194	743	3	23	974	4	223	773	1	17	982
	Rural	18	48	934	...	2	998	20	56	924	1	2	997	39	8	953	2	1	997	61	13	926	3	2	995	15	71	914	...	3	997	1	74	926	...	2	998
Christians.	Urban	92	604	304	97	408	495	102	669	229	112	473	415	279	131	590	222	450	328	...	...	...	...	..	...	43	871	150	36	382	582	4	775	221	3	382	615
	Rural	48	258	694	39	113	848	57	304	639	48	139	813	114	51	835	84	40	876	188	85	727	146	68	786	23	442	535	11	204	785	3	367	630	1	150	849

331.—Error in age statistics.—Before proceeding to discuss the above statement, we consider it necessary to touch upon the error in the age statistics which was brought to light in the course of the preparation of the proportional figures for Christianity both including and excluding the first five years of life. It will be noticed that in the statement, no entries are made in the first age period under the proportions "excluding children below five years," against Christianity. We shall shortly point out the reasons, which render the conclusion imperative, that the age figures are highly unsatisfactory, especially in the case of the Christian community, though we were of the contrary opinion when discussing the same point in the IVth chapter.

The total Christian population of this province was returned at 20,429, of which more than half, or 13,829, was found in the capital. In the first age period 0-14, the number of illiterate females is returned as 574. Now it will be remembered, that we had, in the previous discussions, assumed that children in the first five years of life are illiterate. Applying this theory we find that though the number of Christian girls in the first five years of life is returned as 764, according to Table VII, the number of illiterate females in the first 14 years of life is only 574, according to Table IX, giving an excess of 190. It is evident that it is a physiological impossibility for children of ages of 0-3 to be taught to read and write, and it is therefore necessary that these should have been returned as illiterate. The total of the female children in the capital, of the first four years of life, is 595, which is more than the illiterate female number in the age period 0-14. We have next to take into consideration the large proportion of native Christian girls of this age period who remain illiterate throughout. Under these circumstances, we cannot but come to the conclusion that the age distribution, especially in the case of females, is simply worthless. We have therefore not discussed the Christian proportions at all, but have left the proportions to remain in the statement to explain themselves.

Another reason may be assigned for not discussing the urban and rural proportions in Christianity. The majority of the Christians are found in towns, and it, therefore, follows that the proportions of the learning and the literate in the urban centres are therefore very favourable compared with those in villages.

332.—All Ages.—Under all ages, there are 48 male pupils of all religions in urban centres against 12 male pupils in rural tracts, the relative ratio being 4 to 1. Among Hindus, the proportions are 37 and 11 *per mille* in towns and villages respectively, giving a ratio of only 3½ to 1, while in Islam the male pupils in towns (65) only bear a proportion of three and a quarter to those in villages (20). In the next category, literate, the males of all reli-

gions in towns bear a proportion of 190 to 1,000 males of the total population, while their comrades in rural parts showing only a proportion of 55. The case in Hindus is almost similar, the proportions being 181 in towns and 54 in villages. The divergence between the proportions of the Mussulman literates in urban and rural tracts is somewhat less, the figures being 174 and 56 respectively. Coming lastly to the male illiterate population, we find that the same relativity prevails in all the religions, between the proportions in urban centres and rural tracts. The illiterate proportions in all religions and in Islam approach each other very closely in towns, being 762 and 761 *per mille* respectively, while the Hindus show a higher proportion of male illiterates, *viz.*, 782. But in the matter of village proportions all religions and Hinduism come near each other with 933 and 935 respectively. The Mussulman illiterate proportion is somewhat less, being 924.

All religions and Hinduism show no female pupils in rural tracts and but very small proportions, 5 and 2 *per mille* respectively, in urban centres. The Mussulmans show 8 female learners *per mille* in towns and but 1 in villages. These figures show that Female Education, even in towns, has made very little progress, while in villages, it is an entire stranger. The proportions under literate do not improve the view. There are 15, 5, and 18 female literates, in towns, of all religions, Hinduism and Islam respectively; while in villages there is 1 in each of the two former religions and 2 in the last. The female illiterate proportion in villages is 999 *per mille* in all religions and Hinduism and 997 in Islam. In towns similar proportions are slightly encouraging, being 974 in Islam, 980 in all religions and 993 in Hinduism.

The above study of the figures under all ages in each of the religions given in the statement conclusively proves that there are about 3 times as many male learners and literates, and 7 times as many female literates in towns as in villages; that the state of Education in towns is highly deficient and therefore deplorable, three-fourths of the urban population being illiterate in the case of males and over 97 per cent. in the case of females, and that there is quite a virgin field to explore for the educational authorities, should they feel inclined to devote their funds and attention thereto.

333.—Age Periods.—In the first age period 0-14, the largest proportion of male urban pupils is found in Islam (218), followed by all religions (164) and Hinduism (129). The rural proportions fall considerably short of the above, being but less than a third in each case. The proportions of urban male literates *per mille* of this age period under all religions and Hinduism are 43 and 42 respectively, falling to 36 in Islam; while in villages, the proportion falls to about a third in Islam (13) and less in the other two (12 in each). The urban proportion of male illiterates varies from 746 in

Islam to 827 in Hinduism, while in rural parts, the range of variation lies between 926 and 955 in the same two religions respectively. Here, again, it is a matter for regret to observe that 75 per cent. (in towns) and 92 per cent. (in villages) of the population of the school-going age, *i. e.*, between the ages of 5 and 14, are neither learning nor literate, but go to swell the ignorant and superstitious mass of our countrymen. These and the other proportions in the remaining age periods further prove that education has made but little progress in towns and less in villages.

In the same age period, all religions return 20 female learners *per mille* in towns against *one* in rural tracts, while there are 6 Hindu female pupils in towns and none in villages. In the case of the Mussulmans, there are 31 and 3 respectively *per mille* in urban and rural tracts. In the next category, literate, there are 17 females of all religions, 3 Hindus and 13 Mussulmans in towns against *nil*, 1 and 2 respectively in villages. In no religion is the female urban illiterate proportion less than 956, while the rural proportions range from 995 to 999. These figures further emphasize the backward state of female education in both towns and villages.

The proportions in the two remaining age periods are similar to those of all ages and need not therefore be gone into at any length.

334.—Comparison with the Capital.—Before leaving this subject, it may not be uninteresting to compare the proportions, excluding children under 5, in each of these religions under all ages with those in the capital, as shown in the following statement.

STATEMENT No. 190.

Territory.	Sex.	All Religions.			Hinduism.			Islam.			Christianity.		
		Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.
Capital... ...	M.	55	231	714	36	201	763	76	225	699	95	691	214
	F.	10	32	958	3	8	989	12	29	959	120	501	379
Urban	M.	48	190	762	37	181	782	65	174	761	102	669	229
	F.	5	15	980	2	5	993	8	13	974	112	473	415
Rural	M.	12	55	933	11	54	935	20	56	924	57	304	639
	F.	...	1	999	...	1	999	1	2	997	48	139	813
Province ...	M.	15	63	917	13	63	924	35	93	872	92	594	314
	F.	1	2	997	...	1	999	3	7	990	96	390	514

From the above statement it is seen that the proportions of males and females in each of the principal religions, as well as in all religions, in the first two categories of education, the learning and the literate, are higher in the capital than those in urban centres and much higher than those in the rural parts or the province. It therefore follows that the progress of educa-

tion in the capital is solely responsible for the decent figures for the whole province, a fact that appears to be on all fours with a similar circumstance that has been noted in Bengal in a previous paragraph, especially in the case of female education.

Section V.—ENGLISH EDUCATION.

335.—Territorial distribution of English literates.—We shall close this Chapter with a short discussion on the state of English education in the Province. In the following statement is exhibited the percentage of English literates, in each district and division to the total English literate population of the Province, together with the average number of persons, with and without distinction of literate, among whom is found one English literate. The state of English education in the various castes of this Province has already been touched upon in Section III. and need not, therefore, be gone into again.

STATEMENT No. 191.

District or Division.	Percentage of English literate to the total English literate population of the Province.		Average number of literates among whom is found an English literate.		Average number of persons among whom is found an English literate.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Hyderabad City and suburbs ...	80·3	83·8	7	5	35	178
Atraf-i-Balda	0·9	0·6	220	40	8,098	23,941
Mahbubnagar	0·8	0·5	318	96	4,951	47,578
Nalgonda	1·1	0·1	197	348	8,853	304,794
Warangal	2·5	2·5	125	21	2,249	12,560
Elgaudal	1·1	0·8	335	58	6,633	48,251
Indur	0·4	0·5	602	34	11,401	53,393
Medak	0·9	0·4	222	42	2,705	30,138
Total Telingana.....	88·0	89·2	27	7	383	2,086
Aurangabad	3·7	3·1	80	11	1,488	9,950
Birh	0·6	0·8	338	21	6,990	31,419
Nander	0·1	.....	1,272	.....	32,014	.....
Naldrug	0·2	0·1	1,461	113	30 159	317,525
Bidar	0·2	0·2	1,396	54	30,473	148.299
Parbhani	0·5	0·5	427	19	10,262	56,405
Sirpur Tandur	0·1	.....	318	.....	12,995	.....
Total Mahratwara.....	5·4	4·7	260	21	5,749	37,203
Gulbarga	3·0	1·3	76	11	1,433	18,799
Raichur	2·5	4·0	82	7	1,362	4,671
Lingsugur	1·1	0·8	234	29	8,841	30,862
Total Karnatic.....	6·6	6·1	104	11	1,795	10,870
Northern	2·7	1·9	411	49	8,005	61,217
Southern	6·8	6·2	132	12	2,403	14,609
Eastern	4·4	3·1	181	42	3,170	25,667
Western	4·9	4·4	179	17	3,895	24,644
Atraf-i-Balda	81·2	84·4	10	5	67	348
Total for the Province.....	100·0	100·0	43	8	729	3,874

The Capital takes up 80·3 per cent of the total English literate population of the Province. Aurangabad comes next with the next highest percentage (3·7),—a fact that is no doubt due to the district containing two cantonments of the Hyderabad Contingent. Gulbarga (3 per cent), Raichur and Warangal (2·5 per cent each) come next in order. The reason assigned for Aurangabad showing a higher percentage may be taken to apply in a less degree to Gulbarga and Raichur; and in the case of Warangal, it may be attributed to the fact of English education having made some progress, besides most of its towns being situated on the line of Railway communication, and the majority of the employés of the Deccan Mining Company being stationed, or carrying on their operations, within the limits of this district. The Railway also passes through the Gulbarga and Raichur Districts, the capital of the latter of which is the junction of the G. I. P. and Madras Railways. Nalgonda, Elgandal and Lingsugur follow with 1·1 per cent in each. The remaining districts show percentages varying from 0·9 in each of the districts of Atraf-i-Balda and Medak to 0·1 each in Nander and Sirpur Tandur. Of the linguistic divisions, Telingana comes first, with 83 per cent, because it includes the Capital. The Karnatic, though comprising only three districts, comes next with 6·6, on account of the Railway passing right through two of them, Mahratwara coming last with 5·4. Among the political divisions, Atraf-i-Balda leads with 81·2, by virtue of its including the Capital. The Southern Division, corresponding to the Karnatic, comes next with 6·6 per cent. The Northern Division comes last with but 2·7 per cent.

In the case of the female English literates, the capital again comes first with the highest percentage (83·8). Among the districts, Raichur (4), Aurangabad (3·1), Warangal (2·5), and Gulbarga (1·3) come in order, the percentages in the remaining districts lying between 0 in Sirpur Tandur and Nander, and 0·8 in each of the three districts of Elgandal, Birh and and Lingsugur. The divisions follow the same order as in the case of the males. It is unnecessary to enter into the causes of the disproportions in the various districts and divisions as they are the same as in the case of males.

Turning to the second point, namely, the average number of literates among whom is found one English literate of either sex, we note that the capital comes first with one English literate in 7 males and 5 females. The averages in the districts, in the case of the males, vary from 76 in Gulbarga, 80 in Aurungabad, 82 in Raichur, and 125 in Warangal to 1,396 in Bidar and 1,461 in Naldrug. The proportions in the linguistic divisions vary from one English literate in 27 literates in Telingana to one in 260 in Mahratwara, while in the political divisions the range of variation extends from one in 10 in Atraf-i-Balda to one in 411 in the Northern Division. Curiously enough, the average number of female literates among whom is found one English female literate nowhere exceeds 100 except in Naldrug (113) and

Nalgonda (348). The reason apparently is, the number of female literates being itself very small, the proportion of English literates to such number cannot be very low.

But in order to gain an adequate idea of the real progress of English Education, we must study the figures in the last pair of columns showing the average population in each district among which is found 1 English literate of either sex. As might have been expected, the Capital comes first with 1 English literate in 35 males and 178 females. Raichur, Gulbarga and Aurangabad come at the top, among districts, with averages of 1,362, 1,433 and 1,488. The proportions in the other districts exceed 2,000, reaching the highest figures 32,014 in Nander. The Telingana division comes first with an average of 383 males among whom is found 1 male English literate. Karnatic (1,795) and Mahatwara (5,749) follow. Among the Political Divisions, Atraf-i-Balda comes first with 67, while in the others the averages range between 2,403 in the Southern Division and 8,005 in the Northern Division.

Turning lastly to the average number of females among whom is found 1 English literate of the same sex, we find that the lowest district averages are found in Raichur (4,671) and Aurangabad (9,950). These are the only districts where the averages are less than 10,000. Ten districts follow with averages ranging from 12,650 in Warangal to 56,405 in Parbhani, the remaining ones showing averages varying from 148,299 in Bidar to 317,525 in Naldrug. The averages in all the divisions exceed 10,000, except Telingana (2,086) and Atraf-i-Balda (348).

336.—Higher Education.—While dealing with the subject of the progress of English Education in this Province, it was thought desirable to embody whatever information was available regarding Higher Education. The Department of Public Instruction was accordingly communicated with, with the result that the following statement was received.

STATEMENT No. 192.

Year (Fasli).	Statistics of Higher Education.						
		Matric.		F. A.		B. A.	
	No. of Institutions.	No. of Scholars.	No. passed.	No. of Scholars.	No. passed.	No. of Scholars.	No. passed.
1290	3	No proper records kept.	8	...	..	No class formed.	
1291	3		13	...	2		
1292	3		12	2	1		
1293	4	28	5	8	2	4	1
1294	3	23	6	7	1	3	1
1295	7	41	14	9	1	...	.....
1296	7	36	12	10	4	...	.....
1297	7	35	18	7	1	...	.....
1298	8	47	11	8	3	4	3
1299	9	51	19	7	...	2	.....
Total.....	...	261	118	58	15	13	5

In the absence of any other standard, success at the University Examinations was taken to represent the progress of higher education. The statement shows that during the decade 261 pupils presented themselves for the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University, of which 118 were successful. 58 sat for the F. A., of which 15 secured passes. But thirteen appeared for the B. A. degree, and 5 passed. The figures against each year speak for themselves. As the Director, in one of his Reports, remarks—"Higher Education is a plant of slow growth, and no attempt can be made to force it prematurely into bloom without sacrificing the far greater interests of Primary and Secondary Education—interests which affect the masses and help to build up a nation." Though we disagree from the views of the learned Director inasmuch as we believe that no nation can be built up without leaders and no leaders can be produced without High Education at the commencement, and though this theory is contrary to the principles of the Educational policy of the Government of India in its earliest days, we are disinclined to enter the lists in this particular place, as the controversy can have no interest in a Census Report.

CHAPTER VIII.

LANGUAGES.

General Remarks.—Language Statistics.—Proportions of the Sexes.—Statistics of Birth place and Language.

CHAPTER VIII.

LANGUAGES.

Section I.—GENERAL REMARKS.

337.—Scope.—In this chapter we shall deal with Imperial Table X, showing the parent tongue of the inhabitants of this Province.

338.—General Considerations.—Discussing the value of the parent tongue returns, Mr. Maclagan, the Punjab Census Superintendent, thus wrote:—"The returns of language are generally valued for the insight they give into the nationalities among the people enumerated or the nationalities which have immigrated into the area under Census. But in the present Census we have a direct return of castes and a direct return of birth places, which show more clearly than any language returns can do the races and immigration of the people, and beyond acting as a check on the above returns, the main use of our language figures is to show—and this vary imperfectly—the spread or decrease of the various vernaculars in use. The results might be of some value from an educational point of view; though, even if the indications they gave were fairly correct, it would be idle to expect any marked changes to be shown in the short interval of 10 years which lies between the two enumerations." Mr. Maclagan concludes by recommending the omission of "the language returns altogether as being untrustworthy and unnecessary."

In our Province, the language returns are neither untrustworthy nor unnecessary. The vernaculars of Hyderabad are neither many, nor are the distinctions between each other of such an indefinite nature as to cause obscurity in the returns. Further, the languages returned by the immigrants are few and the persons returning the same bear but an inappreciable proportion to the total population of the Province. It therefore follows that the returns are by no means untrustworthy. Every person, however ignorant, is able to recognise his mother tongue and to return it correctly, with as much ease as he can recognise his own parent. There does not appear any reason at all why any one should falsify one's parent tongue. Under these circumstances, the charge of untrustworthiness cannot apply in the case of our figures except that which is due to the solitary instances of carelessness on the part of the enumerator, or error on the part of the abstractor.

The next question is one of general utility. Neither caste nor birth place can give any idea of the parent tongue of indigenous races. A Brahman born in Madras may be Telugu speaking, or Canarese speaking or Tamil speaking. In the case of non-Asiatic races and non-Indian Asiatic races, birth place and caste may help. But the proportion of such persons to the total population of the Province is inconsiderable. Looked at from the standpoint of their educational value, the returns do not appear unnecessary, for, though a decade is too short to show any great change, it must not be forgotten that decades go to make up cen-

turies and the tracing of the course of gradual rise or fall through successive decades is by no means an uninteresting or thankless task.

Mr. Maclagan himself admits (Chapter XI, p. 343, para 271, sub-para 3)—"The comparison with the birth places returned is in some ways a less certain guide, *for the connection of nationality with language is closer than with birth-place.*" The italics are ours. This quotation further supports our contention.

339.—Classification of Languages.—In Imperial Table X, the languages returned in this Province are arranged under the following heads:—

A. Vernaculars of India. { 1. Languages of Hyderabad. 2. Other Indian Languages.

B. Vernaculars of Asiatic countries beyond India.

C. Languages of European countries.

D. Others.

Besides the above four heads, there is the fifth "unspecified", comprising 114 males and 413 females,—a class that is inseparable from the unreturned and unintelligible entries in an Indian enumeration. This classification is in accordance with the Imperial Census Commissioner's Note *W*, dated the 24th September 1891, based on "The sketch of the modern languages of the East Indies" by Mr. Cust, of the Indian Civil Service and Honorary Librarian of the Royal Asiatic Society, and the returns of 1881. The full signification of the term "Indian languages" as used in our classification, will be evident from the following extract from Mr. Cust's work:—"The geographical limits of this work embrace the whole of that region known for the last three centuries as the East Indies, into which Madagascar and Formosa, from linguistic necessity have been incorporated. This region is in the possession, or under the political influence, of the English, French, Dutch, Spanish, and Portuguese Governments. Any attempt to draw the line at a narrower margin failed; it was necessary to exhaust that great civilisation, which occupies the vast space betwixt Persia and China. A discussion of the Aryan family of languages naturally led on to that of the Dravidian, which owes its culture to the former. Mixed up with portions of the Dravidian, but linguistically separate, we find the Kolarian. A consideration of the Kolarian naturally leads to the vast family of the Tibeto-Burman, which again approaches in some particulars, or was formerly deemed to approach, the Dravidian, and is indebted to whatever culture some few members of the family possess to the Aryan. Like an island in the midst of the great Tibeto-Burman sea is the tiny family of Khasi. The Tibeto-Burman family is geographically blended with the two other Indo-Chinese families, the Tai and the Môn-Annam, which, again, with the single exception of the Annamite, owe their culture to the Aryan family. When I had exhausted them, I found a residuum of the continent of Asia, partly in the kingdom of Siam, partly possessed by the English, and partly independent, occupied by an eighth family, the Malayan. The same impulse, which compelled me to hunt up the outlying groups of the Tibeto-Burman family within the kingdom of China, compelled me to follow up the groups of the great Malayan family, passing onward 'from island unto island at the gateways of the day', until I reached the coast of Africa in Madagascar, and the coast of China in Formosa."

It will be seen from the heads given at the commencement of this paragraph that the "Indian" languages, so far as our Table is concerned, are sub-divided into :

1. Vernaculars of the Province of Hyderabad, comprising, Canarese, Telugu, Mahrati and Urdu ; and
2. Other Indian languages, including, Hindi, Hindi Gypsy, Tamil, Gond, Gujerati, Punjabi, Uriya (Jagannathi), Sindhi, Bengali, Chenchu, Kur, Kashmiri, and Malayalam.

340.—Census Commissioner's scheme of classification of Indian Languages.—The following generally is the scheme for the classification of the Indian Languages prepared and recommended by the Imperial Census Commissioner in his Note *W* already referred to. It is based on Mr. Cust's work above quoted from, modified by the experience of 1881.

- A. Aryan family
  - Eranic Branch
  - Indian Branch
    - Pure.
    - Mixed Dravidian.
    - Mixed Kolarian.
    - Mixed Tibetan.
- B. Dravidian family.
  - Southern Branch.
  - Northern Branch.
- C. Kolarian family.
- D. Tibeto-Burman. family.
  - Himalayan Branch.
  - Nipal „
  - Assam „
  - Eastern Frontier Branch.
  - Burmese „
- E. Khasi family.
- F. Tai or Shan family.
- G. Môn Annam family.
- H. Malay and Andamanese family.

341.—Complete Linguistic classification.—All the languages returned in this Province are shown in the following genealogical form, with the family group to which each belongs. The number of people speaking each language is also show in brackets.

Family.	Group.	Language.	Dialect.
A. Aryan	Eranic	Pashtu (2,919)	
		Baloch (13)	
		Persian (815)	
		Armenian (5)	
	Indic	Kashmiri (21)	
		Punjabi (2,439)	
		Sindhi (62)	
		Hindi (1,275,940)	Hindi (77,558)
			Urdu (1,198,382)
		Hindi Gypsy (156,193)	
		Gujarathi (26,994)	
		Mahrati (3,493,858)	
		Bengali (38)	
		Uriya (180)	Jagannathi.
	Italic	Italian (18)	
		French (8)	
		Portuguese (105)	

Family.	Group.	Language.		Dialect.	
A. Aryan	Teutonic. Ger-manic.	German	(20)		
		English	(8,885)		
		Dutch	(2)		
	Scandanavian	Danish	(1)		
	Sclavonic	Polish	(1)		
		Bohemian	(1)		
B. Dravidian	(*a*) Southern	Tamil	(29,266)		
		Telugu	(5,031,069)		
		Canarese	(1,461,046)		
		Malayalam	(1,243)		
		Chenchu	(421)		
	(*b*) Northern	Gond	(36,157)		
C. Kolarian		Kur.	(5,754)		
D. Semitic		Arabic	(12,869)		
		Abyssinian	(74)		
E. Scythic or Turanic.	Tartar	Turki	(94)	Osmanli	(24)
				Chagatai	(70)
F. Mongolian	Chinese	Chinese	(2)		
		Unspecified	(527)		
		Total	(11,537,040)		

342.—Complete Index of dialects.—Before proceeding any further, it is necessary to give hereunder a complete index of the dialects returned in our schedules, and the languages under which they were included, the European languages being omitted.

INDEX.

Languages.	Dialects.
A.—Vernaculars of the Province.	
1. Kannadi (Canarese).	1. Kannadi. 2. Bedar. 3. Budbudki. 4. Sawara. 5. Karwani.
2. Marathi.	1. Marathi. 2. Konkani. 3. Goanese (Gomti.) 4. Balbodhi (including Prakriti, and Shimpi.)
3. Telugu.	1. Telugu. 2. Julayi. 3. Mannewari.
4. Urdu.	1. Mussalmani. 2. Deccani. 3. Hindustani.

B.—*Other Indian Languages.*

5.	Hindi.	1. Rángari. 2. Ahir. 3. Balpuri. 4. Burj (bhasha). 5. Devabhasha. 6. Lodhi. 7. Malwi (Rángari). 8. Muttra. 9. Nagari. 10. Purbhiya or Pardesi. 11. Rajputi. 12. Rahtori. 13. Bundeli or Bundelkhandi. 14. Gaud. 15. Marwari. 16. Agarwali. 17. Wani.
6.	Hindi Gypsy.	1. Waddari or Waddewari. 2. Kaikadi. 3. Kadi. 4. Pahadi. 5. Banjari. 6. Bhand. 7. Domri or Domeri. 8. Ghisadi. 9. Korwi. 10. Lambadi or Lambani. 11. Od. 12. Lad. 13. Bhili. 14. Shikari.
7.	Tamil.	1. Aravi. 2. Dravidian. 3. Erkalwad.
8.	Chenchu or Chentsu.	1. Chenchu or Chentsu.
9.	Malayalam.	1. Malayalam. 2. Malabari.
10.	Gondi.	1. Kurma (Kor.) 2. Naik. 3. Koya.
11.	Kur or Korku.	1. Kur or Korku.
12.	Gujerathi.	1. Gujerathi. 2. Parsi. 3. Patkari. 4. Kutchi.
13.	Sindhi.	1. Sindhi.
14.	Bengali.	1. Bengali.
15.	Panjabi.	1. Khatri. 2. Gurmukhi. 3. Sikhi.
16.	Uriya.	1. Jagannathi.
17.	Kashmiri.	1. Kashmiri.

C.—*Non-Indian Asiatic Languages.*

18.	Pashtu.	1. Afghani. 2. Kabuli. 3. Peshawari. 4. Rohilla.
19.	Baloch.	1. Baloch.
20.	Persian.	1. Erani.
21.	Arabic.	1. Arabic. 2. Egyptian. 3. Yemeni.
22.	Turki.	1. Turki. 2. Tartari.
23.	Armenian.	1. Armenian.

E.—*African Languages.*

24.	Abyssinian.	1. Abyssinian. 2. Habshi. 3. Sidhi.

343.—Linguistic Divisions.—In the absence of any authentic records as to the prevailing languages of the country, the demarcation of the districts into the three great Linguistic divisions, Telingana, Mahratwara and Kannada or the Karnatic, was based on the vernaculars in which the village and tahsil records of the respective districts are kept. At the time, this was supposed to be the best guide. But the results of the Census have revealed new facts, which necessitate considerable alterations in the boundaries of the divisions. These alterations were not considered feasible in the present Census, as the fact came to light after a certain number of the Imperial Tables had been printed off. The following statement gives the divisions and the districts which they comprise, together with the population returned under each language.

STATEMENT No. 193.

Division.	District, &c.	Population whose mother tongue is			Percentage of			
		Telugu.	Mahrati.	Kanarese.	Telugu.	Mahrati.	Kanarese.	Others.
Telingana ...	Capital ...	158,889	16,507	2,197	38·3	4·0	0·5	57·2
	Atraf-i-Balda	337,354	1,955	829	86·5	0·5	0·2	12·8
	Mahbubnagar	570,382	6,975	28,510	84·6	1·0	4·2	10·2
	Nalgonda ...	565,563	1,397	80	90·9	0·2	...	8·9
	Warangal ...	751,825	12,659	353	88·1	1·5	...	10·4
	Elgandal ...	1,018,773	15,996	342	93·1	1·5	...	5·4
	Indur... ...	498,083	51,135	23,620	77·9	8·0	3·7	10·4
	Medak ...	316,636	3,067	1,470	86·8	0·8	0·4	12·0
Mahratwara ...	Aurangabad ...	8,896	663,713	1,151	1·1	80·1	0·1	18·7
	Birh	2,918	569,092	2,133	0·4	88·5	0·3	10·8
	Nander ...	95,221	435,174	29,734	15·0	68·8	4·7	11·5
	Naldrug ...	5,312	550,298	26,305	0·8	84·8	4·0	10·4
	Bidar	143,041	342,729	288,334	15·9	38·0	32·0	14·1
	Parbhani ...	10,274	697,766	985	1·3	86·6	0·1	12·0
	Sirpur Tandur	100,324	73,113	543	43·3	31·5	0·2	25·0
Karnatic ...	Gulbarga ...	159,475	33,229	340,832	24·6	5·1	52·5	17·8
	Raichur ...	260,126	8,193	184,839	50·8	1·6	36·1	11·5
	Lingsugur ...	24,003	9,467	518,136	3·9	1·5	83·6	11·0

From the above statement it is evident that in some districts the proportions of the numbers of persons, speaking the tongues which give their names to the respective Linguistic divisions to which the districts belong, are very low. Such instances are Mahbubnagar, Indur, Nander, Naldrug, Bidar, Sirpur Tandur, Gulbarga, Raichur and Lingsugur. The following statement has therefore been specially prepared giving the same information for each taluq in each of the abovenamed districts, in order to enable a proper line of demarcation to be drawn, depicting the boundaries of each Linguistic division.

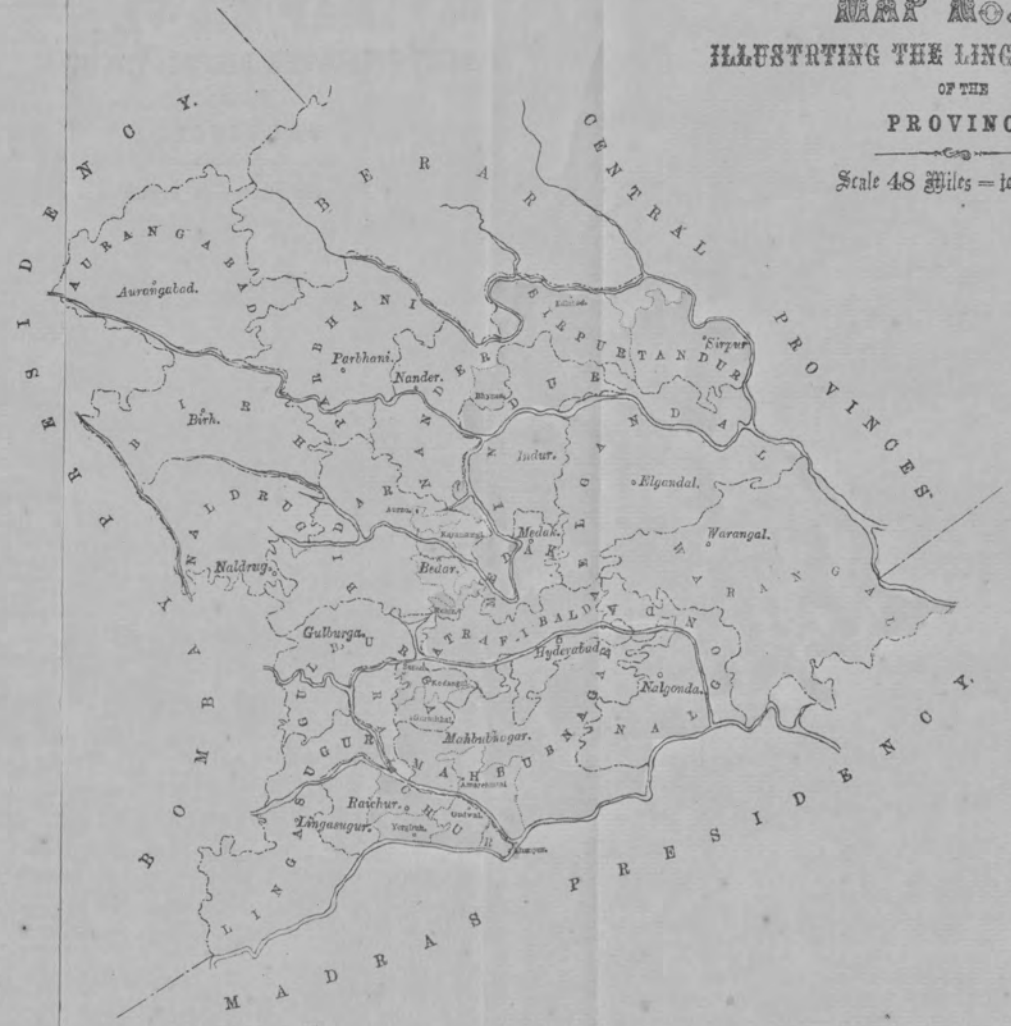
STATEMENT No. 194.

Taluq and District.	Total population.	Numbers speaking		
		Kanarese.	Mahrati.	Telugu.
Nagar Karnul	73,155	39	15	68,484
Maktal	66,049	15,002	573	44,025
Wanparthi Samastan	59,089	77	262	55,005
Narrainpett	58,607	11,393	5,057	33,901
Kalwakurthi	49,705	19	30	45,071
Koilkonda	49,517	274	91	44,322
Jedcherla	70,373	70	208	61,573
Mahbubnagar	46,322	78	169	40,792
Ibrahimpatam	42,991	1	183	37,173
Jetpole Samastan	32,790	40	83	30,489
Pargi	21,506	33	14	19,086
Amrabad	19,601	724	11	16,161
Gopalpett Samastan	17,524	54	62	16,458
Narkhoda	8,322	8	4	7,144
Jagir	59,098	698	213	50,698
Total Mahbubnagar	674,649	28,510	6,975	570,382
Armur	69,003	49	946	61,477
Mudhol	54,387	4,851	20,102	23,069
Bemgal	53,115	6	706	47,996
Indur	69,030	259	2,211	58,634
Bodhan	46,593	5,932	2,032	33,496
Owla	52,443	563	8,504	38,764
Nirmal	53,425	62	2,643	44,989
Ellareddi	36,810	9	252	33,220
Baswarah	73,685	6,351	3,211	55,436
Adlur	63,366	22	1,371	57,964
Jagir	67,741	5,516	9,157	43,038
Total Indur	639,598	23,620	51,135	498,083
Nander	129,576	199	101,879	10,050
Khandar	127,113	647	107,892	4,088
Hadgaon	70,610	12	60,373	1,622
Deglur	57,948	11,444	23,476	15,651
Bhysa	67,899	1,483	20,012	38,660
Sarbad	43,681	2	39,182	1,408
Beloli	51,970	6,292	31,458	9,463
Jagir	83,732	9,655	50,902	14,279
Total Nander	632,529	29,734	435,174	95,221
Tooljapur	69,701	327	62,468	732
Parainda	71,860	94	65,485	557
Owsa	75,114	2,911	60,799	378
Naldrug	52,098	10,964	32,859	521
Dharasco	67,846	190	59,249	682
Kalam	52,144	8	47,174	15
Wasi	67,937	63	63,288	315
Boimli	21,699	17	19,176	131
Jagir	170,873	11,731	139,800	1,981
Total Naldrug	649,272	26,305	550,298	5,312
Rajurah	141,731	3,524	122,947	1,066
Udgir	115,722	30,240	66,837	5,602
Karamimgi	34,289	22,001	3,805	4,181
Jukal	10,883	3,758	1,072	4,467
Kohir	45,610	2,809	1,455	31,518
Nilanga	50,816	4,791	39,285	566
Aurad	24,438	11,200	5,010	5,614
Bidar	50,924	27,825	2,796	8,902
Jagir	427,571	182,186	99,522	81,125
Total Bidar	901,984	288,334	342,729	143,041
Sirpur Tandur	106,745	452	30,712	56,415
Rajurah	25,677	...	17,259	1,023
Edlabad	97,021	91	24,944	40,931
Jagir	2,311	...	198	1,955
Total Sirpur Tandur	231,754	543	73,113	100,324

MAP No. VI.

ILLUSTRTING THE LINGUISTIC DIVISION OF THE PROVINCE.

Scale 48 Miles = to 1 Inch.



References.

- TELINGANA.
- KARNATIC.
- MAHRATWARA.

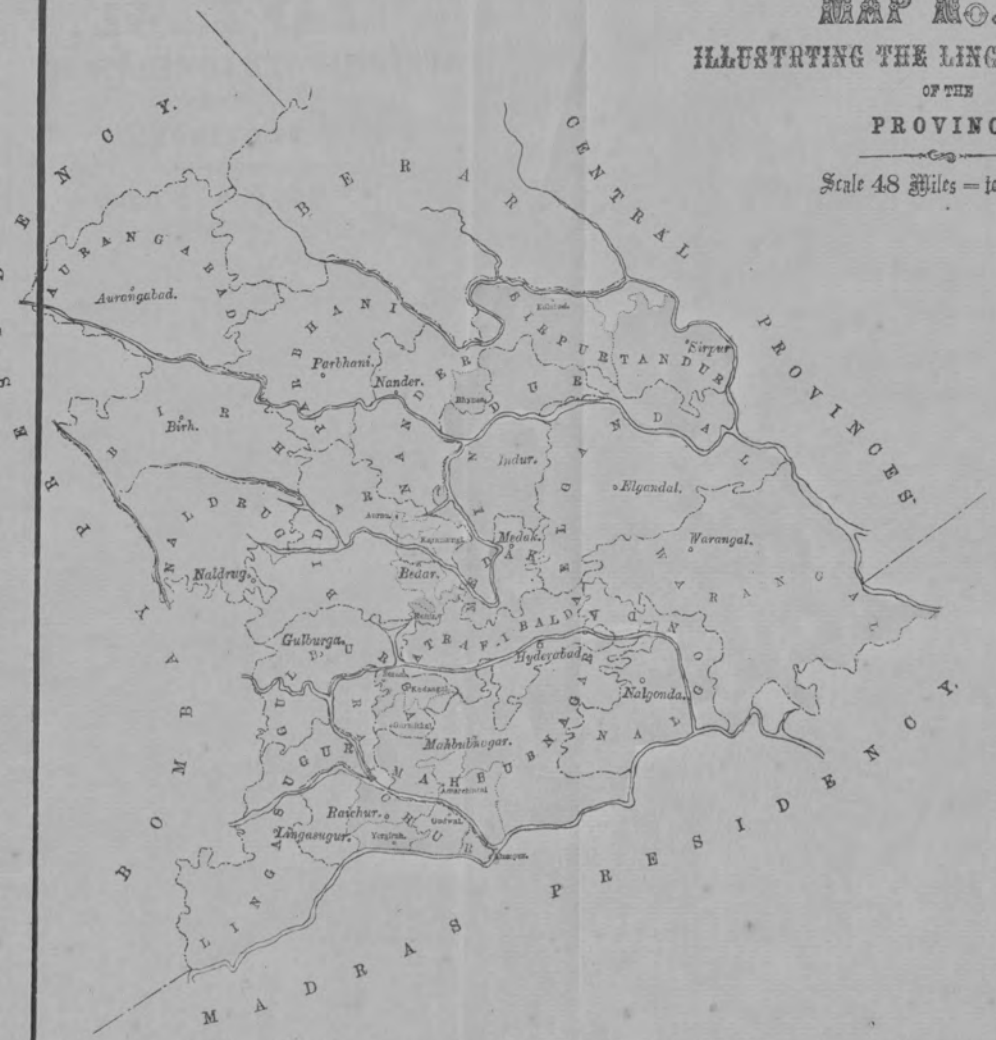
Drawn by C. R. Manickam Pillay Draughtsman.

Lithographed at the Asaf-e-Deccan Press Secunderabad.

MAP No. VI.

ILLUSTRTING THE LINGUISTIC DIVISION OF THE PROVINCE.

Scale 48 Miles = to 1 Inch.



References.

- TELINGANA.
- KARNATIC.
- MAHRATWARA.

Drawn by C. R. Manickam Pillay Draughtsman.

Lithographed at the Head-Quarters Press Secunderabad.

STATEMENT No. 194.—*Concluded.*

Taluq and District.	Total population.	Numbers speaking		
		Kanarese.	Mahrathi.	Telugu.
Kodangal	40,135	995	506	33,984
Seram...	32,116	11,342	1,028	13,807
Andola	68,277	54,824	1,311	1,406
Mahagaon	63,442	48,850	2,891	2,328
Chincholi	45,836	30,263	1,171	6,316
Gurmitkal	48,344	4,011	1,332	37,032
Gulbarga	109,543	70,546	7,825	3,245
Jagir ...	241,565	120,001	17,165	61,357
Total Gulbarga...	649,258	340,832	33,229	159,475
Raichur	86,938	34,692	1,929	37,769
Manvi...	58,828	40,286	495	12,606
Deodrug	76,306	44,173	597	24,221
Yergirah	56,563	13,319	260	36,783
Alampur	27,271	876	458	21,979
Yadgir	58,658	42,597	1,205	5,177
Gudwal Samastan	106,324	5,018	2,528	89,615
Amerchinta	35,117	899	58	31,201
Jagir ...	6,450	2,979	663	1,775
Total Raichur...	512,455	184,839	8,193	260,126
Lingsugur	66,422	58,216	910	3,533
Kushtagi	106,625	94,557	857	4,177
Gungawati	48,959	45,325	392	3,222
Sindhnur	49,776	41,978	387	2,212
Shahapur	92,210	72,823	2,589	3,958
Shorapur	85,996	78,232	3,047	4,240
Kopal Jagir	70,005	67,508	730	1,890
Elburga	65,062	59,497	555	771
Total Lingsugur...	585,055	518,136	9,467	24,003

The above statement shows unmistakably the erroneous nature of the classification into the Linguistic divisions, inasmuch as many a taluq has an overwhelming majority of persons speaking a language foreign to that which is common to the division. The following transfer list is therefore prepared and recommended for future use. The accompanying map shows the proposed changes in the boundaries of the divisions.

STATEMENT No. 195.

No.	Taluq.	District.	Linguistic division to be transferred.	
			From	To
1	Bhysa	Nander	Mahratwara	Telingana
2	Karamûngi...	Bidar	Do.	Karnatic...
3	Jukal	Do.	Do.	Telingana
4	Kohir	Do.	Do.	Do.
5	Aurad	Do.	Do.	Karnatic...
6	Bidar	Do.	Do.	Do.
7	Sirpur Tandur	Sirpur Tandur	Do.	Telingana
8	Edlabad	Do.	Do.	Do.
9	Kodangal	Gulbarga	Karnatic...	Do.
10	Seram	Do.	Do.	Do.
11	Gurmitkal	Do.	Do.	Do.
12	Raichur	Raichur	Do.	Do.
13	Yergirah	Do.	Do.	Do.
14	Alampur	Do.	Do.	Do.
15	Gadwal	Do.	Do.	Do.
16	Amarchinta	Do.	Do.	Do.

Section II.—LANGUAGE STATISTICS.

344.—Parent tongue returned by population.—We now proceed to a discussion of the figures as actually returned. The following statement gives the distribution by district and division of each language returned at the Census of 1891, arranged according to the scheme recommended by the Imperial Census Commissioner.

STATEMENT No. 196.

Family.	Group.	Language.	Dialect.	Provincial Total.	City.	Suburbs.	Total City and Suburbs.	Atraf-i-Baldu.	Mahbubnagar.	Nalgonda.	Warangal.	Elgandal.	Indur.	Medak.	Aurangabad.	Bir.	Nander.	Naldrug.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
A. Aryan ...	Eranic ...	Pashtu		2,919	328	631	959	148	45	18	20	40	135	114	555	96	105	94
		Baloch		13	7	6	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Persian		815	184	525	709	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	26	15	3	2
		Armenian		5	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Eranic.....		3,752	519	1,165	1,684	148	45	18	20	40	136	114	581	111	108	96
	Indic	Kashmiri		21	6	15	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Punjabi		2,439	43	85	128	38	13	94	311	31	135	68	210	23	366	15
		Sindhi		62	21	26	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
		Hindi	Hindi ...	77,558	2,771	5,532	8,303	417	176	212	539	137	2,058	279	16,507	8,770	3,058	5,285
			Urdu ...	1,198,382	81,055	113,875	194,930	44,135	57,664	27,049	38,325	40,415	51,647	38,368	125,029	54,061	59,273	59,436
		Total Hindi.....		1,275,940	83,826	119,407	203,233	44,552	57,840	27,261	38,864	40,552	53,705	38,647	141,536	62,831	62,331	64,721
		Hindi Gypsy		156,193	...	142	142	3,098	8,217	25,943	29,110	8,919	10,636	3,280	8,997	4,351	8,817	1,396
		Gujarathi		26,994	265	1,453	1,718	52	599	54	12,457	97	130	172	2,830	686	192	826
		Mahrathi		3,493,858	6,156	10,431	16,587	1,955	6,975	1,397	12,659	15,996	51,135	3,067	662,713	563,092	435,174	550,298
		Bengali		38	4	26	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Uriya	Jagannathi...	180	...	55	55	...	4	...	6	...	4	87	...	...	...	...
		Total Indic.....		4,955,725	90,321	131,640	221,961	49,695	73,648	54,749	93,407	65,595	115,745	45,321	817,286	636,983	506,885	617,256
	Italic	Italian...		18	...	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		French		8	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Portuguese		105	5	71	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Italic.....		131	5	95	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		GERMANIC.																
	Teutonic ...	German		20	...	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		English		8,885	76	7,302	7,378	125	23	11	135	52	28	26	164	64	2	10
		Dutch		2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Germanic.....		8,907	76	7,321	7,397	125	23	11	135	62	28	26	164	64	2	10
		SCANDANAVIAN.																
		Danish		1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Teutonic.....		8,908	76	7,321	7,397	125	24	11	135	62	28	26	164	64	2	10

STATEMENT No. 196.—*Continued.*

Family.	Group.	Language.	Dialect.	Bidar.	Parbhani.	Sirpur Tandur.	Gulbarga.	Raichur.	Lingsugur.	Telingana.	Mahratwara.	Karnatic.	Northern.	Eastern.	Western.	Southern.	Atraf-i-Balia.	Railways.
				20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
A. Aryan ...	Eranic ...	Pashtu		131	267	30	145	2	11	1,479	1,278	161	450	83	1,023	255	1,107	1
		Baloch		...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...
		Persian		3	...	...	3	29	6	710	49	38	4	...	44	40	709	18
		Armenian		...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
		Total Eranic.....		134	267	30	151	31	17	2,205	1,327	199	454	83	1,067	295	1,832	21
	Indic	Kashmiri		...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...
		Punjabi		62	674	157	98	11	...	818	1,507	109	453	418	1,273	124	166	5
		Sindhi		...	...	...	...	...	10	47	5	10	...	...	5	10	47	...
		Hindi	Hindi ...	2,984	10,845	13,813	2,734	519	857	12,121	61,262	4,110	19,271	927	39,180	9,395	8,720	65
			Urdu ...	118,279	69,260	10,580	98,355	52,313	57,784	492,533	495,918	208,452	259,289	123,038	307,623	267,888	239,065	1,479
		Total Hindi.....		121,263	80,105	24,393	101,089	52,832	58,641	504,654	557,180	212,562	278,560	123,965	346,803	277,283	247,785	1,544
		Hindi Gypsy		5,168	13,091	5,498	9,342	4,093	5,946	89,345	47,318	19,381	33,501	63,270	35,256	20,777	3,240	149
		Gujarathi		585	1,387	144	3,422	235	1,278	15,279	6,650	4,935	1,128	13,110	5,095	5,761	1,770	130
		Mahrathi		342,729	697,766	73,113	33,229	8,193	9,467	109,771	3,331,885	50,889	486,040	21,031	2,365,745	601,187	18,542	1,313
		Bengali		...	...	...	...	1	...	30	...	1	...	...	...	1	30	7
		Uriya	Jagannathi..	...	...	...	8	...	16	156	...	24	91	10	...	24	55	...
		Total Indic.....		469,807	793,023	103,305	147,188	65,365	75,358	720,121	3,944,545	287,911	799,773	221,804	2,754,177	905,167	271,656	3,148
	Italic	Italian		...	...	...	...	1	...	17	...	1	...	...	...	1	17	...
		French		...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1
		Portuguese		...	...	...	...	13	...	76	...	13	...	...	...	13	76	16
		Total Italic.....		...	...	...	...	14	...	100	...	14	...	...	...	14	100	17
		GERMANIC.																
	Teutonic ...	German		...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	3
		English		17	24	...	93	170	72	7,788	281	335	133	169	254	345	7,503	481
		Dutch		...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
		Total German.....		17	24	...	93	170	72	7,807	281	335	133	169	254	345	7,522	484
		SCANDANAVIAN.																
		Danish		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
		Total Teutonic.....		17	24	...	93	170	72	7,808	281	335	133	170	254	345	7,522	484

STATEMENT No. 196.—*Continued.*

Family.	Group.	Language.	Dialect.	Provincial Total.	City.	Suburbs.	Total City and Suburbs.	Atraf-i-Balda.	Mahbubnagar.	Nalgonda.	Warangal.	Elgandal.	Indur.	Medak.	Aurangabad.	Birh.	Nander.	Naldrug.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Sclavonic ...	Polish		1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bohemian		1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Sclavonic.....		2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total A. Aryan family.....		4,968,518	96,921	140,223	231,144	49,968	73,717	54,778	93,562	65,697	115,909	45,461	818,031	637,158	506,995	617,362
B. Dravidian ...	(*a*) Southern...	Tamil		29,266	80	15,346	15,426	1,342	1,604	2,047	3,729	1,161	226	645	250	34	56	...
		Telugu		5,031,069	29,576	129,313	158,889	337,354	570,382	567,563	751,825	1,018,773	498,083	316,636	8,896	2,918	95,221	5,312
		Kanarese		1,451,046	741	1,456	2,197	829	28,510	80	353	342	23,620	1,470	1,151	2,133	29,734	26,305
		Malayalam...		1,243	...	16	16	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	1
		Chenchu		421	...	23	23	3	1	25	353	...	...	16	...	...	...	...
		Total Southern Dravidian.....		6,513,045	30,397	146,154	176,551	339,528	600,497	569,716	756,260	1,020,276	521,929	318,767	10,297	5,097	125,011	31,618
	(*b*) Northern ...	Gondi		36,157	...	6	6	...	...	...	3,165	8,267	1,266	3	...	...	27	...
		Total B. Dravidian family.....		6,549,202	30,397	146,160	176,557	339,528	600,497	569,716	759,425	1,028,543	523,195	318,770	10,297	5,097	125,038	31,618
C. Kolarian ...	.....	Kur...		5,754	...	...	...	...	103	...	...	41	...	...	29	96	...	2
Semitic... ...	.....	Arabic		12,869	2,378	4,523	6,901	261	327	117	142	246	472	495	609	371	477	284
		Abyssinian		74	1	52	53	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
		Total Semitic		12,943	2,379	4,575	6,954	274	328	117	142	246	472	495	609	371	484	284
Scythic or Turanic.	Tartar... ...	Turki	Osmanli ...	24	2	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...
			Chagatai ...	70	9	6	15	13	2	...	...	11	...	9	...	...	...	...
		Total Turki.....		94	11	11	22	13	2	...	...	11	17	9	...	...	...	...
Mongolian ...	Chinese ...	Chinese		2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of all families		11,536,513	123,708	290,971	414,679	389,783	674,647	624,611	853,129	1,094,538	639,593	364,735	828,966	642,722	632,517	649,266
		Unspecified...		527	349	11	360	1	2	6	...	63	5	...	9	...	12	6
		Grand Total.....		11,537,040	124,057	290,982	415,039	389,784	674,649	624,617	853,129	1,094,601	639,598	364,735	828,975	642,722	632,529	649,272
		Indian Languages...		11,513,613	121,053	278,437	399,490	389,371	674,293	624,483	852,852	1,094,219	639,075	364,205	828,167	642,272	632,028	648,970
		Foreign Languages		22,900	2,655	12,534	15,189	412	354	128	277	319	518	530	799	450	489	296

STATEMENT No. 196.—*Concluded.*

Family.	Group.	Language.	Dialect.	Bidar.	Parbhani.	Sirpur Tandur.	Gulbarga.	Raichur.	Lingsugur.	Telingana.	Mahratwara.	Karnatic.	Northern.	Eastern.	Western.	Southern.	Atraf-i-Balda.	Railways.
				20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
	Sclavonic ...	Polish		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
		Bohemian		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
		Total Sclavonic.....		...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
		Total A. Aryan family.....		469,958	793,314	103,335	147,432	65,580	75,447	730,236	3,946,153	288,459	800,360	222,057	2,755,498	905,821	281,112	3,670
B. Dravidian ...	(a) Southern ...	Tamil		68	38	17	147	1,317	892	26,180	463	2,356	2,117	7,380	378	2,356	16,768	267
		Telugu		143,041	10,274	100,324	159,475	260,126	24,003	4,219,505	365,986	443,604	2,076,857	1,889,770	117,309	448,916	496,243	1,974
		Kanarese...		288,334	985	543	340,832	184,839	518,136	57,401	349,185	1,043,807	314,309	28,943	34,003	1,070,112	3,026	653
		Malayalam		...	...	1,212	...	...	...	17	1,225	...	1,212	1	12	1	16	1
		Chenchu...		...	...	...	...	...	...	421	...	...	16	379	...	...	26	...
		Total Southern Dravidian.....		431,443	11,297	102,096	500,454	446,282	543,031	4,303,524	716,859	1,489,767	2,394,511	1,926,473	151,702	1,521,385	516,079	2,895
	(b) Northern ...	Gond		20	...	23,347	...	49	...	12,707	23,394	49	32,903	3,165	27	49	6	7
		Total B. Dravidian family.....		431,463	11,297	125,443	500,454	446,331	543,031	4,316,231	740,253	1,489,816	2,427,414	1,929,638	151,729	1,521,434	516,085	2,902
C. Kolarian ...	.....	Kur		61	9	2,878	812	392	1,331	144	3,075	2,535	2,980	103	134	2,537	...	...
Semitic ...	.....	Arabic		466	713	98	556	152	164	8,961	3,018	872	1,777	586	2,170	1,156	7,162	18
		Abyssinian		...	...	...	...	...	...	67	7	...	...	1	7	...	66	...
		Total Semitic.....		466	713	98	556	152	164	9,028	3,025	872	1,777	587	2,177	1,156	7,228	18
Scythic or Turanic.	Tartar... ...	Turki	Osmanli ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	17	...	...	...	7	...
			Chagatai ...	...	...	...	...	...	20	50	...	20	20	2	...	20	28	...
		Total Turki.....		...	...	...	...	...	20	74	...	20	37	2	...	20	35	...
Mongolian ...	Chinese ...	Chinese...		...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
		Total of all families.....		901,948	805,333	231,754	649,254	512,455	619,993	5,055,715	4,692,506	1,781,702	3,232,568	2,152,387	2,909,538	2,430,968	804,462	6,590
		Unspecified		36	2	...	4	...	21	437	65	25	104	8	23	31	361	...
		Grand Total.....		901,984	805,335	231,754	649,258	512,455	620,014	5,056,152	4,692,571	1,781,727	3,232,672	2,152,395	2,909,561	2,430,999	804,823	6,590
		Indian Languages		901,462	804,596	231,656	648,602	512,090	619,731	5,037,988	4,689,151	1,780,423	3,230,617	2,151,628	2,907,063	2,429,393	788,861	6,051
		Foreign Languages		486	737	98	652	365	262	17,727	3,355	1,279	1,951	759	2,475	1,575	15,601	539

345.—Vernaculars of the Province.—The tongues that have been treated as the vernaculars of this Province, by virtue of their being the current spoken languages of the overwhelming majority of the people are 4 in number, namely, Telugu (5,031,069), Mahratti (3,490,858), Kanarese (1,461,046) and Urdu (1,198,382.) The City is mainly Urdu speaking, there being 81,055 who have returned this parent tongue in a total population of 124,057 persons. The language that claims the next highest number (29,576) is Telugu, followed by Mahratti (6,156) and Kanarese (741). In the suburbs, the respective numbers claimed by the vernaculars are Telugu 129,313, Urdu 113,875, Mahratti 10,431 and Kanarese 1,457.

346.—Other Indian vernaculars.—We next turn our attention to the other Indian vernaculars that are found spoken within these dominions. These are Hindi Gypsy (156,193), Hindi (77,558), Gond (36,157), Tamil (29,266), Gujarathi (26,994), Kur (5,754), Punjabi (2,439), Malayalam (1,243), Chenchu (421), Uriya (180), Sindhi (62), Bengali (38) and Kashmiri (21). We shall now discuss the distribution of each in detail.

347.—Hindi Gypsy.—The total number speaking Hindi Gypsy in this Province is 156,193. Discussing the difficulties "that are sure to arise" with regard to the tabulation of the numerous entries of dialects that come under the general term, *Hindi or Hindustani*" the Imperial Census Commissioner in his Note W., dated the 24th September 1891, thus discourses :—" Lastly, come the different dialects used by certain tribes of vagrants from Cape Comorin to the Punjab. It seems that most of these have combined vulgar Hindi with some one of the Dravidian languages, usually Tamil or Telugu, so that they have a kind of thieves' Latin available from their purposes wherever they may wander. These dialects have been put in a separate group, under the title of " Hindi-Gypsy " dialects."

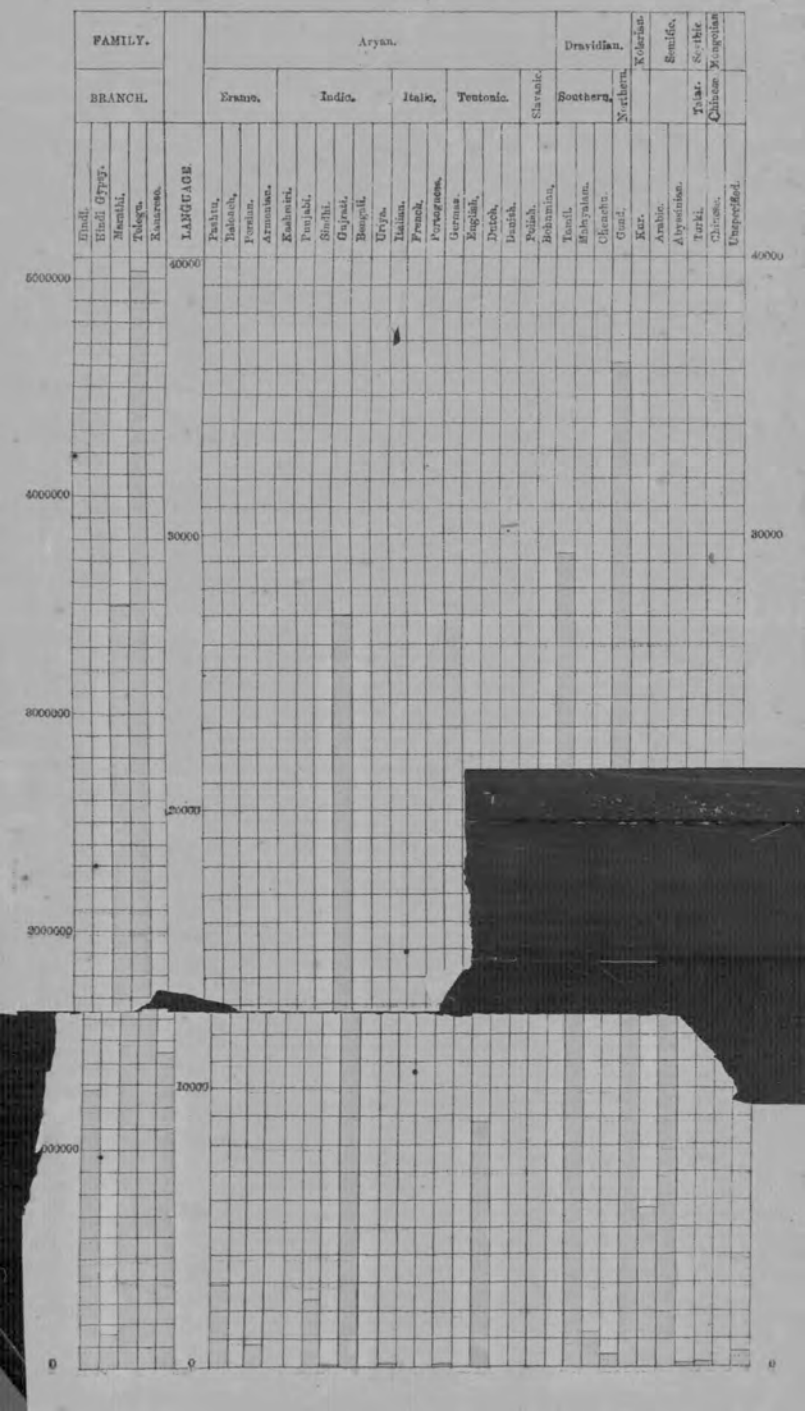
The dialects that have been included under Hindi Gypsy have already been detailed in Section I, and need, therefore no further attention here.

No Hindi Gypsies were found in the City and but 142 in the suburbs. In the districts their numbers vary from 29,110 in Warangal, 25,493 in Nalgonda, 13,091 in Parbhani and 10,636 in Indur to 3,280 in Medak, 3,098 in Atraf-i-Balda, and 1,396 in Naldrug.

As there was reason to believe that the greater or smaller number of petty thefts committed in each district had a direct relation to the number of Hindi Gypsies found in it, the following statement was called for, from the office of the Inspector General of District Police.

Diagram No. 18.

Illustratnig the distribution of the population by Linguistic Clasification.



STATEMENT No. 197.

Districts.	Hindi Gypsy speaking population.	Fasli 1299.			Remarks.
		No. of dacoities.	No. of robberies.	No. of thefts.	
Atraf-i-Balda	3,098	33	48	127	
Mahbubnagar	8,217	7	13	61	
Nalgonda...	25,943	5	15	99	
Warangal...	29,110	14	30	296	
Elgandal...	8,919	13	6	91	
Indur	10,636	33	49	201	
Medak	3,280	17	21	51	
Aurangabad	8,997	8	16	202	
Birh	4,351	12	13	235	
Nander	8,817	19	34	205	
Naldrug	1,396	2	6	171	
Bidar	5,168	...	32	249	
Parbhani...	13,091	20	63	245	
Sirpur Tandur	5,498	13	27	57	
Gulbarga	9,342	12	14	110	
Raichur	4,093	4	13	56	
Lingsugur	5,946	2	17	44	

It may be noted that in the case of the districts of Warangal, Indur, Parbhani and Gulbarga, the numbers of thefts returned seem to corroborate our view. The exceptions furnished by the other districts may not be really such, for the Hindi-Gypsies being a vagrant class may have removed to another district just before the enumeration. The nomadic habits of the criminal tribes of this Province, especially in connection with the commission of crime are such, that they further explain this statement.

348.—Hindi.—The Hindi speaking population has been returned at 77,558. But if we include the Urdu speaking population (1,198,382) in it, the total comes up to 1,275,940 or over a tenth of the entire population of the Province. The distinction between Hindi and Urdu is thus referred to by the Imperial Census Commissioner in his Note, from which we have already quoted: "The vernacular is Hindi and the term Urdu is correctly applied only to the dialect in use in the chief towns of Northern India, where it was introduced by the Mussulman invaders. It is distinguished by the number of Persian and Arabic words it contains, and with much local variation is used as a *lingua franca* especially amongst Mussulmans, over the greater part of India. At the present Census nearly the whole of the vernaculars of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh will be found to be returned as Hindustani. On the other hand, across the political frontier in Behar and the Central Provinces, the return will be that of Hindi or one of its larger sub-divisions. The best solution of the question seems to be to enter the language as Hindi wherever it is the vernacular of the tract, as a whole, and to restrict the use of the title Urdu to tracts where the language in question in either foreign or the dialect of a class, such as that section of the local Mussulmans, who do not return as their mother tongue the vernacular of their place of residence."

The total Mussulman population of this Province is 1,138,666; and the number returned as speaking Urdu is, 1,198,382. Thus it would at first sight appear that nearly 60,000 persons who ought to have been returned as speaking dialects of Hindi have returned themselves as speaking Urdu. But this is not so, as the Kayasths, Lodhas, Rajputs, Khatries and many others from the north, though not Mussulmans, have returned their parent tongue as Urdu. Now, turning

our attention to the actual numbers who returned their mother tongue as Hindi, we find according that to the spirit of the Census Commissioner's Note, these cannot be taken to represent the persons inhabiting a tract where the language is the vernacular, as the territorial distribution of the Hindi speaking population shows that the largest proportions are found in Aurangabad (16,507), Sirpur Tandur (13,813) and Parbhani (10,845) which are all classed as Mahratwara districts.

The explanation could have been found by a study of the distribution of the dialects which go to make this term "Hindi." As no information is now available regarding the territorial distribution of the dialects of Hindi we are precluded from entering into this subject of enquiry. It may not however be out of place to point out that the term "Hindi" is popularly applied in this Province to the dialects of the Hindus, who use the Devanagari character, to whom belong the Pardesis, Purbhaiyas, &c., who, having immigrated into this Province, earn a living either by military service or by serving as cooks and *pandays*.

349.—Gond.—Gond was returned as the mother tongue of 36,157 persons, 6 of whom were found in the capital, 23,347 in Sirpur Tandur, 8,267 in Elgandal, 3,165 in Warangal, 1,266 in Indur, 49 in Raichur, 27 in Nander, 20 in Bidar and 3 in Medak.

350.—Tamil.—The Tamil speaking population was censussed at 29,266, more than half of whom were found living in the suburbs (15,346). Among the districts, Warangal has the largest number (3,929) followed by Nalgonda (2,047), Mahbubnagar (1,604), Atraf-i-Balda (1,342), Raichur (1,317), and Elgandal (1,161). In the remaining, the numbers vary from 892 in Lingsugur and 645 in Medak to 17 in Sirpur Tandur. Most of these are from Madras and are either employed in the troops or are cooks and servants of the Europeans, besides a small number who work as petty contractors or maistries on the road, &c.

351.—Gujarathi.—There are 26,994 Gujarathi speakers, who are found principally in the Warangal district 12,457. The capital contains 1,718 persons whose mother tongue is Gujarathi. The districts possessing over 1,000 inhabitants speaking this language are Gulbarga (3,422), Aurangabad (2,830), Parbhani (1,387) and Lingsugur (1,278); the numbers in the other districts being but few ranging from 826 in Naldrug to 52 in Atraf-i-Balda.

352.—Kur.—This is the only Kolarian language returned within the Province, the number speaking it being 5,754. Sirpur Tandur has 2,878, Lingsugur 1,331, Gulbarga 812, Raichur 392, and Mahbubnagar 103. The remaining numbers are scattered over Elgandal (41), Aurangabad (29), Birh (96), Naldrug (2), Bidar (61) and Parbhani (9). It may be remarked that this is the same language as *Korku* returned in the Central Provinces.

353.—Punjabi (2,439) is found mostly distributed over the Mahratwara districts, which return 1,507 Punjabi speakers. The Telingana districts take up 818 leaving only 109 to the Karnatic.

354.—Malayalam.—Of the 1,243 persons returned in the Province as speaking this language, 1,212 were found in Sirpur Tandur, 16 in the suburbs,

12 in Birh, and one in each of the districts of Nalgonda, and Naldrug and one on the Railway.

355.—Chenchu.—(421). 353 Chenchu speakers were found in Warangal, 25 in Nalgonda, 23 in the suburbs, 16 in Medak, 5 in Atraf-i-Balda, and 1 in Mahbubnagar.

356.—Uriya.—(180). Uriya speakers were found in the capital (55), Medak (87), Lingsugur (16), Gulbarga (8), Warangal (6) and Mahbubnagar and Indur (4 each).

357.—Sindhi.—(62). 21 Sindhi speakers were returned in the City, 26 in the suburbs, 10 in Lingsugur and 5 in Nander.

358.—Bengali.—(38). The City and the suburbs contained the majority of the persons returned as speaking Bengali, namely, 4 and 26 respectively. One was returned in Raichur and the remaining 7 on the Railway.

359.—Kashmiri.—(21). All these were returned in the City (6) and the suburbs (15).

360.—Vernaculars of Asiatic Countries beyond India.—Of this group of languages the following were returned in this Province:—Arabic (12,869), Pashtu (2,919); Persian (815), Turki Chagatai (70), Baloch (13), Armenian (5) and Chinese (2).

361.—Arabic.—(12,869). Although the number of persons born in Arabia is returned only at 4,810, the number of persons whose mother tongue is Arabic is returned at 12,869. This is to be explained by the fact that the domiciled Arabs or Deccani Arabs or Movallads as they are called, the decendants of the Arabs who had come and settled in these dominions and intermarried locally, have returned their mother tongue as Arabic. The City claims 2,378 Arabs and the suburbs 4,523, giving a total of 6,901 for the capital. The remaining numbers are to be found in the Arab irregulars posted all over the country, the numbers in the districts ranging from 98 in Sirpur Tandur to 713 in Parbhani.

362.—Pashtu (2,919) is the language spoken by the Afghans or Rohillas, as they are also called, who are posted, as in the case of the Arabs, all over the dominions. There are 328 Afghans in the City and 631 in the suburbs, giving a total of 959 for the capital. The numbers in the districts vary from 555 in Aurangabad, and 267 in Parbhani to 2 in Raichur. The number of persons born in Afghanistan, according to the Birth place Table is 1,437, which is but half the number of persons who return Pashtu as their mother tongue. The remainder must therefore have belonged to the domiciled Rohilla class.

363.—Persian.—(815). The number of persons born in Persia is returned at 186. The remainder must have been born in India or other countries, but mostly in these Provinces, but of Persian extraction. The majority of the Persian speakers 709 were found in the capital. Raichur returned 29, Aurangbad 26, Birh 15, Nander, Bidar and Gulbarga 3 each, Naldrug 2, Indur 1, the remaining 18 having been enumerated on the Railway.

364.—Turki (Chagatai).—There were 70 persons returned as speaking this tongue. 9 were found in the City, 6 in the suburbs, making up a total of 15 in the capital. Lingsugur furnished 20, the remainder having been returned by Atraf-i-Balda 13, Elgandal 11, Medak 9, and Mahbubnagar 2. Turkistan returned 53 persons only. The remainder 17 must then have been born in other countries, probably this Province.

365.—Baluch.—Baluchistan returned 31 persons, but the persons returned as speaking Baluch were only 7 in the City and 6 in the suburbs making a total of 13.

366.—Armenian.—(5.) 3 were returned in the suburbs and the remaining 2 on the Railway.

367.—Chinese.—(2). Both these were enumerated in the suburbs. According to the Birth place Table, China returns as many as 45. It will be interesting to know the cause of this discrepancy.

368.—Languages of Europe.—Those returned in this Province are:—English (8,885), Portuguese (105), Turki (Osmanli) (24), German (20), Italian (18), French (8), Dutch (2), Danish, Polish and Bohemian (1 each). The persons speaking the last three languages were censussed, the first in Mahbubnagar and the others in the suburbs. Both the Dutch speakers were returned in the City. Of the 18 Italians, 17 were found in the City and 1 in Raichur. The suburbs returned 17 Germans, the remaining 3 having been enumerated on the Railway. Seventeen persons who returned Turki (Osmanli) as their mother tongue were returned in Indur and the remaining 7 in the capital. Of the 105 Portuguese speakers, the capital furnished 76, Raichur 13, and the Railway 16.

369.—English.—(8,885). Of this number, 76 were found in the City and 7,302 in the suburbs, giving a total of 7,378 for the capital. 481 persons returned English as their mother tongue, on the Railway. The remaining persons (1,026) were returned in the districts. Sirpur Tandur returned none, Nander (2), Naldrug (10) and Nalgonda (11). Of the remaining districts, Raichur (170) comes first, followed by Aurangabad (164), Warangal (135), Atraf-i-Balda (125), Gulbarga (93), Lingsugur (72) and others with numbers ranging from 64 in Birh, to 17 in Bidar.

370.—Languages of Africa.—The only African language returned in this Province is Abyssinian (74), of whom 53 were found in the capital, 13 in Atraf-i-Balda, 7 in Nander and 1 in Mahbubnagar. According to the Birth place Table, Abyssinia returns 36. But Africa unspecified returns 62 persons, a part of which at least ought to have belonged to Abyssinia.

371.—Comparison with 1881.—The number of persons returned as speaking the different languages in the two enumerations of 1881 and 1891, are compared in the subjoined statement and the percentages of variation calculated.

STATEMENT No. 198.

Languages.	Both sexes.				Males.				Females.			
	1891.	1881.	Difference.	Percentage.	1891.	1881.	Difference.	Percentage.	1891.	1881.	Difference.	Percentage.
Kanarese	1,451,046	1,238,519	+ 212,527	+ 17·1	728,914	624,053	+ 104,861	+ 16·8	722,132	614,466	+ 107,666	+ 17·5
Mahratti	3,493,858	3,147,745	+ 346,113	+ 10·9	1,776,588	1,606,715	+ 169,873	+ 10·5	1,717,270	1,541,030	+ 176,240	+ 11·4
Telugu	5,031,069	4,266,470	+ 764,599	+ 17·9	2,554,336	2,154,824	+ 399,512	+ 18·5	2,476,733	2,111,646	+ 365,087	+ 17·2
Hindi	1,275,940	1,038,305	+ 237,635	+ 22·9	657,559	532,510	+ 125,049	+ 23·5	618,381	505,795	+ 112,586	+ 22·3
Hindi Gypsy	156,193	63,562	+ 92,631	+ 145·7	85,743	34,949	+ 50,794	+ 145·3	70,450	28,613	+ 41,837	+ 146·2
Tamil	29,266	16,339	+ 12,927	+ 79·2	15,063	8,300	+ 6,763	+ 81·5	14,203	8,039	+ 6,164	+ 76·7
Arabic	12,869	6,960	+ 5,909	+ 84·9	8,167	4,718	+ 3,449	+ 73·1	4,702	2,242	+ 2,460	+ 109·7
Armenian...	5	.....	+ 5	Increase indefinite.	5	.....	+ 5	Increase indefinite.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gond	36,157	50,864	− 14,707	− 28·9	18,507	25,798	− 7,291	− 28·3	17,650	25,066	− 7,416	− 29·5
Gujarati	26,994	5,987	+ 21,007	+ 350·9	14,116	3,157	+ 10,959	+ 347·1	12,878	2,830	+ 10,048	+ 355·1
Punjabi	2,439	2,126	+ 313	+ 14·7	1,362	1,172	+ 190	+ 16·2	1,077	954	+ 123	+ 12·9
Uriya (Jagannathi)	180	64	+ 116	+ 181·2	85	29	+ 56	+ 193·1	95	35	+ 60	+ 171·4
Sindhi	62	.....	+ 62	Increase indefinite.	49	.....	+ 49	Increase indefinite.	13	.....	+ 13	Increase indefinite.
Bengali	38	65	− 27	− 41·5	27	37	− 10	− 27·0	11	28	− 17	− 60·7
Chenchu	421	17	+ 404	+ 2376·5	213	11	+ 202	+ 1836·4	208	6	+ 202	+ 3366·7
Kur •	5,754	.....	+ 5,754	Increase indefinite.	2,899	.....	+ 2,899	Increase indefinite.	2,855	.....	+ 2,855	Increase indefinite.
Kashmiri	21	3	+ 18	+ 600·0	13	3	+ 10	333·3	8	.....	+ 8	Do.
Malayalam	1,243	.....	+ 1,243	Increase indefinite.	684	.....	+ 684	Increase indefinite.	559	.....	+ 559	Do.
Beluch	13	36	− 23	− 63·9	13	23	− 10	− 43·5	.....	13	− 13	− 100·0
Chinese	2	3	− 1	− 33·3	2	3	− 1	− 33·3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Persian	815	349	+ 466	+ 133·5	482	190	+ 292	+ 153·7	333	159	+ 174	+ 109·4
Turki	94	20	+ 74	+ 370·0	42	13	+ 29	+ 223·0	52	7	+ 45	+ 642·8
Pashtu	2,919	1,041	+ 1,878	+ 180·4	2,049	780	+ 1,269	+ 162·6	870	261	+ 609	+ 210·3
Bohemian	1	.....	+ 1	Increase indefinite.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	+ 1	Increase indefinite.
Dutch	2	.....	+ 2	Do.	2	.....	+ 2	Increase indefinite.	.....	.....	.....	.....
English	8,885	6,650	+ 2,235	+ 33·6	5,932	4,517	+ 1,415	+ 31·3	2,953	2,133	+ 820	+ 38·4
French	8	18	− 10	− 55·5	2	9	− 7	− 77·7	6	9	− 3	− 33·3
German	20	5	+ 15	+ 300·0	12	4	+ 8	+ 200·0	8	1	+ 7	+ 700·0
Italian	18	46	− 28	− 60·9	4	17	− 13	− 76·5	14	29	− 15	− 51·7
Polish	1	.....	+ 1	Increase indefinite.	1	.....	+ 1	Increase indefinite.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portuguese	105	141	− 36	− 25·5	82	77	+ 5	+ 6·5	23	64	− 41	− 64·1
Danish	1	.....	+ 1	Increase indefinite.	1	.....	+ 1	Increase indefinite.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Abyssinian	74	.....	+ 74	Do.	61	.....	+ 61	Do.	13	.....	+ 13	Increase indefinite.
Unspecified	527	259	+ 268	+ 103·5	114	228	− 114	− 50·0	413	31	+ 382	+ 1232·8

In the case of the vernacular languages, it is noted that Hindi, which includes Urdu, stands first as regards the percentage of increase in both sexes (22·9), which is made up of 23·5 per cent in males and 22·3 per cent in females. A part of this high percentage of increase must be attributed to the number of immigrants speaking this tongue that this Province received during the last decade. Telugu comes next with 17·9 per cent of increase in both sexes, distributed between 18·5 in males and 17·2 in females. The percentage of Provincial increase is 17·18 in both sexes being made up of 17·41 in males and 16·93 in females. It will be thus seen that the Telugu speaking population has increased by a percentage which is but slightly in excess of the Provincial. The reason is obvious, for the Telugus form half the population of the dominions. The percentage of increase in the Kanarese speakers is 17·1 for both sexes, being 16·8 for males and 17·5 for females. This percentage in the case of both sexes is on a par with the Provincial (17·18), though the relative proportion in each of the sexes is reversed ; for, while the male Kannada population has increased 16·8 per cent, the Provincial population has increased by 17·41, and while the female Kannadas have increased 17·5 per cent, the females of the Province have only increased by 16·93 per cent. The percentages of increase in the Mahrati speaking population in both sexes (10·9), in males (10·5) and in females (11·4) are the lowest among the vernaculars of the Province.

In the case of the other Indian languages, the percentages of increase in Sindhi, Kur and Malayalam are indefinite, inasmuch as no persons were returned in 1881 as speaking any of these three languages. It is however difficult to believe that a whole colony of 5,754 Kur speaking people and 1,243 Malayalam speakers could have immigrated into this Province during the decade. As regards the Sindhis, it is probable that 62 persons did immigrate. It has nevertheless to be borne in mind, that the Central Provinces returned both Kur and Malayalam speaking persons. A reference to the reports of that Province for the last two enumerations shows that the number of Korku speakers has increased from 65,271 in 1881 to 70,754 at this Census but that the number of those who returned Malayalam as their mother tongue has decreased from 31 in 1881 to 19 in 1891. Thus, while it appears probable that the Korkus or Kurs may have immigrated into the adjoining districts of this Province, where they are principally found, from the Central Provinces and the Berars, where also they are found in large numbers (37,021), this theory cannot be held to apply in the case of the Malayalees, although the fact that the overwhelming majority of persons who returned Malayalam as their mother tongue, is found in Sirpur Tandur would have naturally led us to adopt it. The only other explanation that appears possible is that the disbandment of certain regiments of Madras troops in the Central Provinces, a few years ago might have induced the Malayali element contained in it to settle down in the border district of Sirpur Tandur. But this theory requires confirmation. Among other languages in this group, Chenchu speakers come first with an increase of 2376·5, which is explained by the fact that against 17 who returned this language in 1881, there are 421 at this Census, which is no doubt due to immigration. The abnormal increase in Kashmiri (600), *i. e.*, from 3 to 21 is also due to immigration. The case is similar in Gujerati (350·9), Uriya (181·2), Hindi Gypsy (145·7) and Tamil (79·2). Punjabi shows an increase of 14·7 which appears normal, while Gond and Bengali show percentages of decrease of 28·9 and 41·5. The decrease of 27 Bengalis is no doubt due to

emigration, but the decrease in Gonds cannot well be attributed wholly to the same cause. The forest tribes speaking the dialects of this language, being nomadic in their habits, may have possibly crossed the frontier and returned themselves at this enumeration in other districts. But the presumption we are inclined to make is that the decrease is due to an error in the enumeration in the last Census. The 50,000 and odd Gonds returned ten years ago have many of them returned themselves as Hindus and have consequently been lost in the ocean of that indigenous and comprehensive community. It is therefore highly probable that the languages returned by these Hinduised Gonds also underwent a similar transformation. In the case of the remaining languages, the only two worthy of any note are English which shows an increase of 33·6 per cent corresponding to an actual of 2,235 and Pashtu which shows 180·4 per cent increase corresponding to an actual of 1878. These instances of increase are plainly due to immigration. Our surmise is confirmed in the case of the latter by the Birth place Table which returns 1,437.

372.—Percentages of increase in Vernaculars verified.—Before leaving this part of the subject, it may be interesting to check the accuracy of the percentages of increase in the numbers speaking each of the three principal vernaculars of the Province by a comparison of these figures with the percentages of increase of the total population in each of the Linguistic divisions. The marginal statement is accordingly given. This statement shows that the percentages of increase in the Telugu speaking population in either sex as well as in both sexes, differs but very little from the corresponding percentages of increase in the total population of Telingana. The reason for this close approximation of the two sets of figures is to be found in the fact that 83·5 per cent of the population of Telingana returned Telugu as their mother tongue. There exists a pretty appreciable difference in the percentages of the Mahrati speakers as compared with those of the inhabitants of Mahratwara. This is accounted for by the fact that only 71 per cent of the Mahratwara population returned Mahrati as their mother tongue. The greatest difference between the Linguistic and Divisional figures is noted in the case of the Kanarese speakers and the Karnatic. The Karnatic population is made up of persons speaking Kanarese (58·59), Telugu (24·90), Hindi (11·93), Mahrati (2·85), and other languages (1·73). Of these, the Kanarese and Telugu speakers, who form the majority, have increased at the rates of 17·1 and 17·9 per cent respectively. The excess in the percentages of the increase of the population over the Kanarese and Telugu speaking proportions is to be accounted for, by immigration, after the evil effects of the famine had begun to disappear.

STATEMENT No. 199.

Sex.	Percentage of Increase in					
	Telugu speakers.	Telingana.	Mahratti speakers.	Mahratwara.	Kanarese speakers.	Karnatic.
Both sexes ...	17·9	18	10·9	12·9	17·1	27
Males ...	18·5	18·9	10·5	12·4	16·8	27·2
Females ...	17·2	17·1	11·4	13·4	17·5	26·7

373.—Territorial distribution of 10,000 persons among different Languages.—We next proceed to study the distribution of 10,000 persons among the different languages returned in the City, the suburbs, and in each of the districts and divisions, as depicted in the subjoined statement.

STATEMENT

Family.	Group.	Language.	Dialect.	Provincial Total.	Districts, &c.									
					City.	Suburbs.	Total City & Suburbs.	Atraf-i-Balda.	Mahbubnagar.	Nalgonda.	Warangal.	Elgandal.	Indur.	Medak.
A. Aryan...	Eranic ...	Pashtu		2	26	22	23	4	1	*	*	*	2	3
		Baloch		*	1	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Persian		1	15	18	17	...	...	...	...	...	*	...
		Armenian		*	...	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Eranic.....		3	42	40	40	4	1	*	*	*	2	3
	Indic ...	Kashmiri		*	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Punjabi		2	4	3	3	1	...	2	4	*	2	2
		Sindhi...		*	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Hindi	Hindi.	67	224	190	200	11	2	3	7	2	32	7
			Urdu..	1,039	6,552	3,913	4,701	1,132	855	434	449	369	808	1,052
		Total Hindi.....		1,106	6,776	4,103	4,901	1,143	857	437	456	371	840	1,059
		Hindi Gypsy		136	...	5	3	80	122	415	341	81	166	90
		Gujarathi		24	21	50	42	1	9	1	146	1	2	5
		Mahratti		3,028	497	358	400	50	103	22	148	146	800	84
		Bengali		*	*	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Uriya...	Jagannathi.	*	...	2	1	...	*		*	...	*	2
		Total Indic.....		4,296	7,301	4,524	5,353	1,275	1,091	877	1,095	599	1,810	1,242
	Italic ...	Italian...		*	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		French		*	...	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Portuguese		*	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Italic.....		*	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Teutonic...	GERMANIC.												
		German		*	...	1	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		English		8	6	251	178	3	...	...	2	1	*	1
		Dutch...		*	...	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Germanic.....		8	6	252	178	3	...	...	2	1	*	1
		SCANDINAVIAN.												
		Danish		*	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Teutonic.....		8	6	252	178	3	*	...	2	1	*	1
	Sclavonic..	Polish...		*	...	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bohemian		*	...	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Sclavonic.....		*	...	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Aryan family ...		4,307	7,350	4,819	5,574	1,282	1,092	877	1,097	600	1,812	1,246
B. Dravidian...	(a)Southern	Tamil...		25	6	527	372	35	23	33	44	10	4	18
		Telugu		4,361	2,391	4,444	3,832	8,655	8,456	9,087	8,812	9,308	7,787	8,681
		Kanarese		1,258	60	50	53	21	422	1	4	3	369	40
		Malayalam		1	...	1	*	...	...	*	...	...	...	...
		Chenchu		*	...	1	1	*	*	*	4	...	...	1
		Total Southern Branch		5,645	2,457	5,023	4,258	8,711	8,901	9,121	8,864	9,321	8,160	8,740
	(b)Northern	Gond		32	...	*	*	...	...	...	37	76	20	*
		Total B. Dravidian family		5,677	2,457	5,023	4,258	8,711	8,901	9,121	8,901	9,397	8,180	8,740
C. Kolarian.	.....	Kur		5	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...
Semitic ...	.....	Arabic...		11	192	156	166	7	5	2	2	2	8	14
		Abyssinian		*	*	2	1	*	*	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Semitic.....		11	192	158	167	7	5	2	2	2	8	14
Scythic or Turanic.	Tartar ...	Turki (Osmanli)		*	*	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	*	...
		(Chagatai)		*	1	*	1	*	*	...	...	*	...	*
		Total Turki ...		*	1	*	1	*	*	...	...	*	*	*
Mongolian..	Chinese ...	Chinese		*	...	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total all families.....		10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
		Indian Languages ...		9,980	9,785	9,569	9,634	9,989	9,995	9,998	9,996	9,997	9,992	9,985
		Foreign Languages ...		20	215	431	366	10	5	2	4	3	8	15

No. 200.

Districts, &c.										Linguistic divisions.			Political divisions.				
Aurangabad.	Bir.	Nander.	Naldrug.	Bidar.	Parbhani.	Sirpur Tandur.	Gulbarga.	Raichur.	Lingsugur.	Telingana.	Mahratwara.	Karnatic.	Northern.	Eastern.	Western.	Southern.	Atraf-i-Balda.
7	2	2	2	1	4	1	2	*	*	3	3	1	1	*	4	1	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	*
*	*	*	*	*	...	...	*	1	*	2	*	*	*	...	*	*	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	*
7	2	2	2	1	4	1	2	1	*	5	3	1	1	*	4	1	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	*
3	*	6	*	1	8	7	1	*	...	2	* 3	1	1	2	4	1	2
...	...	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	*	*	*	...	...	*	*	1
199	136	49	81	33	135	596	42	10	14	24	130	23	60	4	135	39	108
1,508	841	937	916	1,311	860	457	1,515	1,021	932	974	1,057	1,170	802	572	1,057	1,102	2,972
1,707	977	986	997	1,344	995	1,053	1,557	1,031	946	998	1,187	1,193	862	576	1,192	1,141	3,080
109	68	139	21	57	163	237	144	80	96	177	101	109	104	294	121	85	40
34	11	3	13	7	17	6	53	5	21	30	14	28	3	61	18	24	22
8,006	8,854	6,880	8,476	3,800	8,664	3,155	512	160	153	217	7,101	285	1,504	98	8,131	2,473	231
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	*	...	*	...	...	...	*	*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	*	...	*	1
9,859	9,910	8,014	9,507	5,209	9,847	4,458	2,267	1,276	1,216	1,424	8,406	1,616	2,474	1,031	9,466	3,724	3,377
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	*	...	*	...	...	...	*	*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	*	...	*	...	...	...	*	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	*	...	*	...	...	...	*	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	*
2	1	*	*	*	*	...	1	3	1	16	1	2	1	1	1	1	94
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	*
2	1	*	*	*	*	...	1	3	1	16	1	2	1	1	1	1	94
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	*	...	...	*
2	1	*	*	*	*	...	1	3	1	16	1	2	1	1	1	1	94
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	*
9,868	9,913	8,016	9,509	5,210	9,851	4,459	2,270	1,280	1,217	1,445	8,410	1,619	2,476	1,032	9,471	3,726	3,495
3	1	1	...	1	*	1	2	26	15	52	1	13	7	34	1	10	208
107	45	1,505	82	1,586	128	4,329	2,456	5,076	387	8,346	780	2,490	6,424	8,780	403	1,847	6,169
14	33	470	405	3,197	12	23	5,250	3,607	8,357	113	744	5,859	972	134	117	4,402	38
...	*	...	*	...	...	52	...	...	...	*	2	...	4	*	*	*	*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	*	2	...	...	*
124	79	1,976	487	4,784	140	4,405	7,708	8,709	8,759	8,512	1,527	8,362	7,407	8,950	521	6,259	6,415
...	...	*	...	*	...	1,008	...	1	...	25	50	*	102	15	*	*	*
124	79	1,976	487	4,784	140	5,413	7,708	8,710	8,759	8,537	1,577	8,362	7,509	8,965	521	6,259	6,415
1	2	...	*	1	*	124	13	7	21	*	7	14	9	*	1	10	...
7	6	8	4	5	9	4	9	3	3	18	6	5	6	3	7	5	89
...	...	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	*	...	...	*	*	...	1
7	6	8	4	5	9	4	9	3	3	18	6	5	6	3	7	5	90
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	...	*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	*	...	*	*	*	...	*	*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	*	...	*	*	*	...	...	*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	*
10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
9,991	9,993	9,992	9,996	9,995	9,991	9,996	9,990	9,993	9,996	9,964	9,993	9,993	9,994	9,996	9,992	9,994	9,806
9	7	8	4	5	9	4	10	7	4	36	7	7	6	4	8	6	194

The distribution, in the Province, of 10,000 persons is among Telugu (4,361), Mahratti (3,028), Kanarese (1,258) and Urdu (1,039), leaving the remaining 314 spread over Hindi Gypsy (136), Hindi (67), Gond (32), Tamil (25), Gujarati (24), Arabic (11), English (8), Kur (5), Pashtu and Punjabi (2 each) and Malayalam and Persian (one each). The proportions, which the remaining languages bear to the 10,000 population here considered, are too insignificant to be noted and are therefore omitted from the statement. Of the proportion (314) which the languages other than the vernaculars bear to the total, only 20 is taken up by foreign, *i.e.*, "Non-Indian" tongues.

The proportions in 10,000 found in the City and the suburbs differ considerably from the Provincial. In the first place, they return 215 and 431 per 10,000 respectively of foreign languages, the proportions in the districts varying from 2 in Nalgonda to 15 in Medak, which are both less than the proportions in the Province. In the City, the Urdu speaking population is strongest, being 6,552, which, combined with Hindi (224), gives 6,776 per 10,000 of the total population, or a little over two-third. Telugu comes second with 2,391, followed by Mahratti (497), Arabic (192), Kanarese (60), Pashtu (26), Gujarati (21), Persian (15), Tamil and English (6 each), Punjabi (4), Sindhi (2), Baloch, Kashmiri, Purtuguese and Turki (1 each). In the suburbs, on the other hand, Telugu comes first with 4,444, followed by Urdu (3,913), Tamil (527), Mahratti, (358), English (251), Hindi (190), Arabic (156), the proportions in the remaining languages represented being 50 or less. In the seven Telingana districts, the Telugu proportions range from 8,456 in Mahbubnagar to 9,308 in Elgandal against 8,346 in Telingana. The proportions of Urdu speakers come next, ranging from 369 in Elgandal to 1,152 in Atraf-i-Balda against 974 in Telingana. The language that shows the next highest proportion (217) is Mahratti, whose distribution varies from 22 in Nalgonda to 800 in Indur. Hindi Gypsy comes fourth with 177, made up of proportions ranging from 80 in Atraf-i-Balda to 415 in Nalgonda, followed by Kanarese (113), which shows a variation from 1 in Nalgonda to 422 in Mahbubnagar. The proportions borne by the other languages fall below 0·5 per cent in each.

In the seven districts of Mahratwara, the divisional proportion of persons speaking Mahratti to the total population is 7,101 to 10,000. The highest district proportion is found in Birh (8,854), being followed by Parbhani (8,664), Naldrug (8,476) and Aurangabad (8,006), the lowest proportions being found in Bidar (3,800) and Sirpur Tandur (3,155). Next come the Urdu speakers with (1,057), or, including Hindi, (1,187). Telugu and Kanarese follow close upon each other with 780 and 744 respectively. The Telugu proportions in the districts of the Mahratwara range from 82 in Naldrug to 4,329 in Sirpur Tandur, which latter is higher than the vernacular of the district, namely, Mahratti. The Kanarese proportions similarly vary from 12 in Parbhani to 3,197 in Bidar. The persons speaking Hindi Gypsy and Gondi follow with divisional proportions of 101 and 50 respectively. The district proportions in the former lie between 21 in Naldrug and 237 in Sirpur Tandur, while the latter is returned in Sirpur Tandur (1,008) and in Nander and Bidar, which show no appreciable proportions.

Lastly, in the Karnatic, Kanarese (5,859) and Telugu (2,490) head the list of languages, the proportions in the districts in the former being Lingsugur (8,357),

Gulbarga (5,250) and Raichur (3,607). Like Sirpur Tandur in Mahratwara which though returned as a Mahratti district is essentially Telugu, Raichur though included in the Kannada division, is mainly a Telugu district, because the proportion of Telugu speakers is 5,076. Gulbarga comes next with 2,456, followed by Lingsugur (387). Mahratti comes next with 285, distributed over Gulbarga (512), Raichur (160) and Lingsugur (153), followed by Hindi Gypsy (109), Gujarati (28) and Hindi (23). The proportions in the other languages are too insignificant to deserve consideration.

Among the Linguistic divisions, the proportions of Indian languages vary between 9,964 in Telingana and 9,993 in each of the two remaining divisions, leaving 36 for foreign languages in the case of the former and 7 in each of the latter.

In the Political divisions, Atraf-i-Balda partakes very much of the characteristics of the capital, having a proportion of 9,806 for Indian languages, leaving the remaining (194) to foreign tongues. The Northern and Eastern divisions are mainly Telugu districts, if we are to judge from the proportions in them, namely, 6,424 and 8,780 Telugu speakers in every 10,000. The Western division shows the highest proportion of 8,131 Mahratti speakers, wherefore it claims to be classed as a Mahratti division. The Southern division shows no marked characteristics, having 4,402 Kanarese speakers, 2,473 Mahratti speakers, and thus partaking of the peculiarities of both.

374.—Territorial distribution of 10,000 persons speaking each language.—We shall vary the method of discussion adopted in the last paragraph. In the following statement the territorial distribution of 10,000 persons speaking each language is depicted.

STATEMENT No.

Family.	Group.	Language.	Dialect.	Districts, &c.								
				City.	Suburbs.	Total City and Suburbs.	Atraf-i-Balda.	Mahbubnagar.	Nalgonda.	Warangal.	Elgandal.	Indur.
A. Aryan ...	Eranic ...	Pashtu		1,124	2,162	3,286	507	154	62	68	137	463
		Baloch...		5,385	4,615	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Persian		2,309	6,587	8,896	...	...	...	...	...	12
		Armenian		...	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Indic ...	Kashmiri		2,857	7,143	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Punjabi		177	349	526	156	53	386	1,278	127	555
		Sindhi...		3,387	4,194	7,581	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Hindi	Hindi ...	357	714	1,071	54	23	27	69	18	266
			Urdu ...	677	952	1,629	369	482	226	320	338	431
		Total Hindi.....		658	937	1,595	350	454	214	305	318	421
		Hindi Gypsy		...	9	9	199	527	1,663	1,861	572	682
		Gujarati		99	541	640	19	223	20	4,637	36	48
		Mahratti		18	30	48	6	20	4	36	46	146
		Bengali		1,290	8,387	9,677	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Uriya...	Jagannathi	...	3,056	3,056	...	222	...	333	...	222
	Italic ...	Italian		...	9,444	9,444	...	...	...	...	...	...
		French		...	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Portuguese		562	7,977	8,539	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Teutonic...	GERMANIC.										
		German		...	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
		English		90	8,689	8,779	149	27	13	161	74	33
		Dutch...		...	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
		SCANDANAVIAN.										
		Danish		...	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	...	...
	Sclavonic..	Polish		...	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bohemian		...	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. Dravidian ...	(a) Southern.	Tamil...		28	5,292	5,320	463	553	706	1,286	400	78
		Telugu		59	257	316	671	1,134	1,129	1,495	2,026	990
		Kanarese		5	10	15	6	197	1	2	2	163
		Malayalam		...	129	129	...	...	8	...	...	...
		Chenchu		...	546	546	71	24	594	8,385	...	...
	(b) Northern.	Gond		...	2	2	...	...	...	875	2,287	350
C. Kolarian ...		Kur		...	...	...	...	179	...	...	71	...
Semitic... ...		Arabic		1,850	3,520	5,370	203	254	91	111	191	367
		Abyssinian		135	7,027	7,162	1,757	135	...	...	...	...
Scythic or Turanic.	Tartar ...	Turki	Osmanli ...	834	2,083	2,917	...	...	...	...	...	7,083
			Chagatai...	1,286	857	2,143	1,857	286	...	...	1,571	...
		Total Turki.....		1,170	1,170	2,340	1,383	213	...	...	1,170	1,809
Mongolian ...	Chinese ...	Chinese		...	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Indian Languages ...		105	242	347	338	586	543	741	951	555
		Foreign Languages ...		1,188	5,605	6,793	184	157	57	124	143	232

No. 201.

Districts, &c.											Linguistic divisions.			Political divisions.				
Medak.	Aurangabad.	Birh.	Nander.	Naldrug.	Bidar.	Parbhani.	Sirpur Tandur.	Gulbarga.	Raichur.	Lingsugur.	Telingana.	Mahratwara.	Karnatic.	Northern.	Eastern.	Western.	Southern.	Atraf-i-Balda.
391	1,902	329	360	322	449	915	103	507	7	38	5,068	4,380	552	1,543	284	3,506	874	3,793
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000
...	326	188	38	25	38	...	...	38	364	75	8,908	615	477	50	...	552	502	8,896
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000
279	863	94	1,504	62	255	2,769	645	403	45	...	3,360	6,192	448	1,861	1,717	5,230	510	682
...	...	...	806	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,613	7,581	806	1,613	...	...	806	1,613	7,581
36	2,130	1,132	395	682	385	1,399	1,782	353	67	111	1,564	7,905	531	2,487	119	5,056	1,213	1,125
320	1,045	452	495	496	988	579	88	822	437	483	4,115	4,143	1,742	2,165	1,028	2,571	2,238	1,998
303	1,111	493	489	508	951	629	191	793	415	460	3,960	4,372	1,668	2,184	973	2,722	2,176	1,945
210	577	279	565	90	331	839	353	599	263	381	5,723	3,084	1,243	2,148	4,051	2,260	1,333	208
64	1,053	255	71	308	218	516	54	1,274	88	476	5,687	2,475	1,838	420	4,880	1,895	2,146	659
9	1,900	1,629	1,246	1,576	981	1,998	209	95	24	27	315	9,539	146	1,391	60	6,773	1,722	54
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	323	...	9,677	...	323	...	...	...	323	9,677
4,833	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	445	...	889	8,666	...	1,334	5,055	555	...	1,334	3,056
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	556	...	9,444	...	556	...	...	...	556	9,444
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,461	...	8,539	...	1,461	...	...	...	1,461	8,539
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000
31	195	76	2	12	20	29	...	111	202	86	9,267	334	399	158	201	302	411	8,928
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000
222	86	12	19	...	23	13	6	51	454	308	9,028	159	813	729	2,545	130	813	5,783
630	18	6	189	11	284	20	199	317	517	48	8,391	727	882	4,129	3,758	233	893	987
10	8	15	205	181	1,988	7	4	2,350	1,274	3,572	396	2,408	7,196	2,167	200	235	7,377	21
...	...	97	...	8	...	...	9,758	...	...	...	137	9,863	...	9,758	8	97	8	129
380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	380	9,003	...	...	617
1	...	...	7	...	6	...	6,458	...	14	...	3,515	6,471	14	9,102	875	7	14	2
...	50	167	...	4	106	16	5,002	1,411	681	2,313	250	5,345	4,405	5,179	179	233	4,409	...
385	474	289	371	221	363	555	76	433	118	128	6,972	2,349	679	1,382	456	1,689	900	5,573
...	...	...	946	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,054	946	...	...	135	946	...	8,919
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	7,083	...	...	...	2,917
1,286	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,857	7,143	...	2,857	2,857	286	...	2,857	4,000
957	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,128	7,872	...	2,128	3,936	213	...	2,128	3,723
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000
317	720	558	549	564	784	699	201	564	445	538	4,378	4,075	1,547	2,808	1,870	2,526	2,111	685
237	357	201	219	133	217	330	44	292	163	117	7,927	1,501	572	873	338	1,107	705	6,977

We shall first consider the distribution of the vernaculars of the Province. Of 10,000 persons speaking Telugu, we find the largest proportions, varying from 630 in Medak to 2,026 in Elgandal, in the districts of the Telingana. Next come the two districts of the Karnatic, Raichur (517) and Gulbarga (317), followed by Bidar (284), Sirpur Tandur (199) and Nander (189) of Mahratwara, the remaining districts appropriating 6 to 48 per 10,000. Of the three Linguistic divisions, Telingana takes up 8,391, leaving 727 to Mahratwara and 882 to the Karnatic. Among Political divisions, the Northern (4,129) and the Eastern (3,758) come at the top, followed by Atraf-i-Balda (987), the Southern (893) and the Western (233). Of 10,000 Mahratti speakers, the districts of the Mahratwara take up 9,539, distributed in proportions varying from 209 in Sirpur Tandur to 1,998 in Parbhani. The highest proportion in the Telingana districts is 146 in Indur, followed by the others where the proportions nowhere exceed 46. The proportion in the capital is 48, while in the Karnatic districts, the proportions vary from 24 in Raichur to 95 in Gulbarga. Telingana and Karnatic show only 315 and 146 respectively. The Western, among Political divisions, takes up the highest number (6,773), the Southern (1,722) and the Northern (1,391), immediately following, while the proportions in Atraf-i-Balda and the Eastern division fall so low as 54 and 60 respectively.

The distribution of the Urdu speakers over the capital, the districts and the divisions, is more uniform, if we leave Sirpur Tandur (88) out of consideration. The capital comes first with 1,629, compounded of 677 in the City and 952 in the suburbs. Aurangabad and Bidar come second and third respectively, with 1,045 and 988, while Gulbarga follows with 822. In the remaining districts, the proportions lie between 579 in Parbhani and 226 in Nalgonda. Telingana and Mahratwara are almost on a par with 4,115 and 4,143 respectively, while the Karnatic, by virtue of its comprising less than half the number of districts in each of the former, comes last with 1,742. The proportions in the Political divisions vary from 1,998 in Atraf-i-Balda to 2,571 in the Western division, the Eastern alone being left behind with 1,028.

The remaining vernacular of the Province, Kanarese, shows very sparse proportions in all the districts of the Telingana and the Mahratwara, where the proportions do not exceed 15, except in Bidar (1,988), Nander (205), Mahbubnagar (197), Naldrug (181) and Indur (163). The proportions in the Karnatic districts are, Lingsugur (3,572), Gulbarga (2,350) and Raichur (1,274). Among Linguistic divisions, the Karnatic comes first with (7,196), followed by Mahratwara (2,408) and Telingana (396). Among Political divisions, the Southern and Northern comes first and second with 7,377 and 2,167 per 10,000 respectively, the proportions in the remaining divisions ranging from 235 in the Western to 21 in Atraf-i-Balda.

The other languages that show any proportions in almost all the districts are Pashtu, Hindi, Hindi Gypsy (none in the City), Punjabi (none in Lingsugur), Guzarati, English (none in Sirpur Tandur), Tamil (none in Naldrug) and Arabic. It will be noted that the capital takes up by far the largest proportions in Pashtu (3,286), English (8,779), Tamil (5,320) and Arabic (5,370),

leaving very little for most of the districts. The largest proportions in the remaining languages are found as follows :—Punjabi in Nander (1,504), Hindi in Aurangabad (2,130), Hindi Gypsy in Warangal (1,861) and Gujarati in Warangal (4,637).

In the remaining languages, the whole or nearly the whole of the persons speaking them are found in the capital and it is therefore needless to enter into any details regarding them.

Section III.—PROPORTIONS OF THE SEXES.

375.—Proportions of the Sexes.—The following statement shows the average number of females to 1,000 males in each language, in each district and division.

STATEMENT

Family.	Group.	Language.	Dialect.	Districts, &c.									
				Provincial Total.	City.	Suburbs.	City and Suburbs.	Atraf-i-Balda.	Mahbubnagar.	Nalgonda.	Warangal.	Elgandal.	Indur.
A. Aryan...	Eranic ...	Pashtu		425	97	267	203	213	667	385	111	905	534
		Baloch		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Persian		691	521	738	676	...	...	...	...	...	No F.
		Armenian		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Iranic.....		472	215	440	362	213	667	385	111	905	528
	Indic ...	Kashmiri		615	500	667	615	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Punjabi		791	433	545	506	1,375	444	403	681	824	901
		Sindhi...		265	No F.	238	119	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Hindi	Hindi ...	762	585	587	586	1,172	530	981	361	671	756
			Urdu ...	953	1,050	875	944	929	1,002	968	919	944	1,014
		Total Hindi.....		910	1,030	859	926	931	1,000	968	988	943	1,003
		Hindi Gypsy		822	...	246	246	688	701	753	849	826	841
		Gujarati		912	559	715	689	444	1,073	742	990	830	857
		Mahratti		967	927	815	855	836	933	1,022	894	915	976
		Bengali		407	No F.	529	429	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Uriya...	Jagannathi	1,118	...	1,292	1,292	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	No F.
		Total Indic.....		955	1,020	852	917	910	955	860	897	919	975
	Italic ...	Italian		3,500	...	4,667	4,667	...	...	...	...	...	...
		French		3,000	...	6,000	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Portuguese		280	250	246	246	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Italic.....		489	250	557	538	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Teutonic...	GERMANIC.											
		German		667	...	700	700	...	...	...	...	...	...
		English		494	689	452	456	1,193	917	571	570	676	1,000
		Dutch...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Germanic.....		498	689	453	455	1,193	917	571	570	676	1,000
		SCANDANAVIAN.											
		Danish		No F.	...	...	...	...	No F.	...	...	...	...
		Total Teutonic.....		498	689	453	455	1,193	847	571	570	676	1,000
	Sclavonic..	Polish...		No F.	...	No F.	No F.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bohemian		No M.	...	No M.	No M.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Sclavonic.....		1,000	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Aryan family...		953	1,012	822	892	907	955	859	896	919	974
B. Dravidian..	(a) Southern.	Tamil...		943	860	955	954	1,015	951	924	880	1,019	614
		Telugu		970	955	988	982	977	978	963	952	943	1,012
		Kanarese		991	1,047	780	962	720	967	702	858	772	988
		Malayalam		817	...	455	455	...	...	No F.	...	...	...
		Chenchu		977	...	769	769	No M.	No M.	667	1,006	...	...
		Total Southern Branch.		974	957	982	977	976	978	963	951	943	1,011
	(b) Northern.	Gond		954	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	989	948	924
		Total B. Dravidian family		974	957	982	977	976	978	963	951	943	1,010
C. Kolarian...		Kur		985	...	...	...	...	1,020	...	...	1,929	...
		Total Kolarian.....		985	...	...	...	...	1,020	...	...	1,929	...
Semitic ...		Arabic		576	187	623	440	225	422	444	560	757	761
		Abyssinian		213	No F.	238	233	No F.	No F.	...	...	...	...
		Total Semitic.....		573	187	617	439	212	420	444	560	757	761
Scythic or Turanic.	Tartar ...	Turki	Osmanli...	2,000	1,000	667	750	...	...	...	...	...	3,250
			Chagatai...	1,059	No F.	200	71	1,600	No F.	...	...	833	...
		Total Turki... ..		1,238	1,000	375	222	1,600	No F.	...	...	833	3,250
Mongolian.	Chinese ...	Chinese		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of all families ...		964	972	894	917	966	975	953	945	941	1,004
		Total Indian Languages.		965	999	916	940	967	975	953	945	941	1,004
		Total Foreign Languages....		547	215	520	457	431	439	455	565	743	805

No. 202.

Districts, &c.											Linguistic divisions			Political divisions.				
Medak.	Aurangabad.	Bir.	Nander.	Naldrug.	Bidar.	Parbhani.	Sirpur Tandur.	Gulbarga.	Raichur.	Lingsugur.	Telingana.	Mahratwara.	Karnatic.	Northern.	Eastern.	Western.	Southern.	Atraf-i-Balda.
606	525	455	875	741	236	993	1,000	783	No F	No F.	278	608	677	495	431	650	700	205
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	No F.
...	12,000	667	No F.	No F.	No F.	...	...	500	706	500	675	1,579	652	No F.	...	2,143	600	676
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	No F.
606	587	480	831	714	229	993	1,000	776	632	133	381	630	672	489	431	683	686	349
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	615	...	...	...	...	...	...	615
511	419	769	2,453	No F.	1,296	624	707	1,450	833	...	653	847	1,370	798	602	866	1,033	644
...	...	...	No F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000	119	No F.	4,000	...	...	No F.	4,000	119
824	800	783	583	824	738	667	970	781	771	590	627	794	736	901	500	739	784	607
990	941	938	955	956	959	942	991	957	947	949	959	950	952	973	968	943	953	941
988	923	914	933	944	953	900	979	952	945	943	949	931	948	968	963	918	947	927
679	836	929	940	781	865	904	896	783	820	866	789	890	816	832	789	898	813	662
720	921	810	794	939	828	993	920	817	741	885	946	913	830	825	992	919	845	681
864	982	962	976	961	959	969	959	919	920	899	931	969	915	959	915	972	957	853
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No F.	...	429	...	No F.	...	...	...	No F.	429
1,351	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143	...	1,000	1,229	...	600	1,220	1,000	...	600	1,292
952	969	958	971	959	956	960	960	930	933	930	924	962	931	956	906	965	950	916
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No F.	...	4,667	...	No F.	...	...	...	No F.	4,667
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	625	...	246	...	625	...	...	...	625	246
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	556	...	538	...	556	...	...	...	556	538
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	700
444	763	730	No F.	667	700	263	...	860	910	714	468	683	851	684	610	682	845	463
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	No F.
444	763	730	No F.	667	700	263	...	860	910	714	469	683	851	684	610	682	845	463
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No F.	...	...	...	No F.	...	...	...
444	763	730	No F.	667	700	263	...	860	910	714	469	683	851	684	610	682	845	463
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	No F.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	No M.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
950	968	957	971	958	955	960	960	930	932	929	916	962	930	956	906	964	949	894
966	812	619	750	...	889	1,000	700	1,194	975	1,000	943	809	997	944	907	800	997	959
989	1,009	890	1,004	925	1,014	971	1,014	981	954	946	967	1,008	963	974	963	999	962	978
904	974	927	979	935	982	1,976	939	982	1,006	1,003	963	979	996	982	965	995	995	821
...	...	No F.	No F.	No F.	...	...	639	...	...	...	417	823	...	839	No F.	...	No F.	455
778	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	977	...	...	778	979	...	...	1,000
989	999	899	998	933	992	1,031	1,011	982	975	1,000	967	993	986	975	963	997	985	976
No F.	...	...	929	...	1,222	...	953	...	815	...	956	954	815	951	989	928	815	1,000
989	999	899	998	933	992	1,031	1,008	982	977	1,000	967	992	986	975	963	996	985	976
...	1,071	2,200	...	1,000	649	No M.	1,007	888	922	946	1,215	1,028	923	1,007	1,020	2,045	923	...
...	1,071	2,200	...	1,000	649	No M.	1,007	888	922	946	1,215	1,028	923	1,007	1,020	2,545	923	...
695	940	664	754	578	1,330	1,621	256	911	322	562	468	961	706	817	458	1,007	673	431
...	...	...	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175	750	...	...	No F.	750	...	179
695	940	664	754	578	1,330	1,621	256	911	322	562	415	960	706	817	457	1,006	673	428
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	3,250	...	...	...	750
286	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No M.	471	...	No M.	538	No F.	...	NoM.	474
286	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No M.	762	...	NoM.	1,176	No F.	...	NoM.	522
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	No F.
983	969	956	976	927	973	962	982	969	969	991	958	967	977	970	957	966	972	940
984	969	957	976	957	973	961	982	969	970	991	961	967	977	970	957	966	972	953
672	954	670	740	574	128	153	256	901	587	735	475	940	767	810	485	980	727	455

Let us first consider the proportions in the total population returning each language in the Province. Among the vernaculars, Kanarese shows the highest average (991) followed by Telugu (970), Mahratti (967) and Urdu (953). Among the other Indian languages, Uriya (Jagannathi) comes first with a preponderance of 118 females to every 1,000 males. The number returned as speaking this language is very small, and this disproportion is therefore of no account. The Kur speakers come next with the highest average below par, *i.e.*, 985, followed by Chenchu (977), Gond (954), Tamil (943), Gujarathi (912), Hindi Gypsy (822), Malayalam (817), Punjabi (791), the proportion falling to so low a figure as 265 in Sindhi. In the case of the non-Indian Asiatic languages, there are only four that show any proportions, namely, Turki, *Chagatai*, (1,059), Persian (691), Arabic (576) and Pashtu (425). Of European languages, it is only necessary to notice English, which shows a proportion of 494. This disproportion in the sexes is due to the presence of large numbers of the military in the suburbs who are, for the most part, unmarried.

The proportions of the sexes in the capital next deserve attention. Here Telugu comes first among the vernaculars, followed by Urdu (944), Mahratti (855) and Kanarese (780). In the case of the other Indian languages, Uriya (Jagannathi) again comes above par, with 1,292, the Gond following with an equal number of males and females. The Tamil speakers come next with 954, followed by the others with averages varying from 769 in Chenchu to 119 in Sindhi. The non-Indian Asiatic languages show averages of 676 in Persian, 440 in Arabic, 203 in Pashtu and 71 in Turki (Chagatai). The English speaking population shows an even less proportion (456) here, than in the case of the Province.

It is unnecessary to follow the figures in each district and division, as the proportions are pretty uniform in the case of the vernaculars as well as those other languages which are evenly distributed among them, and as the proportions in the scantily returned languages are devoid of any interest.

Section IV.—STATISTICS OF BIRTH PLACE AND LANGUAGE.

376.—Introductory.—The statistics we propose to discuss in this section are the outcome of the recommendations made by the Special Committee that sat in 1878 to consider the suggestions for a general Census of India in 1881, modified by subsequent experience. The Imperial Tables containing the statistics are X (Languages) and XI (Birth place).

The Committee's recommendations on this subject, are contained in their report, the eighteenth and subsequent paras of which run as follow :—

" The Table of races and nationalities should, we think, be restricted to an exposition of the actual ethnical elements that go to make up the population of the country. In this view we consider that the information may be of great practical value. It would not only illustrate, as in the last Census, the strength of the foreign element to be found in India, but it would throw further light upon the distribution of the natives themselves, according to Provincial and Linguistic distinctions.

* * * * * *

An important question, however, is the definition of the term *nationality*. As regards foreigners, whose nationality is for the most part sufficiently pronounced, there is no difficulty; but it is not easy in the case of the various native races which inhabit the different provinces of India.

Two tests instinctively suggest themselves, *viz.*, those of *language* and *birthplace*; but it is clear that either of them is insufficient without the other.

* * * * * *

We propose therefore in the enumerator's return to give two sub-columns under *nationality*, so as to show both the language of birth and the place of birth. At the same time we do not conceal from ourselves that even this argument will not in all cases suffice to convey a correct idea of a person's race or nationality. We therefore propose to add a note to the heading "Place of birth" for the instruction of the enumerators, to secure the insertion in that column of correct particulars regarding British-born subjects, foreigners, and persons of mixed parentage."

Commenting on the above extracts from the Report of the Census Committee of 1878, Mr. J. A. Bourdillon, the Superintendent of Census Operations in Bengal for 1881, thus wrote;—

"In making this recommendation, the Committee do no appear to have given sufficient weight to the great difficulty of arriving at any clear conclusions from scrutinising a number of individual instances, each complicated by the innumerable combinations of two such varying factors as these. They recognised the fact that for any given person an examination of his recorded birth place and language, combined by the evidence afforded by his name, would show, almost without the possibility of error, of what nationality he was; but they seem to have forgotten that the compiling staff would have neither the time nor the ability for this careful and intelligent scrutiny in the case of each unit in the enormous population of India, and that unless this scrutiny were applied, and the proper conclusion drawn in each case, no classification would be possible. The theory that nationality could be ascertained by the tests of birth place and language was excellent, but in practice, this examination could hardly have been carried out.

"In point of fact, however, the attempt was never made, for the Government of India, in forwarding the Committee's Report to the Secretary of State for India, expressed its disapproval of the proposal to extract information as to nationality from the statistics of birthplace and mother tongue, and recommended that the information gained under these heads should be separately shown. The approval of the Secretary of State confirmed this decision, and the heading for "nationality," as embracing the two sub-heads "Birth place" and "Mother tongue," was then struck out of the enumerator's schedule."

377.—Comparison of Birth place and language Statistics.—Although this decision of the Government of India has rendered any detailed comparison between the two sets of figures superfluous, we may be excused if we devote a little attention to the consideration of the combined statistics. With this object in view, two statements are hereunder given, the first dealing with Indian and the second with Foreign languages.

STATEMENT No. 203.

Indian Languages.

As per Table X. Parent Tongue.				As per Table XI. Birth Places.				Difference.		
Languages.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Birth places.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.
Pashtu ...	2,919	2,049	870	Afghanistan ...	1,437	1,212	225	+ 1,482	+ 837	+ 645
Baloch ...	13	13	...	Baluchistan ...	31	23	8	— 18	— 10	— 8
Kashmiri ...	21	13	8	Kashmir ...	58	34	24	— 37	— 21	— 16
Nepalese ...	...	...	...	Nepal ...	56	35	21	— 56	— 35	— 21
Punjabi ...	2,439	1,362	1,077	Punjab ...	3,944	3,006	938	— 1,505	— 1,644	+ 139
Hindi ...	1,275,940	657,559	618,381	Central Provinces ...	6,782	3,809	2,973			
				N.-W. Provinces ...	9,536	7,113	2,423			
				Oudh ...	3,131	2,156	975	+1,236,383	+ 631,119	+ 605,264
				Rajputana States ...	19,044	12,693	6,351			
				Central Indian States...	1,064	669	395			
Sindhi ...	62	49	13					+ 62	+ 49	+ 13
Gujarati ...	26,994	14,116	12,878					+ 26,994	+ 14,116	+ 12,878
Bengali ...	38	27	11	Bengal	1,231	888	343	— 1,193	— 861	— 332
Mahratti ...	3,493,858	1,776,588	1,717,270	Mahratwara Linguistic division.	4,490,303	2,294,857	2,195,446			
				Berar	43,844	19,650	24,194			
				Bombay	159,728	69,250	90,478	—1,200,189	— 607,286	— 592,903
				Baroda	72	37	35			
				Portuguese Settlements.	100	80	20			
Hindi Gypsy ...	156,193	85,743	70,450					+ 156,193	+ 85,743	+ 70,450
Andamanese ...	...	...	...	Andamans	3	2	1	— 3	— 2	— 1
Malay	...	...	...	Straits Settlements and Malay.	3	2	1	— 3	— 2	— 1
Kanarese ...	1,451,046	728,914	722,132	Karnatic Linguistic division.	1,690,314	857,148	833,166			
				Mysore	4,555	2,464	2,091	— 243,835	— 130,703	— 113,132
				Coorg	12	5	7			
Tamil	29,266	15,063	14,203	Madras	91,190	46,642	44,548			
Malayalam ...	1,243	684	559	Madras States... ...	2	2	...			
				French Settlements ...	6	4	2	+ 25,907	+ 9,909	+ 15,998
				Ceylon	21	7	14			
Telugu	5,031,069	2,554,336	2,476,733	Telingana Linguistic division.	4,944,873	2,513,732	2,431,141			
Chenchu ...	421	213	208							
				Unspecified H. H. the Nizam s Dominions.	26,277	12,697	13,580	— 26,277	— 12,697	— 13,580
				India unspecified ...	28,944	16,214	12,730	— 28,944	— 16,214	— 12,730
Uriya	180	85	95					+ 180	+ 85	+ 95
Gondi	36,157	18,507	17,650					+ 36,157	+ 18,507	+ 17,650
Kur	5,754	2,899	2,855					+ 5,754	+ 2,899	+ 2,855
Assamese ...	...	...	...	Assam	3	1	2	— 3	— 1	— 2
Burmese ...	...	...	...	Burma	134	61	73	— 134	— 61	— 73
Total.....	11,513,613	5,858,220	5,655,393	Total.....	11,526,698	5,864,493	5,662,205	— 13,085	— 6,273	— 6,812

STATEMENT No. 204.

Foreign Languages.

As per Table X. Parent Tongue.				As per Table XI. Birth Places.				Difference.		
Languages.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Birth places.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.
Chinese	2	2	...	China	45	36	9			
				Chinese Tartary ...	4	1	3			
				Total.....	49	37	12	— 47	— 35	— 12
Persian	815	482	333	Persia...	186	155	31	+ 629	+ 327	+ 302
Armenian	5	5	...	Asia unspecified ...	1	...	1	+ 4	+ 5	— 1
Arabic...	12,869	8,167	4,702	Arabia	4,810	4,120	690	+ 8,059	+ 4,047	+ 4,012
Abyssinian	74	61	13	Egypt...	1	1	...			
				Abyssinia	36	31	5			
				Africa unspecified ...	62	50	12			
				Total.....	99	82	17	— 25	— 21	— 4
Turki (Osmanli) ...	24	8	16	Turki in Europe ...	2	2	...	+ 22	+ 6	+ 16
Do. Chagatai ...	70	34	36	Turkistan	53	43	10	+ 12	— 13	+ 25
				Yaghistan	5	4	1			
Total Turki.....	94	42	52	Total.....	60	49	11	+ 34	— 7	+ 41
English	8,885	5,932	2,953	England	2,329	2,126	203			
				Scotland	105	98	7			
				Ireland	998	904	94			
				America	54	27	27			
				Australia	7	5	2			
				Total.....	3,493	3,160	333	+ 5,392	+ 2,772	+ 2,620
Maltese	...	...	...	Malta	10	5	5	— 10	— 5	— 5
French...	8	2	6	France	12	7	5	— 4	— 5	+ 1
Italian	18	4	14	Italy	15	14	1	+ 3	— 10	+ 13
German	20	12	8	Germany	22	15	7	— 5	— 6	+ 1
Portuguese	105	82	23	Austria	3	3	...			
Danish...	1	1	...	Portugal	5	4	1	+ 100	+ 78	+ 22
Dutch	2	2	...	Denmark	3	2	1	— 2	— 1	— 1
Polish	1	1	...	Holland	1	1	...	+ 1	+ 1	...
Bohemian	1	...	1	Europe unspecified ...	4	3	1	— 2	— 2	...
Spanish	...	...	...	Spain	2	2	...	— 2	— 2	...
Flemish	...	...	...	Belgium	7	4	3	— 7	— 4	— 3
Parent Tongue not stated.	527	114	413	Unspecified of the world.	1,560	973	587	— 1,033	— 859	— 174
Total.....	23,427	14,909	8,518	Total	10,342	8,636	1,706	+ 13,085	+ 6,273	+ 6,812

The statement referring to Indian languages shows that according to Table XI, Birth place, there are 13,085 persons more than those returned as speaking Indian languages, while the second statement referring to foreign languages shows that this same number of persons though returned as speaking foreign languages were not born in the countries where the languages are respectively spoken as vernaculars. A little careful study of the two statements will soon show how this anomaly is to be explained. These 13,085 persons though speaking foreign languages were born in these dominions, *i.e.*, a certain number of persons born in foreign countries having settled in this country, begat children, who, though they returned their place of birth as this Province, returned their mother tongue as a foreign language.

We shall next touch upon the seeming discrepancies in some individual languages. Taking Hindi first, we find that 1,275,940 persons returned themselves as speaking Hindi, (including Urdu), while the Birth place Table shows only 39,557. There being no Hindi or Urdu Linguistic division, and the Urdu speaking population being distributed over the whole country, which was parcelled out into three Linguistic divisions, it follows that the unaccounted for 1,236,383 Hindi speakers were included in the said divisions. In the case of Mahratti, the number of persons according to Table X Language is 3,493,858, while according to Birth places the number is 4,694,047, giving a difference of 1,200,189. Similarly under Kanarese there is a credit of 243,835 persons to the Birth place Table. On the other hand, Telugu, along with which, Tamil, Malayalam and Chenchu have been taken, shows an excess of 25,907 persons under language over birth place. Against this we may place the 26,277 persons whose birth places were unspecified, within H. H. the Nizam's dominions.

The difference of 1,482 in favour of the Pashtu language, may be attributed to the fact that this number was born in this Province from parents who came originally from Afghanistan. In the case of the Punjabi, the 1,505 persons born in the Punjab may have returned some dialect of Hindi as their mother tongue. The same remark applies to the excess in favour of Baluchistan (18), Kashmiri (37), Nepal (56) and Bengal (1,193). In the case of Assam and Burma, there is reason to believe that these were returned as the birth places of the children of Europeans or of their native servants speaking Tamil and Telugu. The majority of the Uriya, Gond and Kur speaking people were, no doubt, born within the dominions. Gujarat was not returned as a separate birth place, having been included under Bombay, which explains the difference against Gujarati. The Hindi Gypsies being a compound of vagrant tribes, were probably born within these dominions, while many more may have immigrated. There are again 28,944 persons born in unspecified India, to equalise differences.

Turning next to the foreign tongues, the languages that arrest our attention are Arabic, English and Persian. The excess of 8,059 Arabs over the birth place figures has already been explained as being due to the fact of the Arabs born in the Province having returned Arabic as their mother tongue. The similar excess of 5,392 in the English speaking population is explained by the fact of the Eurasians and a few children of Europeans having been born either in this Province or in other parts of India. The same reasoning as in the case of the Arabs holds good in the case of the Persians, who show a difference of 629. The differences in the other languages in this statement are insignificant and are not therefore discussed.

CHAPTER IX.

MIGRATION.

Introductory.—Migration Statistics.—Proportions of the Sexes.—Interprovincial Migration.

CHAPTER IX.

MIGRATION.

Section I.—INTRODUCTORY.

378.—Types of Migration.—Mr. Ibbetson, the Punjab Census Superintendent of 1881, thus wrote :—"Migration may be roughly referred to four different types :—

I. "*Temporary*, due to a local failure of grass, or even of food, driving the people to seek the one or the other in more favoured districts; to a temporary demand for labour on public works or for transport purposes attracting a large number of labourers to a particular locality, and the like.

II. "*Periodic*, due to the changing seasons which drive men to and fro between the cool mountains and the warm valleys and plains, or from the scorched steppes to the grassy river banks and lower hills and which send them forth for purposes of carriage, trade, and so forth.

III. "*Permanent*, where overcrowding or distress on the one hand, or physical or political advantages on the other, drive away from one district and attract to another people who settle down permanently on the land.

IV. "*Reciprocal*, where, in the absence of any local attractions to induce movements from either quarter, persons pass from one district to another, and are replaced by others moving in the opposite direction. * *

These four types can, in great measure, be distinguished by the varying proportion of the sexes, among the migrants, the males being largely in excess in temporary and less so as a rule in periodic migration, the proportion being fairly normal in permanent migration, while in reciprocal migration the females greatly predominate. But, of course, each type shades off into all the others; indeed it may often be said to produce them, for people will more readily settle temporarily or permanently where friends and connections have preceded them; two or more types are generally present side by side; and the proportion of the sexes can only be taken as a very rough indication of the general nature of the migration and of the type which prevails most largely."

So far as this Province is concerned, the second type, *periodic*, cannot be said to exist, as the climate of the whole of the dominions is more or less equable throughout the year. We are therefore inclined to think that only the *temporary*, the *permanent* and the *reciprocal* types of migration exist in our case.

379.—Permanent and Reciprocal Migration.—There are many persons who either came and settle down on better lands available within this Province, or who emigrate into the cheaper adjoining districts of British territory. This type of emigration may be regarded as permanent, for the settler on the land, having brought with him his wife, children, and effects, has no present intention of going back, nor has he a home of his own anywhere else. In this case therefore the proportions of the sexes are fairly normal. In the next type, *reciprocal*, the migration principally affects the fair sex. The Hindu system of marriage, the prohibited degrees of consanguinity, the limited number of castes and families within which a Hindu may marry, all drive the intending bridegroom to select his bride from districts situated far away. This exchange of girls in marriage between the different districts of the Province or with adjoining districts of British territory has been termed "*reciprocal*" migration.

380.—Temporary Migration.—Among the temporary immigrants into the Province, we must not fail to include the numerous inhabitants from the United Provinces and the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, who came here in search of employment. Many of them hold high offices. Their ultimate intention being to return to the places that gave them birth, they have to be included in this class.

381.—Scope of the Birthplace Table.—Imperial Table XI, containing the Birthplace statistics, deserves a word of explanation, before a discussion of the statements based thereon is entered into. The place of birth of every person enumerated within the Nizam's dominions (less the unspecified) on the final Census night, is shown in the table for each district. To obtain this information for any district shown at the top of the Table, it should be read *vertically*, the total of that column representing the total number of persons born in that district. In order to understand the distribution of the persons born in that place over the different districts &c., the Table has to be read *horizontally*, when the figures against each name in column 1, give the required information.

382.—Statistics already touched upon.—In the last section of the preceding chapter, we pointed out the importance attached to the birth place statistics. At the Census of 1881, language and birthplace statistics were taken together; but on the present occasion a separate Chapter for the discussion of the problems connected with this subject has been prescribed by the Imperial Census Commissioner. In dealing with the movement of the population in Chapter II, we had to touch upon the most salient points connected with the migrations of the people in so far as they affected the general movement. In this chapter, the extent and the direction of the movement are considered in detail.

Section II.—MIGRATION STATISTICS.

383.—Distribution of Population by Birthplace.—The total population distributed by birthplace, together with the proportion per 10,000 is shown in the marginal statement. It is thus seen that 96·66 per cent of the population have been born within the Province, and 3·34 per cent are immigrants from beyond. The high proportion of the indigenous population, recalls to memory the remark made by the Census Commissioner for India in his report on the 1881 Census :—"The Indian population is in no instance a people that desires to have its home, and so long as it can obtain a fair amount of subsistance in its own village lands it never migrates".

STATEMENT No. 205.

Birthplace.	Population.	Proportion per 10,000 of total population.
A.—India.		
1 Within the Province ...	11,151,767	9,666
2 Elsewhere in India	373,383	324
Total A.—India.....	11,525,150	9,990
B.—Other Asiatic Countries.	6,652	6
C.—Europe		
1 United Kingdom	3,442	3
2 Other European Countries ...	76	.....
Total C.—Europe.....	3,518	3
D.—Elsewhere	1,720	1
Total.....	11,537,040	10,000

384.—Distribution of 10,000 persons over different Birthplaces.—In the following statement, 10,000 persons of the Province and of each district in the Province, are distributed over the different birth places returned in the schedules.

STATEMENT No. 206.

Birthplace.	Provincial Total.	City.	Suburbs including Secunderabad.	Total City and Suburbs.	Atraf-i-Balda.	Mahbubnagar.	Nalgonda.	Warangal.	Elgandal.	Indur.	Medak.	Aurangabad.	Birh.	Nander.	Naldrug.	Bidar.	Parbhani.	Sirpur Tandur.	Gulbarga.	Raichur.	Lingsugur.
Hyderabad...	307	7,111	7,022	7,049	480	36	38	31	10	14	80	53	13	12	65	25	43	10	121	40	36
Atraf-i-Balda	294	202	178	185	7,728	182	119	7	9	2	200	1	3	*	...	11	*	*	10	1	...
Mahbubnagar	583	188	82	113	281	9,392	55	12	7	2	24	*	*	*	*	1	*	*	83	200	27
Nalgonda ...	544	62	46	51	444	67	9,361	195	7	1	32	*	*	*	*	1	*	4	1	*	*
Warangal ...	704	62	30	39	33	18	236	9,188	77	3	14	*	*	1	*	1	*	*	1	1	1
Elgandal ...	963	97	63	73	140	6	25	163	9,793	67	171	*	*	2	*	4	1	140	1	12	1
Indur ...	568	206	96	129	24	4	2	8	39	9,480	204	2	3	344	3	43	11	90	3	1	4
Medak ...	323	226	135	161	579	8	7	7	23	101	8,981	*	*	4	1	44	1	1	10	1	2
Aurangabad ...	669	78	113	103	8	1	1	1	*	3	6	8,901	216	8	13	4	152	3	6	14	3
Birh ...	552	36	29	31	*	*	*	1	*	17	*	166	9,033	22	258	30	233	11	4	1	1
Nander ...	527	56	25	34	2	1	1	2	1	189	93	9	12	8,856	13	69	250	48	4	...	1
Naldrug ...	507	16	14	14	*	*	*	*	*	1	*	5	122	9	8,762	37	19	2	30	3	2
Bidar ...	813	220	72	117	106	5	1	4	1	66	98	5	46	369	200	9,580	77	8	140	4	1
Parbhani ...	644	19	15	16	*	*	*	*	*	7	*	85	77	205	12	17	8,839	34	25	3	1
Sirpur Tandur	180	...	...	...	1	*	...	*	1	5	*	*	*	1	*	...	*	8,911	1	...	...
Gulbarga ...	537	116	64	80	45	123	1	2	1	3	9	2	4	4	20	65	13	1	9,022	117	68
Raichur ...	425	50	24	32	4	91	1	2	13	*	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	43	9,082	197
Lingsugur ...	503	14	19	18	1	13	*	1	*	*	1	3	1	*	1	1	1	*	8	211	9,060
Unspecified—H. H. the Nizam's dominions ...	23	182	70	104	38	4	*	4	1	10	13	19	13	18	24	27	32	102	71	10	12
Total H. H. the Nizam's dominions.....	9,666	8,941	8,097	8,349	9,909	9,951	9,848	9,628	9,983	9,971	9,928	9,252	9,546	9,856	9,373	9,961	9,673	9,366	9,662	9,701	9,417
Assam ...	*	*	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal ...	1	6	26	20	1	*	*	*	*	...	...	...	*	*	...	*	1	...	*	*	2
The Berars...	39	16	29	25	1	*	*	*	*	3	2	133	9	88	7	1	186	404	1	4	1
Bombay ...	139	47	113	93	15	5	2	5	2	8	5	476	397	21	581	22	46	44	283	47	335
Burma ...	*	*	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces ...	5	...	88	62	2	*	*	2	1	1	3	14	5	2	*	1	4	59	2	1	*
Coorg ...	*	...	1	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras ...	79	137	683	520	30	28	133	340	7	6	20	4	2	1	1	1	...	1	11	220	227
North-West Provinces ...	9	100	116	111	2	1	*	*	2	*	2	22	3	2	2	1	16	2	2	8	1
Oudh ...	2	97	57	69	*	...	*	3	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*
Punjab ...	3	102	36	56	2	1	1	1	*	1	2	6	1	3	1	1	4	*	1	*	*
Andamans ...	*	...	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total British territory.....	277	505	1,153	959	53	35	136	351	12	19	34	655	417	117	592	27	257	510	300	280	566

STATEMENT No. 206.—*Continued.*

Birthplace.	Provincial Total.	City.	Suburbs including Secunderabad.	Total City and Suburbs.	Atraf-i-Balda.	Mahbubnagar.	Nalgonda.	Warangal.	Elgandal.	Indur.	Medak.	Aurangabad.	Birh.	Nander.	Naldrug.	Bidar.	Parbhani.	Sirpur Tandur.	Gulbarga.	Raichur.	Lingsugur.
Baroda	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	2
Mysore	4	6	139	99	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	*
Kashmir	*	2	1	1	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	...	...	*
Rajputana States	16	160	144	149	3	1	*	1	2	2	1	27	30	16	21	8	48	1	5	6	6
Central India States	1	15	26	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	...	1	*
Madras States	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
French Settlements (Pondicherry)	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portuguese Settlements (Goa)	*	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	...	*	...	*	...	*
India unspecified	26	211	237	230	29	10	15	20	1	3	30	61	5	7	11	2	17	119	25	3	5
Total Feudatory States	47	394	549	503	33	11	15	21	3	5	31	88	35	23	32	10	67	120	30	12	13
Total A. Provinces and States in India	9,990	9,840	9,799	9,811	9,995	9,997	9,999	1,000	9,998	9,995	9,993	9,995	9,998	9,996	9,997	9,998	9,997	9,996	9,992	9,993	9,996
Baluchistan	*	*	1	*	...	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Afghanistan	1	12	6	8	1	*	*	...	*	1	*	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	5	1	*
Yaghistan	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	...	...
Turkistan	*	2	*	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Nepal	*	*	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	*	...	*	...	...	...	...	*	...	*
China	*	3	*	1	...	*	*	...	...	*	...	*	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	*	...
Straits Settlements and Malaya	*	...	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...
Ceylon	*	...	*	*	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	*	*	...
Total Asiatic Countries adjoining India	1	17	7	10	1	*	*	...	*	1	*	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	5	1	1
Persia	*	8	2	4	...	...	*	...	...	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*
Arabia	5	131	37	65	4	3	1	*	2	4	7	2	1	3	2	1	1	3	3	1	*
Chinese Tartary	*	...	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Asia unspecified	*	...	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Asiatic Countries remote from India	5	139	39	69	4	3	1	*	2	4	7	2	1	3	2	1	1	3	3	1	...
Total B. Asia beyond India	6	156	46	79	5	3	1	*	2	5	7	5	2	4	3	2	3	4	8	2	1

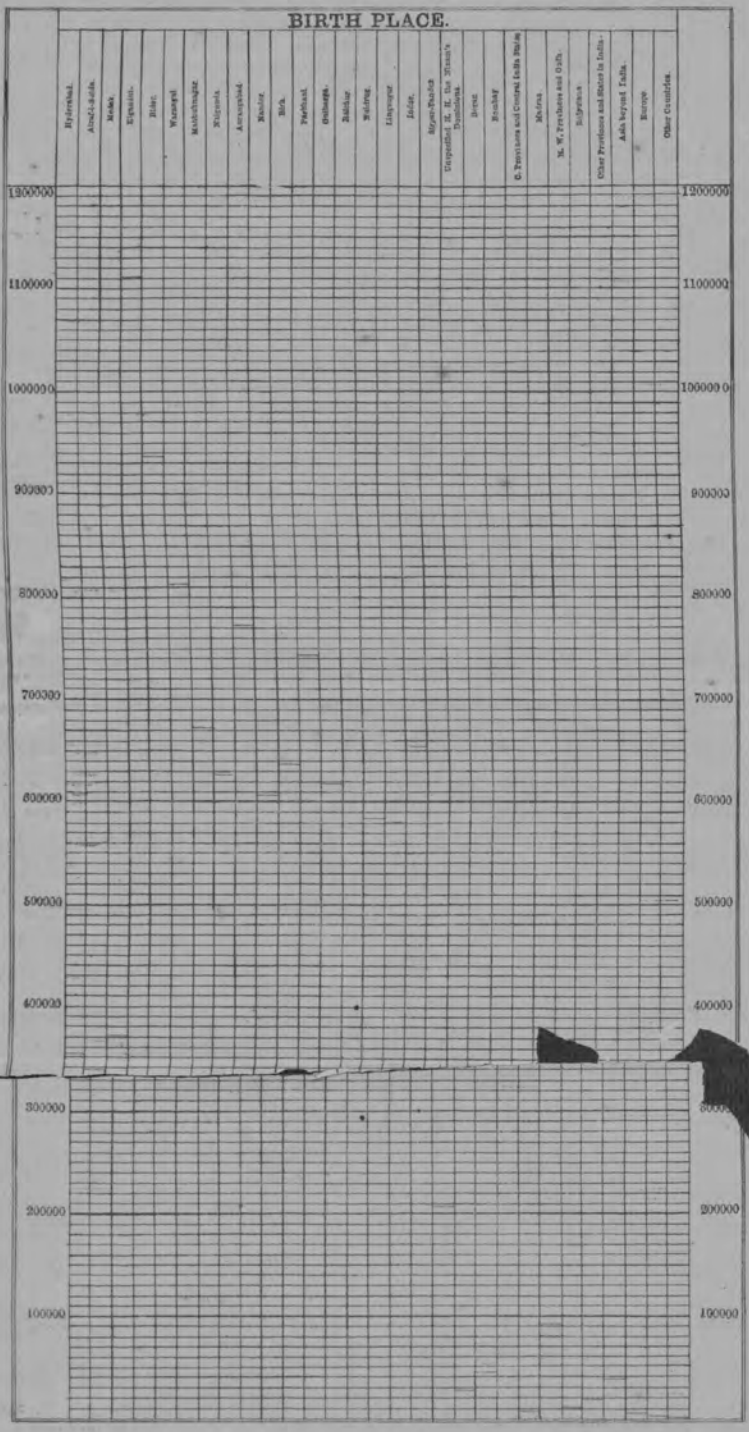
Para. 384.] Distribution of 10,000 persons over different birthplaces. [Migration.

STATEMENT No. 206.—*Concluded.*

Birthplace.	Provincial Total.	City.	Suburbs including Secunderabad.	Total City and Suburbs.	Atraf-i-Balda.	Mahbubnagar.	Nalgonda.	Warangal.	Elgandal.	Indur.	Medak.	Aurangabad.	Bir.	Nander.	Naldrug.	Bidar.	Parbhani.	Sirpur Tandur.	Gulbarga.	Raichur.	Lingsugur.
England	2	*	76	54	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Scotland	*	*	3	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ireland	1	*	34	24	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Malta	*	*	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
France	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Belgium	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Holland	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Denmark	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Austria	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Italy	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spain	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Portugal	*	*	1	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Germany	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Turkey in Europe	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Europe unspecified	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total C. Europe.....	3	*	115	81	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Egypt	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Abyssinia	*	1	1	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Africa unspecified...	*	3	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total D. Africa.....	*	4	2	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
E. America unspecified	*	*	1	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
F. Australia unspecified	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
H. Unspecified of the world	1	*	37	26	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5	3
Grand Total.....	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

Diagram No. 19.

Illustrating the Distribution of the Population by Birth place.



385.—Distribution of the Provincial population.—Of 10,000 persons enumerated within the Province, 9,666 were born within the dominions leaving 334 immigrants. Of this number, the birth places of 23 within the Province, are precisely unascertainable. 307 persons were born in the capital and 294 in Atraf-i-Balda, giving 601 for the whole district, including the capital. Among the districts, Elgandal comes first with 963 per 10,000 population of the whole Province, followed by Bidar (813) and Warangal (704). The proportions in the other districts fall below 700 in each. Thus, Aurangabad shows 669, followed by Parbhani (644), Mahbubnagar (583), Indur (568), Birh (552), Nalgonda (544), Gulbarga (537), Nander (527), Naldrug (507), Lingsugur (503), Raichur (425), Medak (323) and Sirpur Tandur (180).

Next considering the countries that supplied our immigrants, we find that the contiguous British territory furnished 277 per 10,000. Bombay comes first with 139, followed by Madras (79), and the Berars (39). The North-West Provinces and Oudh supplied 9 and 2 per 10,000 respectively, while the Central Provinces gave us 5, the Punjab 3, and Bengal 1 per 10,000 of our population. 21 per 10,000 of our population came from the Indian Feudatory States, being composed of 16 from the Rajputana States, 4 from Mysore and 1 from the Central Indian States. India unspecified shows 26, bringing up the total to 9,990 per 10,000 leaving only 0·1 per cent for countries out of India. Of the non-Indian Asiatic countries, the only ones that show any appreciable proportions are Arabia (5) and Afghanistan (1). Europe supplies 3 per 10,000, made up of England (2) and Ireland (1). The immigrants from the unspecified parts of the world make up the total population, bearing a proportion of 1 in 10,000. The numbers, in the case of the remaining countries shown in column 1 of the above statement are so small that they bear no appreciable ratio in a proportionate population of 10,000. They are consequently shown with an asterisk.

386.—Hyderabad.—In the City and the suburbs, the indigenous population bears percentages of 71·11 and 70·22 respectively to the total population, thus giving a proportion of 70·49 per cent for the capital. The balance has immigrated from the districts of the Province as well as other countries. The total population born within the dominions and found in the capital bears a proportion of 8,349 per 10,000, showing that there were 1,651 immigrants from foreign countries. Of the 1,300 immigrants into the capital per 10,000, who came from within the Province, 104 were drafted from unspecified parts; Atraf-i-Balda, the district in which it is situated supplied the highest proportion (185). Medak (161) comes next, followed by Indur (129), Bidar (117), Mahbubnagar (113), and Aurangabad (103). Sirpur Tandur furnished no immigrants, and the proportions borne by the immigrants from other districts into the capital vary from 80 in Gulbarga and 73 in Elgandal to 16 in Parbhani and 14 in Naldrug. The high proportion of immigrants from Atraf-i-Balda cannot be supposed to represent permanent migration. The produce of the surrounding country is every day being brought into the capital by numerous persons for purposes of sale or barter. There was next the Moulali Urus, which attracted a very large number of visitors from the surrounding country. As our record of visitors was not abstracted, we are not in a position to eliminate these temporary factors of disturbance.

From the adjoining provinces of India, including British territory, feuda-

tory states, and the unspecified parts of India (230), there came into the capital 1,462 per 10,000 of the population. Madras supplied the largest proportion (520), the immigrants from which Province are chiefly found in the cantonments of Secunderabad, Trimulgherry and Bolarum. The North-Western Provinces (111) and Oudh (69) come next with 180, followed by Bombay (93), the Central Provinces (62), the Punjab (56), the Berars (25), Bengal (20) and Burma (3). The immigrants from the North-West Provinces, Oudh and the Punjab go to swell what is termed the "Hindustani" element in the capital. The Parsis and the Mahrattas mainly belong to Bombay and some of the latter to the Berars. Among Feudatory States, the Rajputana group comes first with 149, followed by Mysore (99) and the Central Indian States (22).

There now remain 189 per 10,000 persons to be accounted for. Among Asiatic countries, Arabia (65), Afghanistan (8), Persia (4), Turkistan and China (1 each) bring up the proportion to 79, leaving England (54), Ireland (24), Scotland (2) and Germany (1) among European countries, and Abyssinia (1) and the unspecified of the world (28) to square up the difference.

387.—General Remarks on District Distribution.—Before we take up the figures district by district, a few of the general features may be noted. In the first place, none of the districts received any appreciable proportions of immigrants from any part of the world outside Asia, except Raichur and Lingsugur which show 5 and 3 (per 10,000) of immigrants from unspecified parts of the world. In the next place it will be noticed that over 999 per *mille* of the persons found in each district were born within India. In the last place, if we omit such districts as Aurangabad, Sirpur Tandur, &c., which are situated on the border, the proportion of the indigenous population in each, *i.e.*, the proportion of persons born within the Nizam's dominions, does not fall below 98 per cent.

388.—Atraf-i-Balda.—The ratio, which the number of persons, born in this district and found within its precincts on the night of the final enumeration, bears to 10,000, is 7,728. Medak furnishes the largest ratio of immigrants (579) followed by the capital (480), Nalgonda (444), Mahbubnagar (281), Elgandal (140) and Bidar (106). The ratios in the remaining districts vary from 45 in Gulbarga to *nil* in Birh, Naldrug and Parbhani. The total population enumerated in Atraf-i-Balda, who returned themselves as being born within the Province, thus bears a proportion of 9,909 to 10,000. Of the Province of India, Madras comes first with 30, followed by Bombay (15), Rajputana States (3), N.-W. Provinces, Punjab and Central Provinces (2 each), Bengal, Mysore and the Berars (1 each), India unspecified (29) bringing up the ratio to 9,995, leaving 4 for Arabia and 1 for Afghanistan.

389.—Mahbubnagar.—This district returned as many as 9,392 per 10,000 persons as indigenous. Atraf-i-Balda (182), Gulbarga (123), Raichur (91), Nalgonda (67) and the capital (36) contribute the largest proportions of immigrants, followed by the remoter districts of the Province, whose ratios vary from 18 in Warangal to none in four districts, the Province unspecified showing a ratio of 4. These ratios bring up the number of persons born within the dominions and found in this district to 99·51 per cent of its population. Madras supplied 28

per 10,000 of the population, followed by Bombay (5), Arabia (3), the North-West Provinces, the Punjab and the Rajputana States (1 each), India unspecified bringing up the rear with the proportion of 10 in 10,000.

390.—Nalgonda.—9,361 per 10,000 of the population of this district were born within it. The contiguous districts that gave the highest proportions of immigrants were Warangal (236) and Atraf-i-Balda (119) followed by Mahbubnagar (55), the capital (38) and Elgandal (25), the ratios in the remaining districts falling below 7 (in Medak). Nalgonda received 133 (per 10,000) immigrants from Madras, 2 from Bombay, 1 each from the Punjab and Arabia and 15 from unspecified parts of India.

391.—Warangal.—The indigenous population of this district bears a proportion of 9,188 to the total population reduced to 10,000. Nalgonda (195) and Elgandal (165) furnished the highest proportions of immigrants, followed by the remaining districts, which nowhere show a proportion exceeding 12 (in Mahbubnagar). This district received the highest proportion (340) of its foreign immigrants from Madras, Bombay (5), Oudh (3), Central Provinces (2), Punjab and Rajputana States (1 each) and India unspecified (20) completing the remainder.

392.—Elgandal.—Of 10,000 persons found in this district, 9,793 were born within it, 77 in Warangal, 39 in Indur, 23 in Medak, 13 in Raichur and 10 in the capital. The remaining persons were furnished by the other districts of the Province, and other Indian countries, the proportions nowhere exceeding 9 per 10,000.

393.—Indur.—This district shows 9,480 per 10,000 of its population to have been born within it. The districts that furnished the largest proportions of immigrants were Nander (189), Medak (101), Elgandal (67), Bidar (66), Birh (17), the capital (14), the other districts following with ratios less than 7. The total population born within the dominions and enumerated in Indur makes up 99·71 per cent of its population. It receives 24 per 10,000 from other Indian Provinces, the remaining (5) being made up by Arabia (4) and Afghanistan (1).

394.—Medak.—9,928 per 10,000 of the population enumerated in this district were born within the Province, the highest proportion being in Medak itself (8,981) followed by Indur (204), Atraf-i-Balda (200), Elgandal (171), Bidar (98), Nander (93), the capital (80), Nalgonda (32), Mahbubnagar (24), Warangal (14) and the other districts with ratios of 9 and less. Among Indian Provinces, Madras heads with 20, followed by Bombay (5), Central Provinces (3), and three other Provinces with 2 each, while among non-Indian Asiatic countries, Arabia (7) alone has an appreciable ratio.

395.—Aurangabad.—The number of natives of the Province enumerated in Aurangabad bears a proportion of 92·52 per cent to the total population of the district. Aurangabad returns 8,901 persons (out of 10,000) born within its own limits. The territorial divisions within the Province that contributed most to Aurangabad are Birh (166), Parbhani (85), and the capital (53), the proportions in the other districts nowhere exceeding 9. Of the contiguous Indian Provinces, Bombay (476) and the Berars (133) contributed the largest proportions, followed by the North-West Provinces (22), the Central Provinces (14), Punjab (6) and Madras 4. Rajputana, of the Feudatory States returned 27, and India unspecified 61. These figures bring the ratio up to 9,995 per 10,000 leaving 3 for Afghanistan and 2 for Arabia.

396.—Birh.—The Provincial natives found in this district bear a proportion of 9,546 to 10,000 persons. Of these 9,033 were born in Birh itself, 216 in Aurangabad, 122 in Naldrug, 77 in Parbhani and 48 in Nander. The capital furnished 13, while the other districts show ratios of 12 or less. The largest number of immigrants came from Bombay (397) and Rajputana States (30), the Berars and the Central Provinces returning only 9 and 5 per 10,000 respectively.

397.—Nander.—This district had 9,856 natives of the Province enumerated within its limits, out of every 10,000 of the population, of which 8,856 were born within the district itself, 369 in Bidar, 344 in Indur, and 205 in Parbhani. The capital shows 12, and Birh 22, the remaining districts showing proportions less than 10. The foreign immigrants are not many, the Berars contributing 88, Bombay 21, Rajputana States 16, India unspecified 7, Punjab 3, the Central Provinces, the North-West Provinces and Arabia 2 each, and Madras and Afghanistan 1 each.

398.—Naldrug.—Naldrug has 8,762 natives, who, with 258 from Birh, 200 from Bidar, 65 from the capital, 20 from Gulbarga, 13 each from Aurangabad and Nander, 12 from Parbhani and 30 from other districts, make up 9,373 per 10,000 of its population. Among Indian Provinces, Bombay furnished the highest proportion (581) followed by Rajputana (21), the Berars (7), Madras, the North-West Provinces, the Punjab, Afghanistan and Arabia making up the total number.

399.—Bidar.—9,580 out of 10,000 persons found in Bidar were born in it, while the proportion of persons born in the Province is 9,961, the balance being made up by other districts with proportions varying from 69 in Nander, 65 in Gulbarga, 44 in Indur, and 43 in Elgandal to 1 in each of 5 districts. Bombay furnished 22, the Rajputana States 8, the Berars, Central Provinces, Madras, North-West Provinces, Punjab, Afghanistan and Arabia one each.

400.—Parbhani.—In this district, 8,839 out of every 10,000 persons were born in it. Nander (250), Birh (233) and Aurangabad (152) furnished the largest proportions of immigrants, followed by Bidar (77), the capital (43), Naldrug (19), Gulbarga (13) and Indur (11). The Berars supplied 186 per 10,000 of its population, Bombay 46, the North-West Provinces 16, and the Central Provinces and the Punjab 4 each, while among Feudatory States, the Rajputana group yielded 48. Of foreign countries, Afghanistan (2) and Arabia (1) were the only countries that sent any immigrants into this district.

401.—Sirpur Tandur.—The native population of this district bears a proportion of 89·11 per cent. There were 102 per 10,000 immigrants from unspecified parts of the Province, while Elgandal (140), Indur (90), Nander (48) and Parbhani (34) furnished the largest numbers of immigrants from within the dominions, making the total indigenous population bear the ratio of 93·66 per cent. The bulk of the foreign immigrants came from the Berars (404), Central Provinces (59), Bombay (44) and India unspecified (119).

402.—Gulbarga.—This district, though situated on the line of railway, received a fewer proportion of immigrants than Sirpur Tandur. The natives of the district bear a ratio of 90·22 per cent and the places that sent

the largest numbers of interprovincial immigrants were Bidar (140), the capital (121), Lingsugur (86), Mahbubnagar (83), the Province unspecified (71), Raichur (43), Naldrug (30), Parbhani (25), Atraf-i-Balda and Medak (10 each). The foreign immigrants worth mentioning came from Bombay (283), Madras (11), Rajputana States (5) and India unspecified (25).

403.—Raichur.—90·82 per cent of the population of this district was born within it. Lingsugur gave 211 (per 10,000) immigrants, Mahbubnagar 200, Gulbarga 117, the capital 40, Aurangabad 14, Elgandal 12 and a few other districts 4 and less, bringing the indigenous proportion to 97·01. Of the countries that supplied the largest proportions of foreign immigrants, Madras (220) and Bombay (47) take the lead, followed by the North-West Provinces (8), the Rajputana States (6), the Berars (4), India unspecified (3), Mysore (2), the Central Provinces, the Central India States, Afghanistan and Arabia (1 each).

404.—Lingsugur.—This district comes between the other two of the same Linguistic division with 90·6 per cent of natives. Raichur gave 197 immigrants in a population of 10,000 and Gulbarga, 68. The capital furnished 36 and Mahbubnagar 27, the other districts coming behind with 4 and less. Of foreign immigrants, Bombay supplied 335 and Madras 227, followed by Rajputana (6), India unspecified (5), Bengal and Mysore (2 each), the Berars, the North-West Provinces and Turkistan (1 each).

405.—Distribution of 10,000 persons of each district among the different classes of Birthplace.—Another method of studying the figures depicted in the last statement is to group the different places of birth into so many classes. In the following statement is shown the distribution of a total population of 10,000 persons in each district, Atraf-i-Balda being taken to include the capital, among the different classes of birthplace.

STATEMENT No. 207.

Districts.	A.	B. Born in contiguous districts of			C.	D.	E. Other Asiatic countries			F.
	Born in the district (Indigenous.)	this Province.	other Provinces.	Total.	Remote districts of this Province.	Remote parts of India.	contiguous to India.	remote from India.	Total.	Other continents.
Atraf-i-Balda including City and Suburbs.	7,706	788	.....	788	611	795	5	38	43	57
Mahbubnagar... ...	9,392	498	5	503	61	41	*	3	3	*
Nalgonda	9,359	448	48	496	41	103	*	1	1	.....
Warangal	9,188	358	124	482	83	247	*	*	*	*
Elgandal	9,793	158	*	158	32	15	*	2	2	.....
Indur	9,480	434	.....	434	56	25	1	4	5	.....
Medak	8,982	753	.....	753	194	65	*	6	6	*
Aurangabad	8,901	250	171	421	101	572	3	2	5	*
Birh	9,033	476	310	786	37	142	1	1	2	*
Nander	8,856	939	.....	939	61	140	1	3	4	.....
Naldrug	8,762	458	265	723	153	360	1	1	2	*
Bidar	9,581	324	12	336	56	25	1	1	2	.....
Parbhani	8,837	646	47	693	188	279	2	1	3	.....
Sirpur Tandur ...	8,911	230	113	343	224	518	1	3	4	.....
Gulbarga	9,022	483	197	680	157	133	5	3	8	.....
Raichur	9,082	528	119	647	91	172	1	1	2	6
Lingsugur	9,061	266	283	549	90	296	1	.....	1	3
Total.....	9,081	459	95	554	128	227	2	4	6	4

* The districts against which the asterisk is shown contain numbers that do not yield any proportions in ten thousand.

406.—Indigenous population.—The total indigenous population of the Province, *i.e.*, the number of persons born in each district and remaining within it on the night of the final Census bears a proportion in 10,000 of 9,081. There are seven districts which show higher proportions of their respective indigenous population, namely, Elgandal (9,793), Bidar (9,581), Indur (9,480), Mahbubnagar (9,392), Nalgonda (9,359), Warangal (9,188) and Raichur (9,082), the last district being almost on a par with the Province. Of the remaining districts, there are three which show proportions over 90 per cent, 6 which exceed 80 per cent and only one, Atraf-i-Balda, which shows less, namely, 77·06 per cent. This low proportion in the last named district, it is unnecessary to state, is due to its including the City and the suburbs, where are to be found various races and nationalities from all parts of India and the world.

407.—Immigration from Contiguous districts.—These latter are divided into two sub-classes, (1) the contiguous districts of this Province, and (2) the contiguous districts of the surrounding British territory. The former division contributed by far the larger number of immigrants, as is seen from the Provincial figures which show, that to make up the 10,000 population of the Provincial area, the interprovincial immigration is represented by a ratio of 459, while the immigration from the surrounding British districts is represented by only 95, *i.e.*, about one-fifth, making up a total of 554. In the first sub-division, the highest ratio (939) is found in Nander, followed by 788 in Atraf-i-Balda, 753 in Medak, 646 in Parbhani, 528 in Raichur, 498 in Mahbubnagar and 483 in Gulbarga. The district of Naldrug with 458 is almost on a par with the Province, while the ratios in the remaining districts range from 448 in Nalgonda to 158 in Elgandal.

In the next sub-division, *i.e.*, immigrants from contiguous British territory, Birh shows the highest ratio (310), followed by Lingsugur (283), Naldrug (265), Gulbarga (197), Aurangabad (171), Warangal (124), Raichur (119) and Sirpur Tandur (113). There are four other districts which show proportions varying from 48 in Nalgonda to 5 in Mahbubnagar, while five districts show no proportions at all.

Taking the total of these two sub-divisions, which make up the ratios borne by the immigrants from contiguous districts, it is seen that the Provincial proportion (554) is exceeded in eight districts, with ratios varying from 939 in Nander to 647 in Raichur, Lingsugur (549) coming next below the Province (554). The proportions in the other districts range from 503 in Mahbubnagar to 158 in Elgandal.

408.—Immigrants from remote districts of the Province.—Of this class, the Province receives a proportion of 128 per 10,000, which is exceeded in the case of Atraf-i-Balda (611), Sirpur Tandur (224), Medak (194), Parbhani (188), Gulbarga (157) and Naldrug (153). The proportions found in the remaining districts fall below the Province, ranging from 101 in Aurangabad to 32 in Elgandal.

409.—Immigrants from remote parts of India.—The Provincial proportion of immigrants from this class of birth place is 227 per 10,000. Here too, the capital comes first with 795 followed by Aurangabad (572), Sirpur

Tandur (518), Naldrug (360), Lingsugur (296), Parbhani (279) and Warangal (247), the proportions in the other districts falling below the Province and ranging from 172 in Raichur to 15 in Elgandal.

410.—Immigrants from other countries.—These may be sub-divided into three classes, (1) Asiatic countries contiguous to India, which gave the Province a ratio of 2 per 10,000, (2) Asiatic countries remote from India, which yielded 4, and (3) other continents, which also supplied 4 per 10,000 inhabitants. In the first sub-division, Atraf-i-Balda and Gulbarga show 5 each followed by Aurangabad (3), Parbhani (2) and eight other districts which show 1 each. In the second sub-division, the proportions are somewhat higher, being 38 in Atraf-i-Balda, 6 in Medak, 4 in Indur, 3 in each of the districts of Mahbubnagar, Nander, Sirpur Tandur and Gulbarga, 2 in each of the districts of Elgandal and Aurangabad and 1 in each of the remaining districts except Warangal and Lingsugur.

In the last sub-division, there are only three districts which show any proportions, namely, Atraf-i-Balda, which shows 57, chiefly due to the European element, Raichur (6) and Lingsugur (3).

411.—Territorial distribution of 10,000 of each birthplace.—Varying the method of discussion, we shall now consider the distribution, in each district of this Province, of 10,000 persons of each birthplace. The following statement accordingly furnishes this information.

STATEMENT No. 208.

Birthplace.	City.	Suburbs including Secunderabad.	Total City and Suburbs.	Atraf-i-Balda.	Mahbubnagar.	Nalgonda.	Warangal.	Elgandal.	Indur.	Medak.	Aurangabad.	Birh.	Nander.	Naldrug.	Bidar.	Parbhani.	Sirpur Tandur.	Gulbarga.	Raichur.	Lingsugur.	Total.
Hyderabad	2,507	5,808	8,315	532	69	67	76	29	26	83	126	24	21	119	65	97	7	223	58	63	10,000
Atraf-i-Balda	74	152	226	8,871	361	218	18	30	3	215	2	5	*	...	29	1	*	20	1	...	10,000
Mahbubnagar	35	35	70	163	9,413	51	17	12	2	13	*	*	*	*	1	*	*	80	153	25	10,000
Nalgonda	12	21	33	276	72	9,319	265	12	1	19	*	*	*	*	1	*	1	1	*	*	10,000
Warangal	9	11	20	16	15	181	9,654	103	2	6	*	*	1	*	*	*	*	1	*	1	10,000
Elgandal	11	16	27	49	4	14	125	9,645	39	56	*	*	1	*	3	1	29	*	6	1	10,000
Indur	39	43	82	14	4	2	10	65	9,257	114	2	2	332	3	59	13	32	4	1	4	10,000
Medak	75	105	180	605	15	12	15	67	173	8,792	1	*	7	2	107	2	1	18	1	2	10,000
Aurangabad	12	43	55	4	1	1	1	1	3	3	9,554	180	7	10	5	158	1	5	9	2	10,000
Birh	7	13	20	*	*	*	2	1	17	*	215	9,114	22	263	42	294	4	4	1	1	10,000
Nander	11	12	23	1	2	1	3	2	199	56	12	13	9,216	14	102	332	18	4	1	1	10,000
Naldrug	3	7	10	*	*	*	*	*	1	*	7	134	10	9,716	57	26	1	34	2	2	10,000
Bidar	29	22	51	44	3	1	3	2	45	38	5	33	249	139	9,219	66	2	97	2	1	10,000
Parbhani	3	6	9	*	*	*	*	*	6	*	95	67	175	11	21	9,582	10	21	2	1	10,000
Sirpur Tandur	...	...	...	2	1	...	*	5	16	1	*	*	3	*	...	1	9,969	2	...	...	10,000
Gulbarga	23	31	54	28	134	1	3	2	3	5	3	4	4	21	95	16	*	9,461	97	69	10,000
Raichur	13	14	27	3	125	1	4	29	*	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	*	57	9,496	249	10,000
Lingsugur	3	10	13	*	16	*	1	1	*	*	5	1	*	1	1	2	*	96	186	9,677	10,000
Unspecified	883	798	1,681	496	98	2	118	28	243	184	602	331	437	618	968	1,002	921	1,798	194	279	10,000
Total H. H. the Nizam's dominions.....	99	211	310	346	602	552	737	980	572	325	688	550	559	546	806	699	195	563	446	524	10,000
Assam	3,333	6,667	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000
Bengal	654	6,418	7,072	252	67	42	84	17	...	...	596	101	17	218	33	327	...	142	260	772	10,000
The Berars	46	190	236	12	3	1	7	2	47	18	2,531	133	1,271	95	14	3,423	2,137	18	45	7	10,000
Bombay	36	207	243	36	22	6	28	9	30	12	2,490	1,612	86	2,382	125	231	64	1,159	153	1,312	10,000
Burma	312	9,375	9,687	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	157	...	...	...	...	156	...	...	...	...	10,000
Central Provinces	...	3,850	3,850	79	22	7	248	189	87	136	1,755	461	180	38	151	470	2,072	184	50	21	10,000
Coorg	...	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000
Madras	188	2,191	2,379	129	210	916	3,194	88	39	81	38	17	4	6	11	7	3	83	1,241	1,554	10,000
North-West Provinces	1,324	3,601	4,925	94	61	26	37	201	33	77	1,924	169	150	101	145	1,378	49	135	437	58	10,000
Oudh	3,857	5,320	9,177	35	...	10	740	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000
Punjab	3,197	2,673	5,870	214	120	76	168	53	194	178	973	178	474	153	262	845	28	135	15	64	10,000
Andamans	...	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000
Total British territory.....	197	1,057	1,254	65	75	267	944	41	38	39	1,711	846	234	1,211	78	652	373	614	452	1,106	10,000

STATEMENT No. 208.—*Continued.*

Birthplace.	City.	Suburbs including Secunderabad.	Total City and Suburbs.	Atraf-i-Balda.	Mahbubnagar.	Nalgonda.	Warangal.	Elgandal.	Indur.	Medak.	Aurangabad.	Bir.	Nander.	Naldrug.	Bidar.	Parbhani.	Sirpur Tandur.	Gulbarga.	Raichur.	Lingsugur.	Total.
Baroda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	10,000
Mysore	157	9,063	9,220	92	38	2	25	49	2	38	...	...	...	...	...	76	...	...	173	285	10,000
Kashmir	4,210	5,088	9,298	...	...	...	176	...	...	...	...	...	...	175	...	...	...	...	...	351	10,000
Rajputana States	1,043	2,198	3,241	61	35	11	35	135	80	20	1,176	995	539	702	379	2,046	18	165	172	190	10,000
Central India States	1,795	7,086	8,881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	282	...	...	...	...	649	188	10,000
Madras States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000
French Settlements (Pondicherry)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000
Portuguese Settlements (Goa)	...	7,927	7,927	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,219	...	...	...	...	366	...	244	...	244	10,000
India unspecified	926	2,452	3,378	403	235	331	595	41	67	386	1,776	116	149	263	55	492	978	576	47	112	10,000
Total Feudatory States	922	3,018	3,940	245	141	180	332	75	65	216	1,370	419	273	398	165	1,017	527	366	115	156	10,000
Total A. Province and States in India	106	248	354	338	586	542	741	950	554	316	719	558	549	564	783	699	201	563	445	538	10,000
Baluchistan	2,581	4,193	6,774	...	2,903	...	...	...	...	...	...	323	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000
Afghanistan	1,041	1,145	2,186	147	98	14	14	35	314	98	1,662	565	454	391	607	880	70	2,311	91	63	10,000
Yaghistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	10,000
Turkistan	4,151	1,887	6,038	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	566	...	3,396	10,000
Nepal	357	179	536	...	...	...	...	...	5,357	...	1,072	...	357	...	...	...	...	1,964	...	714	10,000
China	6,046	1,163	7,209	...	232	1,163	...	...	233	...	465	465	...	...	233	...	...	...	...	...	10,000
Strait Settlements (Malaya)	...	6,667	6,667	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,333	...	10,000
Ceylon	...	1,428	1,428	...	...	...	...	715	...	...	...	...	...	714	...	...	...	714	6,429	...	10,000
Total Asiatic Countries adjoining India	1,265	1,203	2,468	128	147	42	12	37	464	86	1,503	513	409	348	568	770	61	2,114	141	189	10,000
Persia	5,698	2,849	8,547	1,173	...	56	...	...	56	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	10,000
Arabia	3,378	2,245	5,623	305	341	110	37	364	528	457	395	102	382	210	235	241	150	360	127	33	10,000
Chinese Tartary	...	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000
Asia unspecified	...	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000
Total Asiatic Countries remote from India	3,458	2,275	5,733	336	329	108	36	350	509	445	381	98	369	202	226	232	144	346	122	34	10,000
Total B. Asia beyond India	2,917	2,010	4,927	285	283	92	30	273	498	356	657	201	378	238	311	365	124	783	127	72	10,000

STATEMENT No. 208.—*Concluded.*

Birthplace.	City.	Suburbs including Secunderabad.	Total City and Suburbs.	Asaf-i-Baldia.	Mahbubnagar.	Nalgonda.	Warangal.	Elgandal.	Indur.	Medak.	Aurangabad.	Bir.	Nander.	Naldrug.	Bidar.	Parbhani.	Sirpur Tandur.	Gulbarga.	Raichur.	Lingsugur.	Total.
England	9	9,677	9,686	17	4	...	74	44	9	22	70	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	43	22	10,000
Scotland	...	9,091	9,091	101	...	...	202	...	...	101	303	202	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000
Ireland	...	9,950	9,950	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	20	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	10,000
Malta	...	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000
France	833	9,167	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000
Belgium	...	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000
Holland	...	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000
Denmark	...	6,667	6,667	...	3,333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000
Austria	...	6,667	6,667	...	...	...	3,333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000
Italy	...	5,333	5,333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000	...	...	...	667	...	10,000
Spain	...	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000
Portugal	8,000	2,000	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000
Germany	...	8,182	8,182	...	...	909	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	454	455	10,000
Turkey in Europe	...	5,000	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000
Europe unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	10,000
Total C. Europe.....	20	9,680	9,700	14	6	6	58	29	6	17	60	12	9	...	17	14	...	...	35	17	10,000
Egypt	...	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000
Abyssinia	2,500	6,388	8,888	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000
Africa unspecified	6,129	3,710	9,839	...	161	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000
Total D. Africa.....	4,747	4,748	9,495	...	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	404	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000
E. America unspecified	...	3,462	3,462	...	769	...	577	...	...	...	192	...	...	4,423	...	...	...	...	192	385	10,000
F. Australia unspecified	...	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000
H. unspecified of the world	...	6,872	6,872	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,801	1,314	10,000
Grand Total.....	108	252	360	338	585	542	740	949	555	316	719	557	549	563	782	699	201	563	444	538	10,000

* The districts against which the asterisk is shown contain such numbers as do not yield any proportions in 10,000.

412.—H. H. the Nizam's dominions.—Of 10,000 persons born in the capital, 2,507 are found in the City and 5,808 in the suburbs, giving, a total of 8,315 in the capital. Atraf-i-Balda takes up 532, followed by Gulbarga (223), Aurangabad (126) and Naldrug (119). In the remaining districts, the numbers vary from 97 in Parbhani to 21 in Nander and 7 in Sirpur Tandur. In all the districts, except Atraf-i-Balda (8,871) and Medak (8,792), out of a native population of 10,000 in each, the proportions of natives found, nowhere fall below 9,114 (Birh), but rise to so high a figure as 9,969 in Sirpur Tandur.

Taking the total population of this Province to be 10,000, the largest number (980) is found in Elgandal followed by 806 in Bidar, 737 in Warangal, 699 in Parbhani, 688 in Aurangabad and 602 in Mahbubnagar. The proportions in the remaining districts vary from 572 in Indur to 195 in Sirpur Tandur, while the City shows 99, which, with 211 in the suburbs, makes up 310 for the capital, placing it above the last named district.

413.—British Territory in India.—All the immigrants from Assam, Coorg and the Andamans were enumerated in the capital. Of 10,000 born in Burma and found within the dominions, 9,687 were enumerated in the capital, 156 and 157 persons respectively having been returned in the districts of Parbhani and Aurangabad. These two districts contain contonments of British troops, wherefore our conjecture, regarding the Burman born population being found in the ranks of the military or the servants attached thereto, is further confirmed. Of the immigrants from Oudh, the overwhelming majority, represented by 9,177 per 10,000 is found in the City and the suburbs. The remaining immigrants are distributed over four districts, Warangal (740), Elgandal (38), Atraf-i-Balda (35) and Nalgonda (10). 7,072 out of every 10,000 Bengalis are found in the capital, the remainder being found distributed more or less evenly in the majority of the districts, the proportions varying from 772 in Lingsugur, 596 in Aurangabad and 327 in Parbhani to 33 in Bidar and 17 each in Elgandal and Nander. More than half the Punjabis are found also in the capital, the districts containing proportions in 10,000 of from 973 in Aurangabad and 845 in Parbhani to 28 and 15 in Sirpur Tandur and Raichur respectively. In the case of the immigrants from the North-West Provinces also, nearly half were enumerated in the City and the suburbs. The districts that show highest figures against this birthplace are Aurangabad (1,924) and Parbhani (1,378), while the remaining districts returned from 437 in Raichur and 201 in Elgandal to 26 in Nalgonda per every 10,000. Of 10,000 natives of the Central Provinces enumerated within these dominions, 3,850 were returned in the suburbs, 2,072 in Sirpur Tandur and 1,755 in Aurangabad, while in the remaining districts, the numbers returned varies from 470 in Parbhani to 7 in Nalgonda. The suburbs (2,191) as well as the districts of Lingsugur (1,554), Raichur (1,241), Nalgonda (916), Warangal (394) and Mahbubnagar (210) returned the highest numbers of Madrasis. Very few immigrants from Bombay or the Berars were found in the capital, the proportions for 10,000 from each of these birthplaces being 236 and 243 respectively. Aurangabad (2,490), Naldrug (2,382), Birh (1,612), Lingsugur (1,312) and Gulbarga (1,159), returned the highest numbers of immigrants from Bombay, while the other districts returned much less. Of the immigrants from the Berars, the highest numbers were found in Parbhani (3,423), Aurangabad (2,531), Sirpur Tandur (2,137) and Nander (1,271)

followed by the other districts with proportions ranging from 133 in Birh to unity in Nalgonda.

414.—Indian Feudatory States.—All the immigrants from Baroda, the Madras States and Pondicherry were enumerated in Parbhani, Elgandal and Aurangabad respectively. Over 92 per cent of the natives of Mysore and Kashmere, found within this Province, were enumerated in the capital. In the case of Mysore, Lingsugur (288), Raichur (173) and Atraf-i-Balda (92) take up the next highest proportions, the remainder being made up by the other districts of the Telingana. Besides the capital, there are three districts that returned natives of Kashmere, namely, Lingsugur (351), Warangal (176) and Naldrug (175). Of 10,000 natives of the Central Indian States, 8,881 were enumerated in the City and suburbs, 649 in Raichur, 282 in Naldrug and 188 in Lingsugur, while out of a similar number of Goanese, the capital returned 7,927, Aurangabad 1,219, Parbhani 366, and Gulbarga and Lingsugur 244 each. The natives of the Rajputana States were returned in every district, the capital taking up the highest figure (3,241), followed by Parbhani (2,046), Aurangabad (1,176), Birh (995) and Nander (539), the proportions in the remaining districts falling below 379 in Bidar.

415.—Other countries.—The majority of the immigrants from the other countries of Asia, from Europe and the other continents were enumerated in the City and the suburbs, wherefore it can serve no useful purpose to enter into the details of each. It is only the natives of Afghanistan and Arabia that find a pretty uniform distribution among the districts, the reason for which has already been pointed out.

416.—Territorial distribution of 10,000 of each birthplace.—The subjoined statement is an abstract of the foregoing, and depicts in a concise form the distribution, among the different districts of this Province, of 10,000 persons of each class of birthplace.

STATEMENT No. 209.

District.	A. Born in the District. (Indigenous.)	B. Born in Contiguous Districts			C. Remote Districts of this Province.	D. Remote parts of India.	E. Other Asiatic countries			F. Other Continents.
		in this Province.	in other Provinces.	Total.			contiguous to India.	remote from India.	Total.	
Atraf-i-Balda including City and Suburbs	592	1,197	...	992	3,336	2,450	2,596	6,069	5,212	8,956
Mahbubnagar	605	634	31	531	279	107	147	328	283	12
Nalgonda	558	528	274	484	174	246	43	108	92	...
Warangal	749	575	973	645	477	806	12	36	30	6
Elgandal	1,024	326	*	270	241	65	37	350	273	...
Indur	579	524	...	495	243	60	464	509	498	...
Medak	313	518	...	430	481	91	86	445	356	4
Aurangabad	705	391	1,294	546	568	1,815	1,503	381	656	2
Birh...	554	577	1,823	790	161	350	513	98	201	16
Nander	535	1,121	...	929	260	340	409	369	379	...
Naldrug	543	561	1,574	735	673	893	348	202	238	45
Bidar	825	552	99	474	343	87	568	226	311	...
Parbhani	680	982	349	874	1,025	860	770	232	365	...
Sirpur Tandur	197	101	240	124	353	459	61	144	124	...
Gulbarga	559	592	1,174	691	689	330	2,114	347	783	...
Raichur	445	510	560	519	316	338	140	122	127	553
Lingsugur	537	311	1,609	533	381	703	189	34	72	406
Total.....	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

* The number against this district does not show any appreciable proportion per 10,000.

Of 10,000 persons born within the Province, Elgandal takes up the highest proportion (1,024). Bidar comes second with 825, followed by Warangal (749) and Aurangabad (705). Parbhani and Mahbubnagar take up between 6 and 700, while all the remaining districts, except Raichur (445), Medak (313) and Sirpur Tandur (199), show proportions in 10,000 falling between 5 and 600.

Of 10,000 persons, belonging to the class of interprovincial immigrants from contiguous districts, Atraf-i-Balda (1,197) and Nander (1,121) contain the highest numbers. Parbhani comes a fair third with 982, followed by Mahbubnagar (634). In the remaining districts, except Aurangabad (391), Elgandal (326), Lingsugur (311) and Sirpur Tandur (101), the numbers fall between 592 in Gulbarga and 510 Raichur.

Of 10,000 immigrants into the Province from the adjoining British Provinces, Birh leads with the highest number (1,823) followed by Lingsugur (1,609), Naldrug (1,574), Aurangabad (1,294), Gulbarga (1,174) and Warangal (973), the six other districts that show any numbers under this head, appropriating proportions ranging from 560 in Raichur to 31 in Mahbubnagar.

In the last para but one, we touched upon the distribution of the interprovincial immigrants from contiguous districts. Now, looking at the distribution of the immigrants of the same class from remote districts of the Province, it is noted that Atraf-i-Balda takes up about a third of this class. Parbhani has the next highest proportion (1,025), while the proportions in the other districts vary from 689 in Gulbarga, 673 in Naldrug and 568 in Aurangabad to 161 in Birh.

Of 10,000 immigrants from remote parts of India, the district of Atraf-i-Balda appropriates the largest number (2,450), followed by Aurangabad (1,815), Naldrug (893), Parbhani (860), Warangal (806) and Lingsugur (703), while the remaining districts take up between 459 (Sirpur Tandur) and 60 (Indur).

In the case of immigrants from Asiatic countries outside India, the proportions are shown under two heads, contiguous to India, and remote from India. The proportions of the former are more evenly distributed among the districts than the latter. Thus, of 10,000 natives of the contiguous countries, 2,596 are found in Atraf-i-Balda, 2,114 in Gulbarga, 1,503 in Aurangabad, 770 in Parbhani, the numbers in the remaining districts ranging from 568 in Bidar to 12 in Warangal. But in the case of the natives of Asiatic countries remote from India, Atraf-i-Balda alone takes up more than half (6,069) the proportions in the remaining districts varying from 509 in Indur to 36 in Warangal.

Lastly, in the case of immigrants from other continents, Atraf-i-Balda exhibits the highest proportion, (8,956), followed by Raichur (553) and Lingsugur (406). There are only six other districts that show any proportions, namely, Naldrug (45), Birh (16), Mahbubnagar (12), Warangal (6), Medak (4) and Aurangabad (2).

417.—Variation in each birthplace between the two censuses.—In the following statement is depicted the variation in the number of persons enumerated at the two Censuses, as born in the same place and found within these dominions, as well as the percentage of such variation, differentiated under either sex.

STATEMENT No. 210.

Birthplace.	Both sexes.				Males.				Females.			
	1891.	1881.	Difference.	Percentage.	1891.	1881.	Difference.	Percentage.	1891.	1881.	Difference.	Percentage.
Hyderabad ...	353,920	304,540	+ 49,380	+ 16·2	173,151	146,961	+ 26,190	+ 17·8	180,769	157,579	+ 23,190	+ 14·7
Atraf-i-Balda	339,563	351,382	− 11,819	− 3·3	175,146	177,795	− 2,649	− 1·4	164,417	173,387	− 8,970	− 5·1
Total.....	693,483	655,922	+ 37,561	+ 5·7	348,297	324,756	+ 23,541	+ 7·2	345,186	330,966	+ 14,220	+ 4·2
Mahbubnagar	673,122	532,245	+ 140,877	+ 26·4	341,104	268,724	+ 72,380	+ 26·9	332,018	263,521	+ 68,497	+ 25·9
Nalgonda ...	627,341	498,398	+ 128,943	+ 25·8	318,995	253,332	+ 65,663	+ 25·9	308,346	245,066	+ 63,280	+ 25·8
Warangal ...	812,002	673,588	+ 138,414	+ 20·5	417,872	343,382	+ 74,490	+ 21·6	394,130	330,206	+ 63,924	+ 19·3
Elgandal ...	1,111,327	951,268	+ 160,059	+ 16·8	571,352	484,396	+ 86,956	+ 17·9	539,975	466,872	+ 73,103	+ 15·6
Indur ...	655,017	566,669	+ 88,348	+ 15·5	327,845	283,189	+ 44,656	+ 15·7	327,172	283,480	+ 43,692	+ 15·4
Medak ...	372,581	285,650	+ 86,931	+ 30·4	188,267	142,971	+ 45,296	+ 31·7	184,314	142,679	+ 41,635	+ 29·1
Aurangabad	772,368	694,174	+ 78,194	+ 11·2	393,993	354,826	+ 39,167	+ 11·0	378,375	339,348	+ 39,027	+ 11·5
Birh	636,988	563,497	+ 73,491	+ 13·0	328,198	289,130	+ 39,068	+ 13·5	308,790	274,367	+ 34,423	+ 12·5
Nander ...	607,844	698,265	− 90,421	− 12·9	309,249	354,967	− 45,718	− 12·8	298,595	343,298	− 44,703	− 13·0
Naldrug ...	585,553	369,095	+ 216,458	+ 58·6	305,972	190,463	+ 115,509	+ 60·6	279,581	178,632	+ 100,949	+ 56·5
Bidar ...	937,409	546,335	+ 391,074	+ 71·5	473,449	278,316	+ 195,133	+ 70·1	463,960	268,019	+ 195,941	+ 73·1
Parbhani ...	742,972	559,890	+ 183,082	+ 32·6	379,659	286,143	+ 93,516	+ 32·6	363,313	273,747	+ 89,566	+ 32·7
Sirpur Tandur	207,169	193,775	+ 13,394	+ 6·9	104,337	98,291	+ 6,046	+ 6·1	102,832	95,484	+ 7,348	+ 7·6
Gulbarga ...	619,532	390,987	+ 228,545	+ 58·4	314,900	195,661	+ 119,239	+ 60·9	304,632	195,326	+ 109,306	+ 55·9
Raichur ...	490,281	303,408	+ 186,873	+ 61·5	248,815	153,049	+ 95,766	+ 62·5	241,466	150,359	+ 91,107	+ 60·5
Lingsugur ...	580,501	303,264	+ 277,237	+ 91·4	293,433	153,862	+ 139,571	+ 90·7	287,068	149,402	+ 137,666	+ 92·1
Shorapur ...	...	270,273	− 270,273	—100 p. c.	.....	136,950	− 136,950	− 100 p. c.	.....	133,323	− 13,323	− 100 p. c.
Total Karnatic.....	1,690,314	1,267,932	+ 422,382	+ 33·3	857,148	639,522	+ 217,626	+ 34·0	833,166	628,410	+ 204,756	+ 32·5
Unspecified ...	26,277	555,579	− 529,302	− 95·2	12,697	286,752	− 274,055	− 95·5	13,580	268,827	− 255,247	− 94·9
Total H. H. the Nizam's dominions.....	11,151,767	9,612,282	+1,539,485	+ 16·0	5,678,434	4,879,160	+ 799,274	+ 16·3	5,473,333	4,733,122	+ 740,211	+ 15·6
Assam ...	3	...	+ 3	Increase indefinite.	1	.....	+ 1	Increase indefinite.	2	.....	+ 2	Increase indefinite.
Bengal ...	1,231	606	+ 625	+ 103·1	888	373	+ 515	+ 138·0	343	233	+ 110	+ 47·2
The Berars ...	43,844	10,785	+ 33,059	+ 306·5	19,650	5,088	+ 14,562	+ 286·2	24,194	5,697	+ 18,497	+ 324·6
Bombay ...	159,728	107,695	+ 52,033	+ 48·3	69,250	50,620	+ 18,630	+ 36·8	90,478	57,075	+ 33,403	+ 58·5
Burma ...	134	64	+ 70	+ 109·3	61	24	+ 37	+ 154·1	73	40	+ 33	+ 82·5
Central Provinces ...	6,782	13,287	− 6,505	− 48·9	3,809	6,704	− 2,895	− 43·1	2,973	6,583	− 3,610	− 54·8

STATEMENT No. 210.—*Continued.*

Birthplace.	Both sexes.				Males.				Females.			
	1891.	1881.	Difference.	Percentage.	1891.	1881.	Difference.	Percentage.	1891.	1881.	Difference.	Percentage.
Coorg	12	.....	+ 12	Increase indefinite.	5	.....	+ 5	Increase indefinite.	7	.....	+ 7	Increase indefinite.
Madras	91,190	54,143	+ 37,047	+ 68·4	46,642	28,348	+ 18,294	+ 64·5	44,548	25,795	+ 18,753	+ 72·7
North-West Provinces	9,536	10,622	− 1,086	− 10·2	7,113	7,517	− 404	− 5·3	2,423	3,105	− 682	− 21·9
Oudh	3,131	.....	+ 3,131	Increase indefinite.	2,156	.....	+ 2,156	Increase indefinite.	975	.....	+ 975	Increase indefinite.
Total North-West Provinces	12,667	10,622	+ 2,045	+ 19·2	9,269	7,517	+ 1,752	+ 23·3	3,398	3,105	+ 293	+ 9·4
Punjab	3,944	2,740	+ 1,204	+ 43·9	3,006	2,035	+ 971	+ 47·7	938	705	+ 233	+ 33·0
Andamans	3	.....	+ 3	Increase indefinite.	2	.....	+ 2	Increase indefinite.	1	.....	+ 1	Increase indefinite.
Total British territory	319,538	199,942	+ 119,596	+ 59·8	152,583	100,709	+ 51,874	+ 51·5	166,955	99,233	+ 67,722	+ 68·2
Baroda	72	.....	+ 72	Increase indefinite.	37	.....	+ 37	Increase indefinite.	35	.....	+ 35	Increase indefinite.
Bombay States	.....	485	− 485	− 100 p. c.	.....	258	− 258	− 100 p. c.	.....	227	− 227	− 100 p. c.
Total Bombay States	72	485	− 413	− 85·1	37	258	− 221	− 85·6	35	227	− 192	− 84·5
Mysore	4,555	.....	+ 4,555	Increase indefinite.	2,464	.....	+ 2,464	Increase indefinite.	2,091	.....	+ 2,091	Increase indefinite.
Kashmere	58	.....	+ 58	Do.	34	.....	+ 34	Do.	24	.....	+ 24	Do.
Rajputana	19,044	14,546	+ 4,498	+ 30·9	12,693	8,962	+ 3,731	+ 41·6	6,351	5,584	+ 767	+ 13·7
Central India States	1,064	1,620	− 556	− 34·3	669	1,026	− 357	− 34·7	395	594	− 199	− 33·5
Madras States	2	1,139	− 1,137	− 99·8	2	564	− 562	− 99·6	.....	575	− 575	− 100 p. c.
French Settlement (Pondicherry)	6	.....	+ 6	Increase indefinite.	4	.....	+ 4	Increase indefinite.	2	.....	+ 2	Increase indefinite.
Portuguese Settlement (Goa)	100	48	+ 52	+ 108·3	80	33	+ 47	+ 142·4	20	15	+ 5	+ 33·3
India unspecified	28,944	5,408	+ 23,536	+ 435·2	16,214	3,251	+ 12,963	+ 398·7	12,703	2,157	+ 10,573	+ 490·1
Total Feudatory States	53,845	23,246	+ 30,599	+ 131·6	32,197	14,094	+ 18,103	+ 128·4	21,648	9,152	+ 12,496	+ 136·5
Total A, Provinces and States in India	11,525,150	9,835,470	+ 1,689,680	+ 17·2	5,863,214	4,993,963	+ 869,251	+ 17·4	5,661,936	4,841,507	+ 820,429	+ 16·9
Baluchistan	31	8	+ 23	+ 287·5	23	4	+ 19	+ 475·0	8	4	+ 4	+ 100·0

STATEMENT No. 210.—*Continued.*

Birthplace.	Both sexes.				Males.				Females.			
	1891.	1881.	Difference.	Percentage.	1891.	1881.	Difference.	Percentage.	1891.	1881.	Difference.	Percentage.
Afghanistan	1,437	775	+ 662	+ 85·4	1,212	596	+ 616	+ 103·3	225	179	+ 46	+ 25·6
Yaghistan	5	.....	+ 5	Increase indefinite.	4	.....	+ 4	Increase indefinite.	1	.....	+ 1	Increase indefinite.
Turkistan	53	38	+ 15	+ 39·4	43	24	+ 19	+ 79·1	10	14	− 4	− 28·5
Turkey in Asia	.....	100	− 100	−100 p. c.	.....	85	− 85	− 100 p. c.	.....	15	− 15	− 100 p. c.
Nepal	56	8	+ 48	+ 600·0	35	4	+ 31	+ 775·0	21	4	+ 17	+ 425·0
China	45	23	+ 22	+ 95·6	36	14	+ 22	+ 157·1	9	9	.....	.....
Strait Settlement (Malaya)	3	1	+ 2	+ 200·0	2	1	+ 1	+ 100·0	1	.....	+ 1	Increase indefinite.
Ceylon	21	17	+ 4	+ 23·5	7	12	− 5	+ 41·6	14	5	+ 9	+ 180·0
Total Asiatic countries adjoining India	1,651	970	+ 681	+ 70·2	1,362	740	+ 622	+ 84·1	289	280	+ 59	+ 25·6
Persia	186	138	+ 48	+ 34·7	155	76	+ 79	+ 103·9	31	62	− 31	− 50·0
Arabia	4,810	5,654	− 844	− 14·3	4,120	4,373	− 253	− 5·7	690	1,281	− 591	− 46·1
Chinese Tartary	4	.....	+ 4	Increase indefinite.	1	.....	+ 1	Increase indefinite.	3	.....	+ 3	Increase indefinite.
Asia unspecified	1	.....	+ 1	Do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	+ 1	Do.
Total Asia remote from India	5,001	5,792	− 791	− 13·7	4,276	4,449	− 173	− 3·9	725	1,343	− 618	− 46·0
Total B. Asia beyond India	6,652	6,764	− 112	− 1·6	5,638	5,191	+ 447	+ 8·6	1,014	1,573	− 559	− 35·1
England	2,329	2,145	+ 184	+ 8·5	2,126	1,949	+ 177	+ 9·1	203	196	+ 7	+ 3·6
Scotland	105	381	− 276	− 72·4	98	360	− 262	− 72·7	7	21	− 14	− 66·6
Ireland	998	430	+ 568	+ 132·0	904	388	+ 516	+ 132·9	94	42	+ 52	+ 123·8
Hanover	.....	1	− 1	−100 p. c.	1	1	− 1	−100 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malta	10	.....	+ 10	Increase indefinite.	.....	.....	+ 5	Increase indefinite.	5	.....	+ 5	Increase indefinite.
France	12	41	− 29	− 70·7	23	23	− 16	− 69·5	5	18	+ 13	− 72·2
Belgium	7	8	− 1	− 12·5	4	5	− 1	− 20·0	3	3	.....	.....
Holland	1	.....	+ 1	Indefinite.	1	.....	+ 1	Indefinite.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Denmark	3	.....	+ 3	Do.	2	.....	+ 2	Do.	1	.....	+ 1	Increase indefinite.
Austria	3	2	+ 1	+ 50·0	3	1	+ 2	+ 200·0	.....	1	− 1	−100 p. c.

STATEMENT No. 210.—*Concluded.*

Birthplace.	Both sexes.				Males.				Females.			
	1891.	1881.	Difference.	Percentage.	1891.	1881.	Difference.	Percentage.	1891.	1881.	Difference.	Percentage.
Russia	.....	1	− 1	− 100 p. c.	.....	1	− 1	− 100 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italy	15	34	− 19	− 55·8	14	13	+ 1	+ 7·6	1	21	− 20	− 95·2
Spain	2	1	+ 1	+ 100·0	2	.....	+ 2	+ Indefinite.	.....	1	− 1	− 100 p. c.
Switzerland	.....	1	− 1	− 100 p. c.	.....	1	− 1	− 100 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portugal	5	1	+ 4	+ 400·0	4	1	+ 3	+ 300·0	1	.....	+ 1	Indefinite.
Germany	22	4	+ 18	+ 450·0	15	4	+ 11	+ 275·0	·7	.....	+ 7	Do.
Turkey in Europe	2	1	+ 1	+ 100·0	2	1	+ 1	+ 100·0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Europe unspecified	4	76	− 72	− 94·7	3	52	− 49	− 94·2	1	24	− 23	− 95·8
Total C. Europe	3,518	3,127	+ 391	+ 12·5	3,190	2,800	+ 390	+ 13·9	328	327	+ 1	− 0·3
Cape Colony	.....	1	− 1	− 100 p. c.	.....	1	− 1	− 100 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Egypt	1	6	− ·5	− 83·3	1	5	− 4	− 80·0	.....	1	− 1	− 100 p. c.
Cape of Good Hope	.....	1	− 1	− 100 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	− 1	− Do.
Abyssinia	36	184	− 148	− 80·4	31	142	− 111	− 78·1	5	42	− 37	− 88·0
Mauritius	.....	1	− 1	− 100 p. c.	.....	1	− 1	− 100 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Africa unspecified	62	2	+ 60	+ 300 p. c.	50	2	+ 48	+ 2,400 p. c.	12	.....	+ 12	Indefinite.
Zanzibar	.....	30	− 30	− 100 p. c.	.....	29	− 29	− 100 p. c.	.....	1	− 1	− 100 p. c.
Total D. Africa	99	225	− 126	− 56·0	82	180	− 98	− *54·4	17	45	− 28	− 62·2
Canada	.....	1	− 1	− 100 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	− 1	− 100 p. c.
America unspecified	54	6	+ 48	+ 800·0	27	3	+ 24	+ 800·0	27	3	+ 24	+ 800·0
Total E. America	54	7	+ 47	+ 671·4	27	3	+ 24	+ 80·0	27	4	− 23	+ 575·0
Australia	7	1	+ 6	+ 600 p. c.	5	.....	+ ·5	Indefinite.	2	1	+ 1	+ 100 p. c.
Tasmania	.....	1	− 1	− 100 p. c.	.....	1	− 1	− 100 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total F. Australia	7	2	+ 5	+ 250·0	5	1	+ 4	+ 400·0	2	1	+ 1	− 100·0
At Sea	.....	1	− 1	− 100 p. c.	.....	1	− 1	− 100 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unspecified of the world	1,560	.....	+ 1,560	Increase indefinite.	973	.....	+ 973	Indefinite.	587	.....	+ 587	Indefinite.
Grand Total	11,537,040	9,845,594	+1,691,446	+ 17·2	5,873,129	5,002,137	+ 870,992	+ 17·4	5,663,911	4,843,457	+ 820,454	+ 16·9

Migration.] Variation in each birthplace between the two censuses. [Para. 417.

418.—Indigenous population.—The indigenous population of this Province shows an increase in both sexes, of 16 per cent, corresponding to an actual increase of 1,539,485 persons, made up of 16·3 per cent in males, corresponding to an actual of 799,274 males, and of 15·6 per cent in females, corresponding to an actual of 740,211. It is satisfactory to note that against 555,579 persons of both sexes who were returned in 1881 without any birthplaces being specified within these dominions, we have at this Census only 26,277, or 95·2 per cent less. The only districts that show a decrease in their native population are Atraf-i-Balda, exclusive of the capital, (33 per cent) and Nander (12·9 per cent). The decrease in Atraf-i-Balda is to be accounted for by more than one cause. In the first place, Bolarum with its population of 13,207 in 1881, was transferred from the district of Atraf-i-Balda and included as one of the suburbs of the City at this enumeration. In the next place, the Baghat Taluq with a population of 12,460 in 1881, was transferred to the Medak district. The third reason is, the immigration into the capital which may be looked upon as of a quasi-permanent character in the case of service, &c., and purely temporary, in the case of the sightseers who came from the adjoining native villages to witness the Moulali Urus, which festival happened to come off at the same time as the final Census, not to say anything of the hundreds of cartmen, banjaras, litigants, &c., who crowd into the capital every morning on business. As regards the decrease in Nander, the only explanation that could be thought of, has already been given in Chapter II. Of the districts contiguous to Nander, Bidar shows a phenomenally high increase (71·5 per cent) and Parbhani (32·6). Naldrug, though not contiguous shows such a high percentage of increase as 58·6. It looks natural therefore, that the people of Nander have emigrated to these districts.

The districts of the Karnatic division, Gulbarga, Raichur and Lingsugur, which among themselves now include the district of Shorapore returned in the 1881 Census, show an increase of 33·3 per cent in both sexes, being made up of 34 per cent in males and 32·5 in females. The high increase is, as already pointed out in the second Chapter, due to the after effects of famine.

Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda and Warangal show the next highest percentages of increase, namely, 26·4, 25·8 and 20·5 per cent respectively. These rates have also been attributed to the after effects of the severe distress almost amounting to famine which was felt in them and which caused a considerable decrease in their population in 1881, but which has considerably been recouped in the subsequent intercensal period. The rates of increase in the remaining districts vary from 6·9 per cent in Sirpur Tandur and 11·2 per cent in Aurangabad, to 16·8 per cent in Elgandal, except in the case of Medak which shows an increase of 30·4 per cent in both sexes. This requires explanation.

419.—Immigrants from India.—Coming next to the variation in the natives of British Provinces found within these dominions, we note that no persons from Assam, Coorg, Oudh and the Andamans were returned in 1881, which therefore renders comparison impracticable. Regarding the 3,131 immigrants from Oudh, it may be remarked that a certain proportion of these was returned in 1881 against the North-West Provinces. We are confirmed in

this view, when we observe that the North-Western Provinces show a decrease of 1,086 persons, which yields a percentage of 10·2.

The Berars come next with the highest proportion of increase (306·5 per cent), corresponding to an actual immigration of 33,059 persons composed of 14,562 males and 18,497 females. The excess in the case of females may be due to the social exchange of girls in marriage; but the large numbers of men who have immigrated into this Province, leads us to believe that better facilities exist within these territories for earning a livelihood. Burma gave us 70 and Bengal 625 persons during the decade, which, however, give such high percentage of increase as 109·3 and 103·1 per cent. Madras (68·4 per cent), yielding 37,047 and Bombay (48·3 per cent), yielding 52,033 persons of both sexes come next. Lastly comes Punjab with an increase of 43·9 per cent represented by 1,204 immigrants. Strangely enough the Central Provinces show a decrease of 6,505 persons or 48·9 per cent. The reason for this decrease is not evident.

Among Feudatory States, Baroda (72) and Mysore (4,555), and the French Settlement of Pondicherry (6), have made their appearance for the first time in the list of places that have supplied migrants into this Province. As in the case of Oudh, there is reason to believe that a certain proportion of the Mysoreans were returned in 1881 against Madras. Again, persons who were returned in 1881 as having come from Madras and Bombay States may have, at this Census, been returned against Madras and Bombay respectively. The decrease in the Central Indian States as well as in the Central Provinces noted above may have been due to their being merged in India unspecified. The increase represented by Rajputana (30·9) is almost normal.

420.—Immigrants from Asia beyond India.—Among Asiatic countries, outside India, Afghanistan furnishes the largest actual increase (662) and Arabia, the largest decrease (844). Nepal and Persia come next as regards increase with an actual of 48 in each case. Curiously, Turkey in Asia, which returned 100 in 1881, altogether disappeared at this enumeration. Further, the decrease in Arabia is of sufficient magnitude to yield a decrease of 1·6 per cent in the number of immigrants from Asiatic countries beyond India.

421.—Immigrants from Europe.—In the case of European countries, Ireland and England show the highest increase of 568 and 184 persons respectively and Scotland shows the highest decrease of 276 or 72·4 per cent. The increase in Ireland and decrease in Scotland must be due to the transfer of a Scotch regiment and its being replaced by an Irish one, as the Scotch and Irish females show variations of 14 and 52 only. The number of unspecified Europeans has decreased by nearly·95 per cent. The variations in the other European countries except France, Germany, Italy, and Malta are insignificant.

422.—Immigrants from other parts of the world.—In the remaining countries of the world represented in Hyderabad, Abyssinia shows a decrease of 148. Zanzibar comes next with a loss of 30, which is more than made up by 60 in Africa unspecified. America shows an increase of 48, while Canada which returned 1 in 1881, disappears. These variations are more than

made up by the 1,560 persons (973 males and 587 females), who have been returned as immigrants from unspecified parts of the world.

Section III.—PROPORTIONS OF THE SEXES.

423.—Proportions of the Sexes.—We next proceed to consider the proportions subsisting between the sexes, of persons born in each of the districts of this Province as well as in other Provinces and countries, but found in each of our districts. The subjoined statement depicts this information in a tabular form.

STATEMENT No. 211.

Birthplace.	Province.	City and Suburbs.	Atraf-i-Balda.	Mahbubnagar.	Nalgonda.	Warangal.	Elgandal.	Indur.	Medak.	Aurangabad.	Birh.	Nander.	Naldrug.	Bidar.	Parbhani.	Sirpur Tandur.	Gulbarga.	Raichur.	Lingsugur.
Hyderabad	1,044	1,061	1,019	1,180	940	814	701	941	1,168	1,246	648	741	873	1,101	997	603	1,021	857	731
Atraf-i-Balda	939	8,097	915	1,299	1,037	864	1,273	640	1,298	1,652	1,000	333	.....	1,343	1,077	No F.	1,359	400	.....
Mahbubnagar	973	699	1,203	962	1,034	867	912	771	1,146	455	No F.	667	833	921	428	No M.	1,562	1,412	1,261
Nalgonda	967	717	1,406	1,408	951	1,093	1,184	607	995	500	308	1,000	4,500	128	No F.	444	742	125	2,000
Warangal	943	689	1,343	1,208	1,061	938	1,278	1,039	484	571	1,000	1,000	333	2,900	2,667	3,000	864	647	483
Elgandal	945	515	1,267	704	875	1,231	939	1,350	1,466	429	500	720	500	582	197	926	343	783	196
Indur	998	433	782	623	535	477	890	994	1,428	667	610	1,284	1,026	1,053	766	831	376	535	1,291
Medak	979	706	1,137	862	540	983	1,400	1,632	961	375	272	1,016	580	1,398	452	1,500	891	1,111	643
Aurangabad	960	752	1,471	488	383	534	364	636	608	955	1,163	652	1,051	905	1,247	837	738	884	638
Birh	941	982	No M.	200	750	116	261	948	1,200	1,212	914	189	1,632	1,229	1,252	813	806	639	816
Nander	966	616	426	939	773	901	737	1,205	968	888	610	950	963	1,089	1,377	794	503	571	484
Naldrug	914	786	600	318	No F.	No M.	286	255	No F.	845	1,910	1,006	902	1,321	1,071	516	1,084	561	535
Bidar	980	693	1,297	842	649	3,236	692	1,364	1,211	674	1,714	1,190	1,305	967	1,108	686	938	793	795
Parbhani	957	516	1,000	933	No M.	429	667	1,264	143	1,259	1,734	1,515	872	1,410	942	898	929	1,048	2,067
Sirpur Tandur	986	.....	1,166	1,000	.....	4,000	1,684	711	384	667	No F.	1,481	No F.	.....	588	986	91	.....	.....
Gulbarga	967	701	1,250	1,134	767	646	575	413	1,204	630	1,036	710	1,249	1,347	1,028	91	960	1,164	1,238
Raichur	970	783	519	1,475	238	734	860	818	1,118	567	889	411	1,500	1,259	1,024	100	1,200	958	1,335
Lingsugur	978	718	647	1,272	2,750	750	682	600	643	758	889	692	800	762	818	750	1,111	1,151	974
Unspecified	1,070	1,769	1,118	1,261	333	620	377	824	1,155	887	1,083	1,177	1,177	990	812	892	1,111	1,129	1,028
Total H. H. the Nizam's dominions...	964	1,004	968	976	954	944	942	1,006	985	962	935	975	926	975	963	979	967	970	962
Assam	2,000	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bengal	386	451	364	143	No F.	No F.	No F.	No M.	No M.	203	333	No F.	238	1,000	560	.....	133	240	227
The Berars	1,231	701	220	1,000	No F.	611	143	796	727	1,257	884	1,696	895	579	1,328	1,024	1,294	669	882
Bombay	1,306	709	869	725	830	674	1,212	651	655	1,207	1,795	674	1,713	712	709	1,780	1,136	984	1,139
Burma	1,197	1,175	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No F.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Central Provinces	781	877	368	154	No F.	608	894	450	765	877	622	653	No M.	538	873	626	1,259	1,063	750
Coorg	1,400	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madras	955	769	963	909	925	1,010	675	587	832	649	554	600	474	433	742	1,077	748	1,022	1,266
North-West Provinces ...	341	380	294	462	263	667	62	409	756	268	486	259	145	789	368	484	124	185	385
Oudh	452	485	222	.....	No F.	161	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Punjab	312	316	200	175	564	269	4,000	246	167	304	400	465	176	471	272	100	359	5,000	389
Andamans	500	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total British territory beyond the Province ...	1,094	651	788	833	915	986	584	603	732	1,139	1,709	1,307	1,683	681	1,066	1,010	1,102	968	1,181

STATEMENT No. 211.—*Continued.*

Birthplace.	Province.	City and Suburbs.	Afraf-i-Balda.	Mahbubnagar.	Nalgonda.	Warangal.	Elgandal.	Indur.	Medak.	Aurangabad.	Birh.	Nander.	Naldrug.	Bidar.	Parbhani.	Sirpur Tandur.	Gulbarga.	Raichur.	Lingsugur.
Baroda	946	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,094	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mysore	849	877	640	417	No F.	1,750	1,444	No F.	133	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	889	.....	.....	305	671
Kashmir	706	767	.....	.....	.....	No F.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No F.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No F.
Rajputana States	500	487	581	269	751	367	3,016	299	393	477	533	419	594	571	476	417	493	491	299
Central Indian States ...	590	676	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No F.	.....	.....	.....	.....	189	176
Madras States	No F.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No F.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
French Settlement	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No F.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portuguese Settlement (Goa).	250	327	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	No F.	.....	No F.	.....	1,000
India unspecified	785	719	996	700	844	686	797	357	1,110	731	1,025	447	1,000	333	725	1,091	985	727	1,065
Total Feudatory States ...	672	667	937	643	840	676	1,849	329	1,048	642	590	427	701	523	540	1,079	883	466	571
Total Provinces and States in India	966	944	967	975	953	945	941	1,004	985	969	957	976	957	974	962	982	970	969	991
Baluchistan	848	235	.....	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No F.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Afghanistan	185	147	No F.	77	1,000	No F.	No F.	452	77	322	350	161	37	192	145	667	134	No F.	125
Yaghistan	250	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turkistan	283	333	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No F.	.....	125
Nepal	600	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	500	.....	No F.	.....	.....	.....	.....	375	.....	No F.
China	250	240	.....	No F.	No F.	.....	.....	No F.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	.....	No F.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Strait Settlement (Malaya) ...	500	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No F.	.....
Ceylon	2,000	No F.	.....	.....	.....	.....	No M.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No F.	.....	.....	.....	No F.	No M.	.....
Total Asiatic countries adjoining India	212	174	No F.	263	167	No F.	200	667	77	330	355	155	36	192	145	667	138	643	107
Persia	200	244	50	.....	No F.	.....	.....	No F.	No F.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No F.
Arabia	167	108	336	271	39	636	250	234	229	250	485	496	148	215	184	125	311	70	143
Chinese Tartary	3,000	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Asia unspecified	No M.	No M.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Asiatic countries remote from India	170	116	292	271	38	636	250	233	227	250	485	496	148	215	184	125	311	70	133
Total B. Asia beyond India	180	123	252	270	52	538	248	304	216	294	400	387	105	205	163	171	190	183	116

STATEMENT No. 211.—*Concluded.*

Birthplace.	Province.	City and Sub-urbs.	Atraf-i-Balda.	Mahbubnagar.	Nalgonda.	Warangal.	Elgandal.	Indur.	Medak.	Aurangabad.	Birh.	Nander.	Naldrug.	Bidar.	Parbhani.	Sirpur Tandur.	Gulberga.	Raichur.	Lingsugur.
England	95	85	1,000	No F.	... ...	545	1,000	No F.	250	600	.....	No F.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	250
Scotland	71	84	No F.	.....	.....	No F.	.....	.....	No F.	No F.	No F.	.....	.....	.....	No F.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ireland	104	104	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No F.	No F.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malta	1,000	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
France	714	714	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belgium	750	750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Holland	No F.	No F.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*	.....	.....	.....	.....
Denmark	500	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Austria	No F.	No F.	.....	.....	.....	No F.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italy	71	143	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No F.	.....	.....	.....	No F.	.....
Spain	No F.	No F.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portugal	250	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germany	467	500	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No F.	No F.
Turkey in Europe	No F.	No F.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No F.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Europe unspecified	333	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	333	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total C. Europe.....	103	96	667	No F.	1,000	429	1,000	No F.	200	400	No F.	No F.	.....	No F.	250	.....	.....	200	200
Egypt	No F.	No F.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No F.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Abyssinia	161	185	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Africa unspecified	240	245	.....	No F.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total D. Africa.....	207	221	.....	No F.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No F.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
E. America unspecified ...	1,000	385	.....	3,000	.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	No F.	.....	.....	1,875	.....	.....	.....	.....	No F.	1,000
F. Australia do. ...	400	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
H. Unspecified of the world	603	459	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No F.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,361	752

424.—Provincial proportion.—The average number of females to 1,000 males, born within the dominions is 964. It is only in the capital that we find a proportion higher than par (1,044). The explanation for this has already been attempted in an earlier chapter. Among the districts, there are ten which show averages higher than the Provincial, ranging from 998 in Indur to 966 in Nander. The proportions in the remaining districts range from 960 in Aurangabad to 914 in Naldrug.

Taking the number of persons born in the capital and found in the districts and considering the proportions of the sexes in each of the latter, we find that the capital itself, where the largest proportion of this class of persons is found, shows an average of 1,061 females to 1,000 males. In four districts, Aurangabad (1,246), Mahbubnagar (1,180), Medak (1,168) and Bidar (1,101), the average in the capital is exceeded. In the remaining districts, the proportions fall below it, and vary from 1,021 in Gulbarga, 1,019 in Atraf-i-Balda and 997 in Parbhani to 648 in Birh and 603 in Sirpur Tandur.

The proportions furnished by the natives of Atraf-i-Balda in different districts are exceedingly irregular. In Atraf-i-Balda itself the average number of females to 1,000 males is only 515, while in the capital the proportion is 8,097, which shows that a much larger proportion of females is drafted into the capital from Atraf-i-Balda than males. A similar conclusion is forced upon us on a study of the figures in most of the districts. For instance, Aurangabad shows 1,652, Gulbarga 1,359, Bidar 1,343, Mahbubnagar 1,299, Medak 1,298, Elgandal 1,273, Parbhani 1,077 and Nalgonda 1,037.

The natives of Mahbubnagar in Mahbubnagar itself show a proportion of 962 which is only slightly less than the Provincial proportion above referred to. The three districts of the Karnatic and Atraf-i-Balda, Nalgonda and Medak show higher numbers of females comparatively to male immigrants from Mahbubnagar. The remaining districts that show any proportions at all, fall below the proportion in Mahbubnagar.

The native female proportion relatively to 1,000 males in the district of Nalgonda is 951. Similar proportions in the remaining districts are 938 in Warangal, 939 in Elgandal, 994 in Indur, 961 in Medak, 955 in Aurangabad, 914 in Birh, 950 in Nander, 902 in Naldrug, 967 in Bidar, 942 in Parbhani, 986 in Sirpur Tandur, 960 in Gulbarga, 958 in Raichur and 974 in Lingsugur. It is unnecessary to enter into the details of the proportions between the sexes among the natives of each district found in each of the other districts, as their distribution except in contiguous ones, is by no means uniform.

For a similar reason, the proportions of the sexes of the natives of other Provinces and countries found in each of the districts of this Province are not attempted to be discussed, it being considered enough to take a cursory view of the same for the total Province.

425.—Proportions of the sexes among Immigrants.—Taking the immigrants from British Indian territory, it is seen that Assam furnishes the abnormally high average of 2,000, which is easily explained by the fact that against 1 male immigrant there are 2 females. The only proportions deserving notice are

those furnished by the Berars (1,231), Bombay (1,306), Madras (955), North-West Provinces (341), Oudh (452) and the Punjab (312). The nature of the immigration from the Berars and Bombay is more or less the same; for, the majority of the immigrants has come into the border districts. The interchange of girls in marriage seems therefore to be in favour of this Province. But in the case of Madras, the majority is found in the capital and Lingsugur, which latter following the example of Bombay and the Berars shows 1,276. The Madrasis have come with their families and settled down in the capital and the proportions of the sexes among them are therefore nearer the normal. In the case of the North-West Provinces, Oudh and the Punjab, the immigrants, who come here to seek service or for purposes of trade, seem to leave their wives and families behind, which accounts for the small proportions of females.

Among Feudatory States, the only ones that have sent the largest numbers of immigrants and on that account deserve special consideration, are Rajputana and Mysore. The former shows such a low average as 500 females to 1,000 males. This is easily explained if we bear in mind the nature and calling of the immigrants. Some are in the military and many are traders. They also appear to leave their wives and families behind in their native soil, as this land of their adoption is looked upon but as a temporary abode, a rich field wherein to reap worldly benefits and retire from as soon as a competence is secured. On the other hand, the Mysoreans are mostly temporary settlers in the capital, and as the distance between the two States is not particularly forbidding, they are tempted to bring down their people and live as in their own homes.

In the case of the foreign countries, except the British Isles, which have contributed any appreciable numbers of immigrants, the proportion of females to males is very low indeed. This no doubt arises from the fact that most of them belong to the unmarried class of adventurers, who have found their way into this Province in their search after a means of living throughout the wide world. The proportions of the sexes furnished by England, (95) Scotland (71) and Ireland (104) can be explained on the ground that large numbers of the immigrants from these countries are unmarried members of the British military service, while some may have married wives born of British parents in India.

426.—Sex Proportion in each class of birthplace.—We shall vary the method of study of the proportions of the sexes among the natives of each birthplace among the various districts, by grouping the former into classes, as we have done before. The subjoined statement is intended to depict this grouping.

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STATEMENT No. 212.

District.	A. Born in the district. (Indigenous.)	B. Contiguous districts. In this Province.	B. Other Provinces	B. Total.	C. Remote districts of this Province.	D. Remote parts of India.	E. Asiatic countries. Contiguous to India.	E. Remote from India.	E. Total.	F. Other continents.
Atraf-i-Balda including City and Suburbs.	984	1,245	.....	1,245	733	665	164	125	129	169
Mahbubnagar... ...	962	1,290	1,199	1,290	1,013	744	263	271	270	1,000
Nalgonda	951	1,041	1,001	1,037	741	866	166	38	51	.....
Warangal	938	1,154	1,131	1,148	812	892	No F.	636	538	2,000
Elgandal	939	1,144	No F.	1,144	876	768	200	250	248	.....
Indur	994	1,331	.....	1,331	827	523	617	233	304	.....
Medak	961	1,341	.....	1,341	950	871	77	226	216	No F.
Aurangabad	955	1,228	1,162	1,201	1,021	1,039	330	250	294	Do.
Birh	914	1,434	1,957	1,616	836	1,002	355	485	400	Do.
Nander	950	1,244	.....	1,244	900	1,096	155	488	387	.....
Naldrug	902	1,479	1,848	1,602	984	1,450	36	148	104	1,875
Bidar	967	1,248	609	1,217	1,046	650	192	215	205	.....
Parbhani	942	1,287	1,363	1,292	1,003	884	143	184	163	.....
Sirpur Tandur ...	986	888	921	898	827	1,046	667	125	171	.....
Gulbarga	953	1,109	1,173	1,127	973	955	138	311	190	No F.
Raichur	958	1,246	1,168	1,232	854	810	643	70	183	1,350
Lingsugur, ...	974	1,309	1,165	1,232	904	1,158	107	133	116	754
Total.....	953	1,251	1,352	1,267	861	915	206	169	179	223

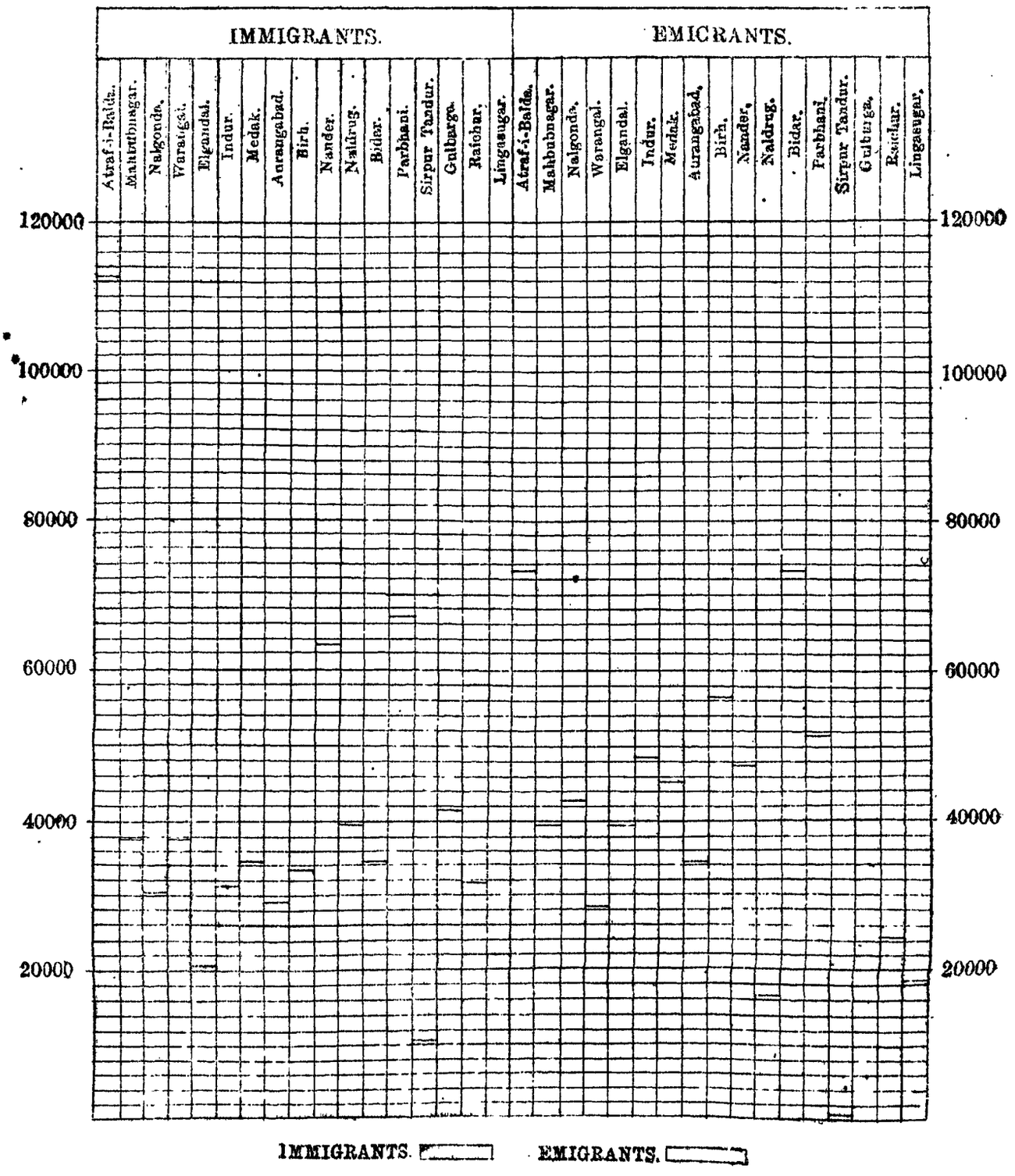
427.—Indigenous proportions.—The Provincial average under this class is 953 females to 1,000 males. This average is exceeded in Indur, which shows the highest proportion (994) of any among the districts, as well as in Sirpur Tandur (986), Atraf-i-Balda (984), Lingsugur (974), Bidar (967), Mahbubnagar (962), Medak (961), Raichur (958) and Aurangabad (955). The district of Gulbarga shows the same average as the Province, while the remaining districts furnish proportions ranging from 951 in Nalgonda to 902 in Naldrug.

428.—Immigrant proportions.—In the case of immigrants from the contiguous districts of this Province, the proportions of females in every district except Sirpur Tandur (888), exceed the number of males. Naldrug comes first with 1,479, followed by Birh (1,434), Medak (1,341), Indur (1,331) and Lingsugur (1,309), the remaining districts showing proportions varying from 1,290 in Mahbubnagar to 1,041 in Nalgonda. Thus, it is seen, that, as a rule, the females formed the majority of the immigrants from the contiguous districts of this Province. The same conclusion is deducible from the proportions of the sexes in the immigrants from adjoining British Provinces. Here, with the exception of Sirpur Tandur (921) and Bidar (609) and the five districts that show no immigrants at all, the proportions vary from 1,957 in Birh, 1,848 in Naldrug, 1,363 in Parbhani and 1,199 in Mahbubnagar, to 1,001 in Nalgonda. Taking the total immigrants from the contiguous districts of this Province as well as British territory, the proportions, except in Sirpur Tandur (898), rise from 1,037 in Nalgonda and 1,127 in Gulbarga to 1,331 in Indur, 1,341 in Medak, 1,602 in Naldrug and 1,616 in Birh.

It is only the districts of Bidar (1,046), Aurangabad (1,021), Mahbubnagar (1,013) and Parbhani (1,003), that show larger numbers of female immigrants from the remote districts of this Province, relatively to males. In the remaining

Diagram No. 21.20.

Illustrating Interprovincial Migration.



districts the average numbers of females per 1,000 males range from 984 in Naldrug to 733 in Atraf-i-Balda. In the case of immigrants from remote parts of India, there are six districts which show more females than males, the proportions varying from 1,450 in Naldrug and 1,158 in Lingsugur to 1,002 in Birh. Among the remaining districts, Gulbarga comes first with 955 followed by Warangal (892). The proportions go on decreasing till the lowest (523) is reached in Indur.

The Provincial proportions in the immigrants from the Asiatic countries contiguous to India, and from remote Asiatic countries are respectively 206 and 169, which give an average of 179 for the total of immigrants from Asiatic countries under both categories. Sirpur Tandur and Raichur come at the top in the case of the former with 667 and 643 respectively, followed by Indur (617), Birh (355), Aurangabad (330) and Mahbubnagar (263). The proportions in the remaining districts fall below the Provincial, the lowest being found in Naldrug (36). In the case of the latter, eleven districts with proportions ranging from 636 in Warangal, and 488 in Nander to 184 in Parbhani, show higher averages than the Province, while the others fall below, the lowest averages being furnished by Atraf-i-Balda and Sirpur Tandur (125 each), Raichur (70) and Nalgonda (38).

Lastly, in the case of immigrants from other continents, there are only six districts that show any proportions, five of which range from 2,000 to 754, while the remaining one, Atraf-i-Balda, shows 169 against the Provincial 223.

Section IV.—INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION.

429.—Both sexes.—The following statement depicts the figures of the migrants within the Province for both sexes. Read horizontally, the first row of figures represents the number of immigrants into the district at the side, the second row represents the emigrants from the same districts and the third row represents the gain or loss to each district. Read perpendicularly, the first and second rows represent respectively the emigrants from and immigrants into the district at the top or bottom of that column, while the third row also shows the reverse of what it represents when read horizontally, *i. e.*, when it represents gain horizontally, it represents loss to the district at the top of the column and *vice versa*.

Another point to be noted in connection with the following statement is that the figures under each district above the diagonal line are reversed in their signification below it. For instance, let us take Mahbubnagar at the top and Atraf i-Balda at the side. We find the figures represent 15,643 immigrants and 14,682 emigrants, giving a gain of 961 to Atraf-i-Balda. Next, if we take Mahbubnagar horizontally and read the figures under Atraf-i-Balda, we find there were 14,682 immigrants from, and 15,643 emigrants to, Atraf-i-Balda, causing a nett loss of 691 to Mahbubnagar. Thus, we have two sets of identical figures, one above and the other below the diagonal line, which are identical, but signify one the reverse of the other.

STATEMENT No. 213.

	Atraf-i-Balda.	Mahbubnagar.	Nalgonda.	Warangal.	Elgandal.	Indur.	Medak.	Aurangabad.	Birh.	Nander.	Naldrug.	Bidar.	Parbhani.	Sirpur Tandur.	Gulbarga.	Raichur.	Lingsugur.	
Atraf-i-Balda ...		15,643	19,408	2,909	8,503	6,307	29,241	4,563	1,305	1,494	609	8,965	690	39	5,077	1,487	760	Atraf-i-Balda.
		14,682	9,776	3,273	2,056	1,019	10,207	4,495	1,018	747	4,181	3,246	3,448	236	8,512	2,074	2,223	
		+ 961	+ 9,632	− 364	+6,447	+ 5,288	+19,034	+ 68	+ 287	+ 747	− 3,572	+ 5,719	− 2,758	− 197	− 3,435	− 587	− 1,463	
Mahbubnagar...	14,682		4,486	1,212	380	237	555	61	6	95	29	337	29	11	8,287	6,134	909	Mahbubnagar.
	15,643		3,462	1,133	807	124	882	16	7	20	11	73	10	1	5,391	10,274	1,646	
	− 961		+ 1,024	+ 79	− 427	+ 113	− 327	+ 45	− 1	+ 75	+ 18	+ 264	+ 19	+ 10	+ 2,896	− 4,140	− 737	
Nalgonda ...	9,776	3,462		14,728	1,566	155	445	65	7	78	2	94	2	...	76	52	15	Nalgonda.
	19,408	4,486		16,603	773	45	1,189	6	17	14	11	44	3	65	54	19	6	
	− 9,632	− 1,024		− 1,875	+ 793	+ 110	− 744	+ 59	− 10	+ 64	− 9	+ 50	− 1	− 65	+ 22	+ 43	+ 9	
Warangal ...	3,273	1,133	16,603		13,895	632	575	89	106	192	1	305	10	5	186	189	28	Warangal.
	2,909	1,212	14,728		8,390	155	500	11	4	58	4	39	11	4	41	28	43	
	+ 364	− 79	+ 1,875		+ 5,505	+ 477	+ 75	+ 78	+ 102	+ 134	− 3	+ 266	− 1	+ 1	+ 145	+ 161	− 15	
Elgandal ...	2,056	807	773	8,390		4,238	2,491	45	29	99	9	154	5	102	104	1,417	37	Elgandal.
	8,503	380	1,566	13,895		4,266	6,224	20	3	141	9	378	73	3,244	43	633	61	
	− 6,447	+ 427	− 793	− 5,505		− 28	− 3,733	+ 25	+ 26	− 42	...	− 224	− 68	− 3,142	+ 61	+ 784	− 24	
Indur	1,019	124	45	155	4,266		6,435	216	1,097	12,106	69	4,186	446	332	195	20	16	Indur.
	6,307	237	155	632	4,238		7,433	155	161	21,750	158	3,875	851	2,087	278	66	268	
	− 5,288	− 113	− 110	− 477	+ 28		− 998	+ 61	+ 936	− 9,644	− 89	+ 311	− 405	− 1,755	− 83	− 46	− 252	
Medak... ...	10,207	882	1,189	500	6,224	7,433		201	11	3,394	1	3,589	16	18	313	72	23	Medak.
	29,241	555	445	575	2,491	6,435		22	14	248	79	3,991	61	30	660	57	92	
	−19,034	+ 327	+ 744	− 75	+ 3,733	+ 998		+ 179	− 3	+ 3,146	− 78	− 402	− 45	− 12	− 347	+ 15	− 69	
Aurangabad ...	4,495	16	6	11	20	155	22		13,689	723	417	442	7,055	5	194	58	262	Aurangabad.
	4,563	61	65	89	45	216	201		13,915	522	812	362	12,232	79	398	699	190	
	− 68	− 45	− 59	− 78	− 25	− 61	− 179		− 226	+ 201	− 395	+ 80	− 5,177	− 74	− 204	− 641	+ 72	
Birh	1,018	7	17	4	3	161	14	13,915		792	7,828	3,094	4,967	2	228	34	34	Birh.
	1,305	6	7	106	29	1,097	11	13,689		1,367	16,746	2,677	18,756	261	233	59	69	
	− 287	+ 1	+ 10	− 102	− 26	− 936	+ 3	+ 226		− 575	− 8,918	+ 417	−13,789	− 259	− 5	− 25	− 35	
Nander ...	747	20	14	58	141	21,750	248	522	1,367		590	23,315	12,965	67	265	24	22	Nander.
	1,494	95	78	192	99	12,106	3,394	723	792		854	6,223	20,166	1,123	260	33	46	
	− 747	− 75	− 64	− 134	+ 42	+ 9,644	− 3,146	− 201	+ 575		− 264	+17,092	− 7,201	− 1,056	+ 5	− 9	− 24	
Naldrug ...	4,181	11	11	4	9	158	79	812	16,746	854		13,005	788	4	1,264	80	81	Naldrug.
	609	29	2	1	9	69	1	417	7,828	590		3,331	1,493	47	1,969	128	132	
	+ 3,572	− 18	+ 9	+ 3	...	+ 89	+ 78	+ 395	+ 8,918	+ 264		+ 9,674	− 705	− 43	− 705	− 48	− 51	
Bidar	3,246	73	44	39	378	3,875	3,991	362	2,677	6,223	3,331		1,547	...	5,894	61	74	Bidar.
	8,965	337	94	305	154	4,186	3,589	442	3,094	23,315	13,005		6,238	177	9,083	199	70	
	− 5,719	− 264	− 50	− 266	+ 224	− 311	+ 402	− 80	− 417	−17,092	− 9,674		− 4,691	− 177	− 3,189	− 138	+ 4	
Parbhani ...	3,448	10	3	11	73	851	61	12,232	18,756	20,166	1,493	6,238		27	1,012	85	100	Parbhani.
	690	29	2	10	5	446	16	7,055	4,967	12,965	788	1,547		778	1,582	170	46	
	+ 2,758	− 19	+ 1	+ 1	+ 68	+ 405	+ 45	+ 5,177	+13,789	+ 7,201	+ 705	+ 4,691		− 751	− 570	− 85	+ 54	
Sirpur Tandur...	236	1	65	4	3,244	2,087	30	79	261	1,123	47	177	778		12	22	7	Sirpur Tandur.
	39	11	...	5	102	332	18	5	2	67	4	...	27		36	...	...	
	+ 197	− 10	+ 65	− 1	+ 3,142	+ 1,755	+ 12	+ 74	+ 259	+ 1,056	+ 43	+ 177	+ 751		− 24	+ 22	+ 7	
Gulbarga ...	8,512	5,391	54	41	43	278	660	398	233	260	1,969	9,083	1,582	36		2,796	5,576	Gulbarga.
	5,077	8,287	76	186	104	195	313	194	228	265	1,264	5,894	1,012	12		5,993	4,267	
	+ 3,435	− 2,896	− 22	− 145	− 61	+ 83	+ 347	+ 204	+ 5	− 5	+ 705	+ 3,189	+ 570	+ 24		− 3,197	+ 1,309	
Raichur ...	2,074	10,274	9	28	633	66	57	699	59	33	128	199	170	...	5,993		10,792	Raichur.
	1,487	6,134	52	189	1,417	20	72	58	34	24	80	61	85	22	2,796		12,200	
	+ 587	+ 4,140	− 43	− 161	− 784	+ 46	− 15	+ 641	+ 25	+ 9	+ 48	+ 138	+ 85	− 22	+ 3,197		− 1,408	
Lingsugur ...	2,223	1,646	6	43	61	268	92	190	69	46	132	70	46	...	4,267	12,200		Lingsugur.
	760	909	15	28	37	16	23	262	34	22	81	74	100	7	5,576	10,792		
	+ 1,463	+ 737	− 9	+ 15	+ 24	+ 252	+ 69	− 72	+ 35	+ 24	+ 51	− 4	− 54	− 7	− 1,309	+ 1,408		
	Atraf-i-Balda.	Mahbubnagar.	Nalgonda.	Warangal.	Elgandal.	Indur.	Medak.	Aurangabad.	Birh.	Nander.	Naldrug.	Bidar.	Parbhani.	Sirpur Tandur.	Gulbarga.	Raichur.	Lingsugur.	

The sign + (plus) denotes gain and the sign − (minus) denotes loss.

We do not attempt to discuss the elaborate statement in detail, as most of the main features have been touched upon in the discussions in Chapter II.

430.—Abstract showing gain or loss by Interprovincial migration.—In the following statement the districts are arranged in the order of density, and the gain or loss resulting by exchange of population between the districts is shown. It is unnecessary to note that the figures represent gain or loss of population to the district on the left hand side while they show the opposite result to the districts at the bottom of the statement. The figures are sufficiently self-explanatory.

STATEMENT No. 214.

Population per square mile.	Districts.	Atraf-i-Balda.	Bidar.	Nander.	Medak.	Naldrug.	Gulbarga.	Parbhani.	Elgandal.	Nalgonda.	Birh.	Raichur.	Aurangabad.	Indur.	Lingsugur.	Mahbubnagar.	Warangal.	Sirpur Tandur.
241·8	Atraf-i-Balda																	
215·7	Bidar	− 5,719																
189·2	Nander	− 747	+ 17,092															
180·8	Medak	− 19,034	− 402	+ 3,146														
161·9	Naldrug	+ 3,572	+ 9,674	+ 264	+ 78													
159·7	Gulbarga	+ 3,435	+ 3,189	− 5	+ 347	+ 705												
158·3	Parbhani	+ 2,758	+ 4,691	+ 7,201	+ 45	+ 705	− 570											
151·9	Elgandal	− 6,447	− 224	− 42	− 3,733	...	+ 61	− 68										
151·2	Nalgonda	− 9,632	+ 50	+ 64	− 744	− 9	+ 22	− 1	+ 793									
144·1	Birh	− 287	+ 417	− 575	+ 3	− 8,918	− 5	− 13,789	− 26	+ 10								
139·9	Raichur	+ 587	+ 138	+ 9	− 15	+ 48	+ 3,197	+ 85	− 784	− 43	+ 25							
134·2	Aurangabad	− 68	+ 80	+ 201	− 179	− 395	− 204	− 5,177	− 25	− 59	− 226	− 641						
132·6	Indur	− 5,288	+ 311	− 9,644	− 998	− 89	− 83	− 405	+ 28	− 110	+ 936	− 46	+ 61					
126·3	Lingsugur	+ 1,463	− 4	+ 24	+ 69	+ 51	− 1,309	− 54	+ 24	− 9	+ 35	+ 1,408	− 72	+ 252				
103·8	Mahbubnagar	− 961	+ 264	+ 75	− 327	+ 18	+ 2,896	+ 19	− 427	+ 1,024	− 1	− 4,140	+ 45	+ 113	− 737			
87·2	Warangal	+ 364	+ 266	+ 134	+ 75	− 3	+ 145	− 1	+ 5,505	+ 1,875	+ 102	+ 161	+ 78	+ 477	− 15	− 79		
46·1	Sirpur Tandur	+ 197	+ 177	+ 1,056	+ 12	+ 43	− 24	+ 751	− 3,142	+ 65	+ 259	+ 22	+ 74	+ 1,755	+ 7	− 10	− 1	
	Districts.	Atraf-i-Balda.	Bidar.	Nander.	Medak.	Naldrug.	Gulbarga.	Parbhani.	Elgandal.	Nalgonda.	Birh.	Raichur.	Aurangabad.	Indur.	Lingsugur.	Mahbubnagar.	Warangal.	Sirpur Tandur.
	Population per square mile.	241·8	215·7	189·2	180·8	161·9	159·7	158·3	151·9	151·2	144·1	139·9	134·2	132·6	126·3	103·8	87·2	46·1

Note.—The sign + (plus) denotes gain, and the sign − (minus) denotes loss.
The figures represent gain or loss of population to the district on the left hand side, while they show the reverse result to the district at the bottom of the statement.

431.—Migration figures for each sex.—In the accompanying statement the number of immigrants into, and emigrants from, each district is shown for each sex, as well as the resulting gain or loss. The figures above the diagonal line represent males, and those below, represent females. The remarks made with regard to the reading of the figures in the last statement but one, apply equally in this case. But whereas in the former, the two sets of figures, one above and the other below the diagonal line expressed the reverse of each other, they here represent males and females respectively.

[STATEMENT No. 215.

STATEMENT No. 215.

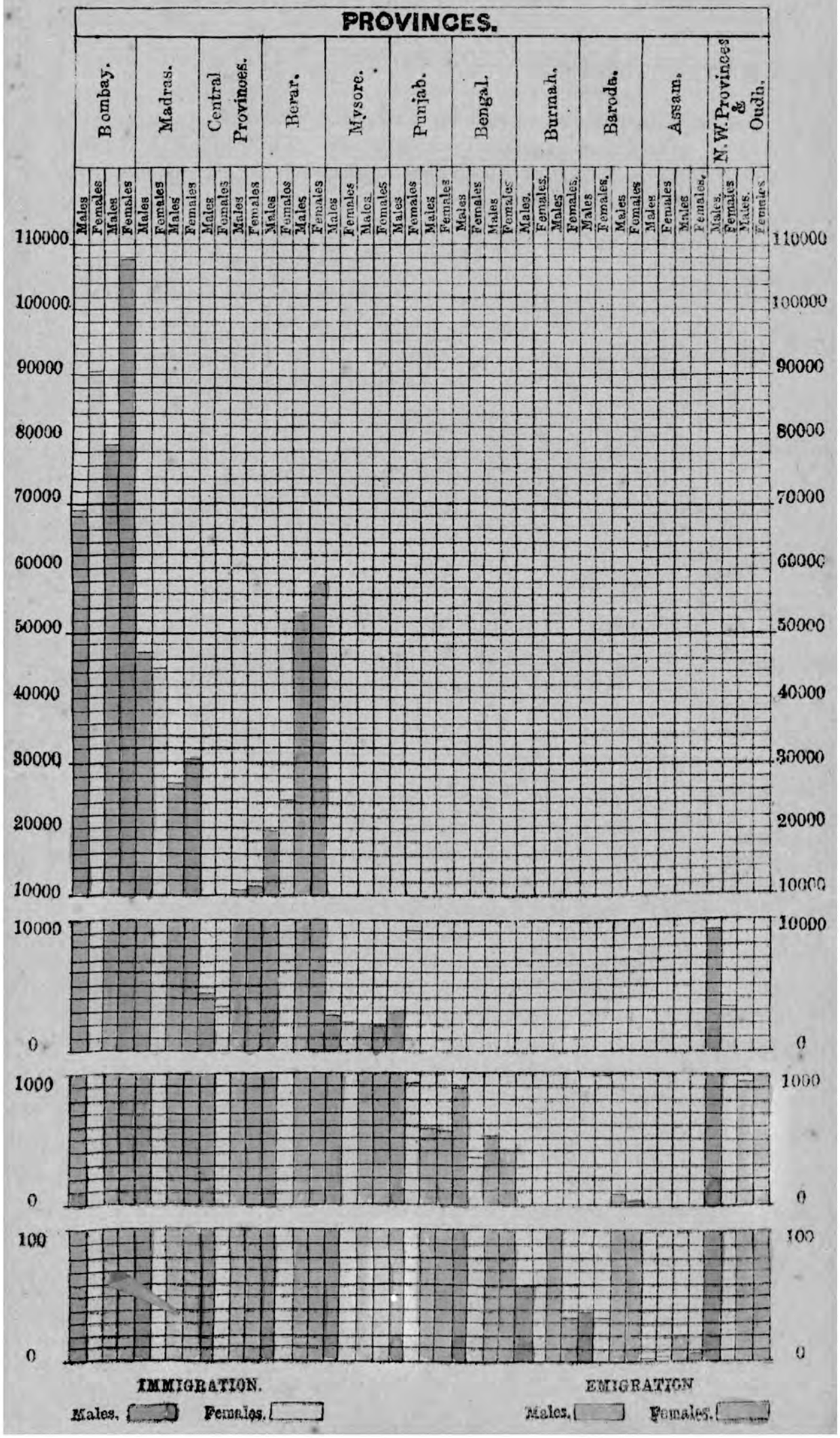
MALES.

	Atraf-i-Balda.	Mahbubnagar.	Nalgonda.	Warangal.	Elgandal.	Indur.	Medak.	Aurangabad.	Birh.	Nander.	Naldrug.	Bidar.	Parbhani.	Sirpur Tandur.	Gulbarga.	Raichur.	Lingsugur.	
Atraf-i-Balda ...		7,735	8,418	1,512	4,415	4,232	14,472	2,525	658	931	342	4,654	453	18	2,733	850	443	Atraf-i-Balda.
		6,443	4,857	1,795	1,057	535	4,518	1,997	599	430	2,232	1,497	1,726	148	4,164	1,122	1,284	
		+ 1,292	+ 3,561	— 283	+ 3,358	+ 3,697	+ 9,954	+ 528	+ 59	+ 501	— 1,890	+ 3,157	— 1,273	— 130	— 1,431	— 272	— 841	
Mahbubnagar...	8,239		1,863	549	223	146	298	41	5	49	22	183	15	1	3,883	2,478	400	Mahbubnagar.
	7,908		1,702	607	422	70	411	11	7	12	6	38	7	...	2,104	4,259	728	
	+ 331		+ 161	— 58	— 199	+ 76	— 113	+ 30	— 2	+ 37	+ 16	+ 145	+ 8	+ 1	+ 1,779	— 1,781	— 328	
Nalgonda ...	4,919	1,760		7,146	835	101	289	47	4	44	2	57	...	...	43	42	4	Nalgonda.
	10,990	2,623		7,933	354	28	596	4	13	7	2	39	3	45	31	8	2	
	— 6,071	— 863		— 787	+ 481	+ 73	— 307	+ 43	— 9	+ 37	...	+ 18	— 3	— 45	+ 12	+ 34	+ 2	
Warangal ...	1,478	526	8,670		6,228	428	290	58	59	101	...	72	7	1	113	109	16	Warangal.
	1,397	663	7,582		3,683	76	337	7	2	29	3	10	3	1	22	17	29	
	+ 81	— 137	+ 1,088		+ 2,545	+ 352	— 47	+ 51	+ 93	+ 72	— 3	+ 62	+ 4	...	+ 91	+ 92	— 13	
Elgandal ...	999	385	419	4,707		2,242	1,038	33	23	57	7	91	3	38	66	762	22	Elgandal.
	4,088	157	731	7,667		1,815	2,524	14	2	82	6	239	61	1,684	32	355	51	
	— 3,089	+ 228	— 312	— 2,960		+ 427	— 1,486	+ 19	+ 21	— 25	+ 1	— 148	— 58	+ 1,646	+ 34	+ 407	— 29	
Indur	484	54	17	79	2,451		2,445	132	563	5,490	55	1,771	197	194	138	11	10	Indur.
	2,035	91	54	204	1,996		3,061	93	100	9,521	78	1,720	482	1,140	202	43	117	
	— 1,551	— 37	— 37	— 125	+ 455		— 616	+ 39	+ 463	— 4,031	— 23	+ 51	— 285	— 946	— 124	— 32	— 107	
Medak... ...	5,689	471	593	163	3,700	4,372		125	5	1,725	1	1,623	14	13	142	34	14	Medak.
	14,769	257	156	285	1,453	3,990		16	11	123	50	1,664	42	12	349	27	56	
	— 9,080	+ 214	+ 437	— 122	+ 2,247	+ 382		+ 109	— 6	+ 1,602	— 49	— 41	— 28	+ 1	— 207	+ 7	— 42	
Aurangabad ...	2,498	5	2	4	6	62	6		6,188	383	226	264	3,123	3	119	37	149	Aurangabad.
	2,008	20	18	31	12	84	76		6,483	316	396	190	5,443	43	229	371	116	
	+ 490	— 15	— 16	— 27	— 6	— 22	— 70		— 245	+ 67	— 170	+ 74	— 2,320	— 40	— 110	— 334	+ 33	
Birh	419	...	4	2	1	61	3	7,482		492	2,690	1,140	1,817	2	112	18	18	Birh.
	647	1	3	11	6	534	6	7,501		1,150	6,363	1,201	8,328	144	129	36	38	
	— 228	— 1	+ 1	— 9	— 5	— 473	— 3	— 19		— 658	— 3,673	— 61	— 6,511	— 142	— 17	— 18	— 20	
Nander ...	317	8	7	29	59	12,229	125	206	217		294	10,645	5,155	27	155	17	13	Nander.
	563	46	34	91	42	6,616	1,669	340	300		435	2,979	8,484	626	173	21	31	
	— 246	— 38	— 27	— 62	+ 17	+ 5,613	— 1,544	— 134	— 83		— 141	+ 7,666	— 3,329	— 599	— 18	— 4	— 18	
Naldrug ...	1,949	5	9	1	3	80	29	416	10,383	419		5,641	421	4	562	32	45	Naldrug.
	267	7	...	1	2	14	...	191	5,138	296		1,435	721	31	945	82	86	
	+ 1,682	— 2	+ 9	...	+ 1	+ 66	+ 29	+ 225	+ 5,245	+ 123		+ 4,206	— 300	— 27	— 383	— 50	— 41	
Bidar	1,749	35	5	29	139	2,155	2,327	172	1,476	3,244	1,896		642	...	2,511	27	42	Bidar.
	4,311	154	37	233	63	2,415	1,966	178	1,954	12,670	7,364		2,959	105	4,688	111	39	
	— 2,562	— 119	— 32	— 204	+ 76	— 260	+ 361	— 6	— 478	— 9,426	— 5,468		— 2,317	— 105	— 2,177	— 84	+ 3	
Parbhani ...	1,722	3	...	8	12	369	19	6,789	10,428	11,682	772	3,279		17	499	42	55	Parbhani.
	237	14	2	3	2	249	2	3,932	3,150	7,810	367	905		410	820	83	15	
	+ 1,485	— 11	— 2	+ 5	+ 10	+ 120	+ 17	+ 2,857	+ 7,278	+ 3,872	+ 405	+ 2,374		— 393	— 321	— 41	+ 40	
Sirpur Tandur...	88	1	20	3	1,560	947	18	36	117	497	16	72	368		11	20	4	Sirpur Tandur.
	21	10	...	4	64	138	5	2	...	40	...	...	10		33	...	...	
	+ 67	— 9	+ 20	— 1	+ 1,496	+ 809	+ 13	+ 34	+ 117	+ 457	16	+ 72	+ 358		— 22	+ 20	+ 4	
Gulbarga ...	4,348	3,287	23	19	11	76	311	169	104	87	1,024	4,395	762	3		1,271	2,642	Gulbarga.
	2,344	4,404	33	73	38	57	171	75	116	110	702	3,383	513	1		2,769	1,907	
	+ 2,004	— 1,117	— 10	— 54	— 27	+ 19	+ 140	+ 94	— 12	— 23	+ 322	+ 1,012	+ 249	+ 2		— 1,498	+ 735	
Raichur ...	952	6,015	1	11	278	23	30	328	23	12	46	88	87	...	3,224		5,017	Raichur.
	637	3,656	10	80	655	9	38	21	16	7	48	34	43	2	1,525		5,225	
	+ 315	+ 2,359	— 9	— 71	— 377	+ 14	— 8	+ 307	+ 7	+ 5	— 2	+ 54	+ 44	— 2	+ 1,699		— 208	
Lingsugur ...	939	918	4	14	10	151	36	74	31	15	46	31	31	...	2,360	6,975		Lingsugur.
	317	509	11	12	15	6	9	113	16	9	36	32	45	3	2,934	5,775		
	+ 622	+ 409	— 7	+ 2	— 5	+ 145	+ 27	— 39	+ 15	+ 6	+ 10	— 1	— 14	— 3	— 574	+ 1,200		
	Atraf-i-Balda.	Mahbubnagar.	Nalgonda.	Warangal.	Elgandal.	Indur.	Medak.	Aurangabad.	Birh.	Nander.	Naldrug.	Bidar.	Parbhani.	Sirpur Tandur.	Gulbarga.	Raichur.	Lingsugur.	

FEMALES.

Diagram No. 20.

Illustrating Migration beyond the Province.



Section V.—MIGRATION BEYOND THE PROVINCE.

432.—Migration beyond the Province.—In the following statement the numbers of the immigrants and emigrants, into and from this Province, from and into the principal Provinces and States of India are shown, specifying the figures under males and females respectively.

STATEMENT No. 216.

Provinces.	Immigration.			Emigration.		
	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.
Bombay	159,728	69,250	90,478	186,848	79,061	107,787
Madras	91,192	46,644	44,548	57,992	27,279	30,713
Central Provinces	7,486	4,478	3,368	21,885	10,825	11,060
The Berars	43,844	19,650	24,194	110,905	53,264	57,641
Mysore	4,555	2,464	2,091	3,963	2,052	1,911
Punjab	3,944	3,006	938	1,104	565	589
Bengal	1,231	888	343	941	526	415
Burma	134	61	73	140	106	34
Baroda	72	37	35	289	173	116
Assam	3	1	2	23	18	5
North-West Provinces and Oudh...	12,667	9,269	3,398	2,004	954	1,050

The largest movement of the population took place between this Province and Bombay. The number of immigrants from Bombay numbered 159,728 persons, being composed of 69,250 males and 90,478 females; while the emigrants from this Province were returned at 186,848 persons, made up of 79,061 males and 107,787 females. It is thus seen that in both cases, the females greatly preponderate. We have further seen that by far the largest part of this exchange took place in the contiguous districts of the two Provinces. This majority of female exchange shows that it was due to marriage, which places the migration in the class "Reciprocal", of Mr. Ibbetson's classification given at the commencement of this chapter. The Berars yielded to this Province 19,650 males and 24,199 females against 53,264 males and 57,641 females it took away. Here the same influences appear to have been at work as in the case of Bombay, which lead us to believe that the migration is more or less of a reciprocal character. The near approximation of the numbers of the two sexes may be due to the migration partaking of the nature of permanent also. The same remarks, but in a more forcible degree apply to Madras which gave us 46,644 male and 44,548 female immigrants in place of the 27,279 males and 30,713 females that Presidency took away from this Province. The number of emigrants probably corresponds to the number of immigrants in the border districts of the Province, while the balance to our credit is due to the large colony of Madrasees in the suburbs of the capital. Mysore also comes in the same category as Madras. The Central Provinces have taken

nearly three times as many as they gave us. The reason for this has already been adduced in Chapter II, where it was pointed out that cheaper living in the border districts of the Central Provinces has enticed away a large number of people from the contiguous territory of this Province. The numbers of migrants concerned in Burma, Baroda and Assam are extremely small and therefore need no remarks. In the case of Bengal, the North-West Provinces and the Punjab, the great divergence between the immigrants and emigrants, unmistakably points to the nature of the migration, namely, temporary.

CHAPTER X.

CASTE, TRIBE AND RACE.

General Remarks.—Discussion of Statistics.—Christian Sects and Races.

CHAPTER X.

CASTE, TRIBE AND RACE.

Section I.—GENERAL REMARKS.

433.—Introductory.—Nine religions were returned in this Province:—(1) Hinduism, (2) Islam, (3) Christianity, (4) Jainism, (5) Sikhism, (6) Zoroastrianism, (7) Judaism, and the religions of the (8) Gonds and (9) Bhils. In the course of Chapter III, we dealt with the Christian sects, while the Jews, on account of their extremely small number, deserve no consideration. The followers of Zoroaster are, in theory, at least, a homogeneous people recognising no caste, but two sub-divisions, the Kadmi (Kadimi) and the Shahanshahi. We have thus left, Hinduism, with which are more or less mixed up the religions of the Jains, the Gonds and the Bhils, Islam and Sikhism. In this chapter, we shall consider the distribution of the people professing these religions among the various castes, tribes and races.

434.—Caste and Religion.—Mr. Kitts in his Introduction to the Compendium of the Castes and Tribes found in India, thus remarks:—

"Caste is not necessarily conterminous with religion. Among the 185 largest castes or tribes in the Punjab there are only 43, the members of which belong all of them to the same large religious body. In Bombay and Berar members of the same castes are found, some of whom are Jains, while others are Vaishnava Hindus; and here the difference of religion is not even a bar to intermarriage. Converts to Islam commonly retain their old caste name, and hence we find Mussulman Bhois (Kahars), Bhils, Dhers, Gaolis (or Ahirs), Telis and the like. A complete list of castes and tribes, therefore, cannot be confined simply to the Hindu religion, and hence in compiling these figures, I have disregarded differences of religion but have marked with an (M) those castes or tribes which are more distinctly Mussulman and with a (J) those which are more distinctly Jain. In the majority of cases however the members of a single caste or tribe do all of them profess the same religion, but the exceptions are too numerous for the ethnological divisions to be regarded as conterminous with those of religious belief."

435.—Mussulman Castes.—Now, caste is essentially a Hindu sub-division. In a succeeding paragraph, we shall consider the origin of the system of Hindu caste. Here we may state that the very spirit of the Christian and Islamic religions is inconsistent with the existence of social distinctions such as are implied by caste. The Prophets of both these religions preached the equality of all men. In the earliest days of Islam, for instance, when the Moslems carried their conquests to the farthest confines of the then known world, they called upon the polytheists and idolators to accept the perfect revelation of their Prophet. Gibbon, the celebrated historian wrote:—"The millions of African and Asiatic converts who swelled the native bands of the faithful Arabs, must have been allured rather than constrained to declare their belief in *One* God and the Apostle of God. By the repetition of a sentence, and

the loss of a foreskin, the subject or the slave, the captive or the criminal, arose, in a moment, the free and equal companion of the victorious Moslem. Every sin was expiated, every engagement was dissolved; the vow of celibacy was superseded by the indulgence of nature, the native spirits who slept in the cloister were awakened by the trumpet of the Saracens, and in the convulsions of the world, every member of a new society ascended to the natural level of his capacity and courage."

The above description refers to the time of the commonwealth of the Mussulmans. But, as years rolled by, and the sovereigns of the various Moslem dynasties reared their magnificent capitals and revelled in the arms of luxury, the simple teachings of the Prophet came to be merged in those distinctions between class and class, which have rendered the realisation of the primitive and natural state of equality of all men, utopian!

As Islam spread in India, the Hindu converts kept to their ancestral pursuits in life, in the majority of cases. Though the spirit of Islam dictated the equality of these converts with their highest sovereigns and nobles, the social distinctions that had been called into existence by centuries of conquest and dominion, corroborated and aided by similar distinctions, of a more marked type existing among the Hindus, assigned lower grades to the converts,—grades that had their foundation in the status of the Hindu castes to which they belonged. It is on this account that we still have Mussulmans returning *castes*. But the proper light in which the Mussulman castes must be viewed, keeping sight of the equality and universal brotherhood, so forcibly enunciated by the Arabian Prophet, is to look upon the caste names as simply representing their occupations.

The proper sub-divisions for Mussulmans are those into tribes or clans. In fact, the sub-divisions of the different sects of Mussulmans, as Sayyed, Sheikh, &c., shown in the Caste Index printed at the end of Part III., represent the tribes. We have however retained the letter *M* in the body of the castes in the Index itself to show those in which Mussulmans were returned as such.

The principal distinction between the Hindu castes consists in the interdiction to intermarriage. Judged from this standard, we shall find that among the Mussulmans, there are certain tribes and clans that do not intermarry with others. This exclusiveness however is not due to any religious prohibition, but rather to an anxiety to keep up the purity and respectability of their respective clans, in contradiction to their Prophet's teachings.

436.—Christian Castes.—The *Indian War Cry*, the organ of the Salvation Army in India, in its issue of the 2nd September last, under the heading, "Editorial Notes and Comments" stated that a meeting of Indian Christians was held in Madras to protest against caste among Christians. One speaker at that meeting pointed out that, at the recent Census, the number of Indian Christians who returned themselves as caste Christians amounted to 94,000. Commenting on this anomaly the journal remarked:—"If we cannot as yet see the high caste converted without the compromise of admitting caste into the Christian code, let the high caste wait until they learn that Christianity will have no such compromise."

If the Indian missionaries had acted on the lines laid down by the *Indian War Cry*, it is very doubtful whether the proselytisation of the south of India, could have proceeded at the rate at which it has. The popular opinion was very well expressed by a speaker at the Madras meeting who said that "any attempt to put down caste would result in the progress of Christianity being retarded, for, no high caste Hindu would become a Christian for fear of the degradation it would involve." As a matter of fact, however, it may be said that the number of converts from the high caste Hindus is very small compared with total number of converts. In the main, the anxiety to become converted to the Christian faith is evinced in the lower and oppressed orders of Hindu society, who look forward to their emancipation from their ordinary servile thraldom to the innumerable castes higher than themselves in the Hindu scale. Whatever may be the result, it cannot be denied that the conduct of the missionaries in allowing the practice of caste among their converts is highly reprehensible, as militating against the first principle of religious equality and brotherhood preached by Jesus. In this Province happily, no caste Christians were returned, wherefore they find no place in the Caste Index.

437.—Jain and Sikh Castes.—When treating of Hinduism in Chapter III, Part II, we incidentally touched upon the tenets of the Jains and the Sikhs. We wrote:—"In its spirit and its tenets, in its cardinal principles of faith and conduct, in its agnosticism and monastic vows, Jainism is more like Buddhism than any other religious sect in modern India". The Buddhists reject caste and the authority of the Vedas, and the Jainas follow the same tenets, at least in theory. Thus, there can be no caste recognised among the Jains. Similarly with regard to the Sikhs. The Sikh Guru Nanak taught a religion free from caste and idolatry. It is therefore evident that neither the Jains nor the Sikhs ought to have returned any castes. In the case of the former, however, it may be alleged that long residence among the Hindus has modified their religious beliefs and customs to such an extent that they and the Hindus have come to look upon themselves popularly as belonging to the same religion. We have therefore shown with the letter J., those castes that returned themselves as Jains and with S., those that returned themselves as Sikhs, in the Caste Index.

438.—Forest Tribes.—The Bhils and the Gonds are the only forest tribes returned in this Province as such. Except those of the members of these tribes as have brought themselves within the pale of Hindu society, they do not recognise caste. Some of the Hinduized forest tribes returned themselves as Hindus and have therefore been shown as such in the Caste Index.

439.—General considerations regarding Caste.—Having thus disposed of eight out of the nine religions returned in this Province, we shall next turn our attention to the question of the origin of the Hindu castes. But before doing so, it may not be out of place to enter into some general considerations regarding caste.

We have shown above the inappropriateness of applying the term caste to the sub-divisions of any religion except Hinduism. But, however that may be,

one thing is certain, and that is, that caste or clan or class represents a well marked social division distinguished by the restrictions, in the highest degree of the prohibition of intermarriage between any two of such divisions, and in a much less degree, of companionship in eating and drinking.

Discussing the causes that determine this social position of a community, Mr. Baines in his Census Report of Bombay, 1881, thus wrote :—"A social position of this description is determined by either descent or occupation, according to the direction taken by the community after its first establishment. The earliest step, from a historical standpoint, taken by a nation, is, as has been so well pointed out by Mr. Bagehot in his Essays on Physics and Politics, the formation of a legal fibre, a person, or set of persons, to whom to pay deference; but it is the second step, that of breaking through the "cake of custom" thus formed, that presents the great difficulty, and one which comparatively very few communities have succeeded in vanquishing.

"As soon as a nation (let us call it) has attained the first stage, the differentiation in employments proceeds rapidly to the extent absolutely required according to the standard of the community. The natural tendency under such circumstances is for each occupation to be transmitted from father to son, on account of, first, the absence of any teaching but by example and word of mouth, and, secondly, to the greater isolation of the home, and consequent convenience of domestic instruction. The political question then arises whether this tendency or inclination should remain facultative, or be systematised and incorporated into the social organisation by the decree of the ruling power. The solution depends probably less upon the community itself than upon the circumstances by which it is surrounded, though the particular stage to which its institutions have attained by the time the question becomes pressing; a fact not without influence in this respect. We may agree with Comte that a sacerdotal *regime* is required in order to cement the hereditary transmission of functions into the fabric of the state, but we should also throw the enquiry back to the time when the supremacy of the priesthood itself was only in course of foundation. It is from this point that the two civilisations of the old world begin to flow in separate channels. Hardship and competition in the one have made life a contract between man and man. Peace, plenty and contented isolation in the other have tended to assign under divine sanction a place and condition for each man from his birth, and it is by the number and the definite quality and influence of such conditions that the present chapter is rendered necessary."

440.—Origin of Hindu Caste.—The extract in the last paragraph proves the necessity of this chapter. But our introduction to it will be incomplete without a short study of the origin and development of the Hindu system of caste. Eminent scholars have devoted long years of labour and research to the study of this complicated subject. The brief outline we give in the following pages is based on their researches and we here take the opportunity of acknowledging our indebtedness to them.

The system of Hindu caste is not an institution that was called into existence in a day. It was the work of centuries, on the other hand, and the stupendous pile that has astounded the world by its elaborate detail and the

external strength it has presented to the inroads of proselytising religions, all the while, undergoing violent internal changes, had passed through numerous vicissitudes. In order, therefore, to follow these changes intelligently, it is necessary to consider the system in its relation to each of the periods into which Hindu religious progress may be divided. One eminent writer divides the period of Hinduism down to the Mahomedan conquest into five epochs as follows:—(1) Vedic period (B. C. 2000—1400); (2) Epic period (B. C. 1400—1000); (3) Philosophical or Rationalistic period (B. C. 1000—242); (4) Buddhistic period (B. C. 242—A. D. 500); and (5) Pauranik period (A. D. 500—1194). We shall consider the development of caste through each of these epochs.

√ **441.—Caste in the Vedic period.**—During this period, the Aryans who had settled in the land of the seven rivers knew nothing of India beyond the Sutlej. The priceless volume, which depicts in all its simplicity, the primitive life led by the conquerors of the Punjab, namely, the Rig Veda, in not one of its 10,000 verses refers to the system of caste. It is well known that the Rig Veda is a vast collection of hymns, composed during six hundred years and more and is replete with references to the habits, manners and customs of the people, replete with allusions to agriculture and pasture, the two main professions of the Aryans of those days, to manufacture, to wars against the black aborigines, to marriage and domestic rules, to the duties and position of women and to religious observances. From the Rig Veda, we learn that there were no other social divisions except that into the conquering Aryans and the conquered aborigines. We further learn that the people enjoyed the independence which peculiarly belongs to vigorous pastoral and agricultural tribes. The head of the family was the patriarch of the domestic circle. He lighted the sacrificial fire in his own hearth, made rice and milk offerings, offered animals or libations of the soma juice to the fire and invoked the "bright" gods of the Rig Veda for blessings, health and wealth for himself and his children. There were no temples and no idols, or priestly class. Men did not retire into forests and subject themselves to penances in order to meditate on religion or chant the hymns of the Rig Veda, which were then the common property of the nation.

In later days, the word *Rishi* has come to mean a sage or saint. But in the primitive days of the Rig Veda, when there was no caste, the Rishis were the sturdy lords of broad acres, who possessed considerable property in crops and cattle, and were surrounded by large families, and who, in times of danger exchanged the plough for the spear and the sword, and defended, from the ravages of the black aboriginal barbarians those blessings of civilisation which they solicited from their gods and secured with so much care. They not unoften made raids into the surrounding country for the purpose of securing plunder, while in their hours of devotion, they composed spiritual hymns to their martial God, Indra.

In course of time the five colonies along each of the five tributaries of the Indus collected themselves into as many tribes: but it must be remembered that these tribes did not represent any social divisions. The chiefs of these tribes were kings and had their own priests to perform sacrifices and utter the hymns for them; but there was no priestly caste, and no royal caste. Further,

there is proof positive in the Rig Veda to show that the caste system did not exist. The very word *Varna*, which in later Sanskrit is used to indicate caste, is used in the Rig Veda to distinguish the Aryans and the non-Aryans, and nowhere indicates separate sections in the Aryan community. (III, 34, 9, &c.) The very word *Kshatriya* which in later Sanskrit means the military caste, is used in the Veda simply as an adjective which means strong, and is applied to gods! (VII, 64, 2; VII, 89, 1, &c.) The very word *Vipra* which in later Sanskrit means the priestly caste, is used in the Rig Veda merely as an adjective which means wise, and which is applied to gods! (VIII, 11, 6, &c.) And the very word *Brahman*, which in later Sanskrit also means the priestly caste, is used in a hundred places in the Rig Veda to imply the composers of the hymns, and nothing else. (VII, 103, 8, &c).

One piece of evidence is hereunder quoted from the Rig Veda to prove the absence of caste in those days. One Rishi says to himself:—

"Behold, I am a composer of hymns, my father is a physician, my mother grinds corn on stone. We are all engaged in different occupations. As cows wander (in various directions) in the pasture fields (for food), so we (in various occupations), worship thee, O Soma! for wealth. Flow thou for Indra!" (IX, 112, 3). This quotation proves that in the Vedic times the line of demarcation between the various occupations, which is the basis of the caste system, had not been drawn.

We shall conclude our remarks in this paragraph by citing the authority of two scholars who have devoted their lifetime to the study of the Veda:—

"If then, with all the documents before us, we ask the question, does caste, as we find it in Manu, and at the present day, form part of the most ancient religious teaching of the Vedas, we can answer with a decided 'No'."—Max Muller, Chips from a German workshop.

"There are no castes as yet, the people are still one united whole, and bear but one name, that of *Visas*."—Weber, Indian Literature.

442.—Caste in the Epic period.—About the close of the Vedic period, the priests had already formed themselves into a separate hereditary profession. When religious rites became more elaborate and pompous, when, with the founding of new kingdoms along the fertile Doab, polished and mighty kings vied with each other in the performance of vast sacrifices with endless rites and observances, it is easy to understand how the priests who alone could undertake such complicated rites, rose in popular estimation and came to be looked upon as a distinct and superior race, in fact, a caste. They devoted their lifetime to learn these rites, and they alone were able to perform them in all their detail. When the hereditary priests had thus completely isolated themselves by their fancied sanctity and real knowledge of elaborate rites, it was scarcely considered good form on their part to contract *mesalliances* with people outside their holy ranks. Though some latitude was still allowed in choosing a bride, the young ladies of the priestly houses must never give their hands to men outside their circle. This feeling and custom soon assumed the force of an inviolable and religious rule.

A similar series of circumstances led to the rise of a royal caste. We have seen that in Vedic times, there was not much dignity attached to royalty. The greatest kings were more looked upon as leaders of men and protectors of clans than as mighty kings. In the later Epic days, the kings of the peaceful settlers in the Gangetic valley, surrounded themselves with all the paraphernalia of august, pompous and learned courts and came to be looked upon by their enervated subjects as more than human. Intermarriages with the commoner next came to be interdicted, which rendered the exclusiveness of the royal caste as complete as the priestly one.

The caste system of India thus arose from the permanent separation of the priestly and warrior classes from the great mass of people, who retained their original apellation *Visas*, corrupted into *Vaisya*, a term that was exclusively applied to the Ayrans, while the conquered aborigines were styled *Sudras*. This usurpation of power and dignity by the priests and the warriors was inevitable in a society of people, who had become enervated and feeble, by settling in a smiling land of plenty and incapable of taking care of their conscience or their political rights.

Such was the simple origin of the Indian system of caste. But caste was still a pliable institution. Caste as it was then understood and followed, no doubt reserved certain privileges for the priests and the warriors. But the mass of the people were still Aryan. The Brahman, the Kshatriya and the Vaisya, the three classes of the Aryan community had not become divided and disunited. Priests, warriors and citizens, though following their hereditary professions from generation to generation felt that they were one nation and one race, received the same religious instruction, possessed the same literature and traditions, ate and drank together, intermarried and held social communion in all respects, and were proud to call themselves the Aryan race as against the conquered aborigines.

In the literature of this period of Hindu development we have evidence that shows that men not born Brahmans became Brahmans by their reputation and learning. The legend of Satyakama Jabala in the Chhandogya Upanishad (IV, 4) is a striking illustration of the fact that in those days the door to the highest honor and the highest caste had not become closed to truth and learning. Space forbids our quoting the whole of this beautiful legend, and we therefore content ourselves with reproducing a portion :—

1. "Satyakama, the son of Jabala, addressed his mother and said :—'I wish to become a Brahmacharin (religious student), mother. Of what family am I'?

2. "She said to him :—'I do not know, my child, of what family thou art. In my youth when I had to move about much as a servant, I conceived thee. I do not know of what family thou art. I am Jabala by name, thou art Satyakama, say that thou art Satyakama Jabala.'

3. "He going to Gautama Haridrumata, said to him :—'I wish to become a Brahmacharin with you, Sir. May I come to you, Sir ?'

4. "He said to him :—'Of what family are you, my friend?' He replied : I do not know, Sir, of what family I am. I asked my mother, and she answered:—

"In my youth when I had to move about much as a servant, I conceived thee. I do not know of what family thou art. I am Jabala by name, thou art Satyakama," 'I am therefore Satyakama Jabala, Sir.'

5. "He said to him:—No one but a true Brahman would thus speak out. Go and fetch fuel, friend, I shall initiate you. You have not swerved from the truth."

This legend shows that the son of a servant girl, who did not know his own father, became a religious student simply through his love of truth. The literature of this period gives long lists of persons who followed different occupations. But their common name was Vaisya, and the later disintegration of this Aryan race into hereditary castes had not yet commenced. We cannot do better than conclude this para with a quotation from another eminent Vedic scholar, Dr. Roth :—

"When, at a period more recent than the majority of the hymns of the Rig Veda,—the Vedic people driven by some political shock advanced from their abodes in the Punjab further and further to the south, drove the aborigines into the hills and took possession of the broad tract of country lying between the Ganges, the Jumma and the Vindhya range, the time had arrived when the distribution of power, the relation of king and priest, could become transformed in the most rapid and comprehensive manner. * * * This era is perhaps pourtrayed to us in the principal subject of the Maharbharata, the contest between the descendants of Pandu and Kuru. * * * It is not difficult to comprehend how in such a period of transition powerful communities should arise among the domestic priests of petty kings, and their families should attain to the highest importance in every department of life, and should grow into a caste."

443.—Caste in the Rationalistic period.—In the next epoch, there came a change over the Aryan people. As they extended their conquests into the south of India, they became more practical. The literature of the period also underwent a similar change. Everything was reduced to rigid practical rules, and brevity became the characteristic of the Sutra literature of the day. The system of caste did not escape the spirit of the times. That pliable institution of the Epic period was made more rigid and inflexible and it became impossible for a member of a lower caste to enter the ranks of priesthood. The simple theory of caste was ignored and the division was invested with the halo of religious sanction. The theory was started that each caste was distinct from the rest by virtue of its origin and inherent formation!

Gautama's enumeration of the castes is hereunder quoted on account of its double recommendation of brevity and comprehensiveness :—

16. "Children born in the regular order of the wives of the next, second or third lower castes become *Savarnas, i.e.*, of equal caste, Ambashthas, Ugras, Nishadas, Daushyantas, and Parasavas.

17. "Children born in the inverted order (of wives of higher castes) become Sutas, Magadhas, Ayogavas, Kshattris, Vaidehakas, or Chandalas.

18. "Some declare that a woman of the Brahman caste has borne successively to husbands of the four castes sons who are Brahmans, Sutas, Magadhas or Chandalas.

19. "And that a woman of the Kshatriya caste has borne to the same Murdhavasiktas, Kshatriyas, Dhivaras, Paulkasas.

20. "Further, a woman of the Vaisya caste has borne to the same Bhrigyakanthas, Mahishyas, Vaisyas and Vaidehas.

21. "And a woman of the Sudra caste to the same Parasavas, Yavanas, Karavas, and Sudras." *Gautama*, IV.

In this authoritative enumeration of the castes of that period, we find this strange origin attributed to them. Magadhas and Vaidehas were different races, Chandalas and Paulkasas were undoubtedly non-Aryan tribes, and the Yavanas were the Bactrian Greeks and foreigners! And yet we find the rigid systematisation characteristic of this period deriving foreign nations like the Greeks (Yavanas) from the four Hindu parent castes? In this enumeration, further, it is curious to note that no profession castes, like the writers, the physicians, the goldsmiths, the blacksmiths, the weavers and the other artisans, find mention. This is to be accounted for by the fact that these professions were practised by the Vaisyas who still remained disunited Aryans. This curious theory of the origin of the castes, no doubt furnished later Manu with the idea of deriving his castes for the same source.

According to Gautama the study of the Veda, the performance of sacrifices and the gift of alms are prescribed for all the twice born castes, *i. e.*, the Aryans, sub-divided into Brahmans, Kshatriyas and Vaisyas. The additional occupations of the Brahman are the performance of sacrifice for others, the receiving of alms. Agriculture and trade were also allowed to him *provided he did not work himself.* The additional occupations of the Kshatriya are, according to the same authority, governing and making conquests, learning the management of chariots and the use of the bow, and standing firm in battle and not turning back. In the case of the Vaisya, the special occupations are trade, agriculture, tending cattle, lending money and labouring for gain; while Sudras are to serve the other three castes, but were also allowed to labour for gain.

✓ **444.—Caste in the Buddhistic period.**—About the sixth century before the Christian era, the social and moral rules of the Hindus had undergone a most unhealthy disfigurement. While on the one hand, the Brahmans every day increased their special privileges and exclusiveness, and eventually became grasping and covetous, ignorant and pretentious, monopolising all honor and reverence, the Sudras, or non-Aryan tribes who had come under the shelter of the Aryan conquerors and their religion, were most cruelly treated. They were denied all access to the religious literature of the Aryans, no Brahmans would perform sacrifices for the Sudra, and he commanded no social respect. In the early days of the Aryan conquest it was but natural that the fierce aborigines

who had given so much trouble to their Aryan conquerors should be treated with feelings of hostility and contempt. But the times were changed. We learn from the *Chhandogya Upanishad* that the non-Aryan Sudras had increased in numbers, pursued various useful industries, owned lands and villages, gained influence and power, adopted the religion of their conquerors as far as they were allowed to do, and in some instances acquired the religious knowledge of their masters also. Now the time had come for the Hindu Aryans to admit the Sudras within the pale of their society and grant them certain concessions in consideration of their wealth, civilisation and power. But the blind exclusiveness of the Aryan castes rigorously prohibited the Sudra from all religious knowledge and all religious rites, made unjust and cruel, civil and criminal laws against him, and continued to treat him as an out-caste and a slave long after he had ceased to be such; wherefore millions of Sudras of the better class sighed for a change.

Gautama Buddha's mission supplied the opportunity. His message of universal love and brotherhood recognised no distinctions between man and man. Upâli was a barber and Sunita was a sweeper and both were Sudras. They were among the earliest converts to Buddhism and, by their merit and virtue, rose to honor, fame and priesthood. Such a thing had become impossible in Hindu society. Need we wonder therefore at the fact that casteless Buddhism reigned supreme in India for nearly a thousand years?

✓**445.—Caste in the Pauranik period.**—About the tenth century of the Christian era, the Hindus once more attained influence, having all but swept Buddhism out of India. Here now was an opportunity again offered to the Hindus,—who, up to this time preserved the same four castes, Brahmans, Kshatriyas, Vaisyas practising various professions, and the Sudras, besides the non-Aryan and foreign tribes and nations to bring whom within the Hindu category, the theory of mixed castes was called into existence,—for effecting a compromise with the respectable Sudra castes. The Aryan castes soon forgot the dire lesson which had at one stroke alienated millions from their allegiance. Nay, they drew the bonds of caste tighter, making the system perfectly rigid, probably with a view to keep out the apostate Bauddhas. This tendency to make Hindu castes more rigid had further the effect of permanently disuniting the great Aryan Vaisya caste into the numerous profession castes, probably because there were not a few seceders from this caste also into the ranks of Buddhism. At the time we are speaking of, the Vaisyas had fallen another step. They were dispossessed of their hereditary right to religious knowledge and the performance of religious rites for themselves, in place of which the Brahmans condescended to help them in such performance, an office which they refused, however, to perform for certain castes of Vaisyas considered low, as well as for the whole body of Sudras. The disaffection therefore grew stronger and the sigh for a change and a rise in the social scale became all the deeper.

Though, by the time Islam reached India, much of its zeal had abated, and though there is no record to show that there was an organised attempt to convert the Hindus, it is nevertheless an acknowledged fact that there were great accessions to the Mussulman ranks and a corresponding falling off from Hinduism. In fact, the success which has since attended the labours of proselytising

religions in the caste-ridden field of India, is entirely due to the anxiety of the persons who, though nominally within the pale of Hinduism are yet rigorously kept out of its inner-most teachings,—to improve their social status.

When therefore the Mussulmans entered India and began to make conquests and permanently settle in the country, millions of the lower castes fell off to Islam, as we have already pointed out. Up to the time of the Mahomedan conquest, the disunion into castes had not become so marked as it is at the present day. With the rise of Buddhism, we have seen that caste bonds were drawn tighter. But the moment the Aryan people lost their political independence and became "hewers of wood and drawers of water," their bondage to the caste system became complete.

446.—Caste in the modern period.—In the Pauranik period, the priests and kings had come to reserve all religious knowledge to themselves. The Vaisyas were already dispossessed of their ancient heritage. The Brahmans had classified the professions under the heads reputable and disreputable, and it is curious to note that all professions, except those of kings and priests were classed in the latter category.

But, on the commencement of national lifelessness, the Brahmans threw their Kshatriya brethren overboard. They interdicted their study of the Veda and put them down in the same social status as the Vaisyas. Nay, they even went further. They invented a myth,—the myth of Parasurama, who is supposed to have committed matricide and, to purify himself of this dire sin, to have offered up oblations to the spirit of his departed mother, forty-nine times, of the blood of slaughtered Kshatriyas. This successive destruction of Kshatriyas is adduced in support of the theory that there are no Kshatriyas at the present day! Of the three original Aryan castes, therefore, we have now only the Brahman! The real Kshatriyas and the Vaisyas however got mixed up with the Hinduised aborigines, in consequence of religious knowledge and the performance of religious rites being denied them by the all powerful Brahmans in the days of national lifelessness, and they are now to be found in the ranks of the profession castes.

447.—Instructions to Enumerators regarding the caste column.—Before closing this section, we shall touch upon the progress made at this Census regarding the entry pertaining to the caste, tribe and race of each individual.

In 1881, the religion column was sub-divided into (1) Religion and (2) Caste, of Hindu; Sect, if of other religion. At this Census, it was resolved to keep religions and social sub-divisions separate, as their combination in 1881 was found inconvenient. In the schedule prescribed for 1891, there were four columns as follows, which expressed the information collated in 1881, in the sub-divisions of the religion column:—(1) Religion; (2) Sect, of religion; (3) Caste of Hindus and Jains, tribe or race of others; and (4) Sub-division of caste, &c. In order further to elucidate the change, the instructions to enumerators regarding the caste entries at the two enumerations are hereunder given in parallel columns.

In 1881, the instructions for filling column 7 of the schedule, headed "Caste of Hindu; Sect, if of other religion," were as follow:—

In the case of Hindus, here enter the caste, as Brahman, Rajput, &c. If the name of the sub-division of the caste is entered, you must also enter the general name of the caste as a whole. In the case of Mussulmans, state whether they are Shiahs, Sunnis, Farazis or Wahabis. Christians should be shown as members of the Church of England, Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, Baptists, Wesleyans, Armenians as belonging to the Greek or Syrian rite, or, if not belonging to any of these denominations, under the general head of Others.

"*Column* 4. (*Caste, Tribe or Race*).—In the case of Hindus, enter here the main caste, as Brahman, Rajput, ... &c. For Mussulmans, enter the tribe, as Pathan, Borah, Mapla, ... &c. Enter the tribe of forest races as . . . . . &c. In the case of Christians, enter the race, as Native (Indian), Eurasian or European (Foreign). For Buddhists, Jews, and others not mentioned above, enter the race, as. . . . . General terms, such as . . . . . , must in no case be entered.

[NOTE.—*This paragraph must be specially drafted to suit each Province, the above being taken as the frame-work.*]

"*Column* 5. (*Sub-division of Caste, Tribe or Race.*)—If the entry in column 4 be Brahman, enter here whether Saraswat, Nagar, Deshasth,. . . . . &c. For Mussulmans show whether . . . . . Native (Indian) Christians who retain caste or race names, such as Portuguese, Fisher, Koli, Shanar,. . . . . &c., should have their names entered. For others you should enter the tribe or caste of origin, as . . . . . &c. Foreign (European) Christians should state their nationality, as English, Irish, American, Armenian, German, Greek, ... &c.

[NOTE.—*This paragraph will necessarily follow the general lines of the one preceding it.*]

The modifications of these rules adopted for this Province were as follows:—

Rule 4. *Column* 4. (*Caste, &c.*)—Enter the caste of Hindus and Jains, and the tribes of those who have no castes, and the races of Christians, Buddhists, &c., as, *Brahman, Rajput, Bania, Kunbi,* for Hindus; *Pathan, Moghul,* &c., for Mussulmans; *Eurasian or Native Christian* for Christians. Do not enter vague terms, such as *Hindustani, Marwadi, Punjabi,* &c.

Rule 5. *Column* 5. (*Sub-division of Caste, &c*).—If the caste has been entered in column 4, enter here the sub-division, as *Kanaujia* or *Nagar* of Brahmans, *Oswal* of Banias, &c. If tribes, enter the clan; if race, enter the tribe or nationality. Some races or castes may not return sub-divisions, and in their cases, the entry in column 4 should be repeated, but this column must not be left blank. Native Christians, for instance, may be returned as *Portuguese, East Indian, Madrasi,* or by their caste, if recognised; *Burmese,* as. . . . . ; Bhils as *Tadwi, Pawada,* &c; Gonds as *Raj,* &c.

From the above, it will be seen that the improvements at this Census were effected in three principal directions. (1) Whereas in 1881, sects were required only for the Christian and the Mussulman religions, the information was, in 1891, first called for, for all religions. (2) A tribal and racial division for all religions except Hinduism and Jainism was called for. (3) Lastly, a sub-division of caste as well as of their tribal and racial divisions was wanted to be returned.

448.—Classification of Castes.—It is worthy of remark that no attempt was made at the Census to lay down a workable definition of main and sub-castes. This omission must, no doubt, be attributed to the absence of sufficient information regarding the caste institution of the present day to warrant such a definition.

But when definition has not been attempted on account of this initial difficulty, classification ought to have been well nigh impossible. But in order to prevent confusion and disorder, a general scheme of classification for castes, tribes and races, based on occupations was recommended by the Imperial Census Commissioner. This scheme is hereunder given.

Class.	*Group.*
A. Agricultural ...	1. Military and dominant. 2. Other agricultural. *a.* Landholders. *b.* Graziers. *c.* Agricultural labourers. 3. Foreign recruits. 4. Forest and Hill tribes.
B. Professional... ...	5. Priests. 6. Devotees. 7. Temple servants. 8. Genealogists. 9. Writers. 10. Astrologers. 11. Musicians and Ballad-reciters. 12. Dancers and Singers. 13. Actors and Mimics.
C. Commercial... ...	14. Traders. 15. Pedlars. 16. Carriers.
D. Artisan and Village Menial.	17. Goldsmiths. 18. Barbers. 19. Blacksmiths. 20. Carpenters and Turners. 21. Brass and Coppersmiths. 21a. Castes employed on any one or more of the above five occupations. 22. Tailors. 22a. Grain parchers and Confectioners. 22b. Perfumers, Drug preparers and Betel-leaf sellers. 23. Weavers, Calenderers and Dyers. 24. Washermen. 25. Cotton cleaners. 26. Shepherds and wool-weavers. 27. Oil-pressers. 28. Potters. 29. Glass-workers. 30. Salt, &c., workers. 31. Lime burners. 32. Goldsmiths' refuse collectors. 33. Gold washers. 34. Iron smelters. 35. Fishermen, Boatmen, Pálki-bearers, Cooks, &c. 36. Distillers and Toddydrawers. 37. Butchers. 38. Leather workers. 38a. Village watchmen. 39. Scavengers.

E.	Vagrant Minor Artisans and Performers, &c.	40. Grindstone makers and Stone quarriers. 41. Earth-workers and Stone-dressers. 42. Knife grinders. 43. Matmakers and Cane splitters. 44. Hunters, Fowlers, &c. 45. Miscellaneous and disreputable livers. 46. Tumblers and Acrobats. 47. Jugglers, Snake charmers and Animal exhibitors.
F.	Races and Nationalities.	48. Non-Indian Asiatic Races, Sayyeds, Sheikhs, Arabs, Mughals, Pathans, &c. 49. Mixed Asiatic races. 50. Non-Asiatic races. 51. Eurasians. 52. Christian converts.

Remarking on this classification, the Imperial Census Commissioner, thus wrote in his Note P., dated 30*th April* 1891:—

"Generally speaking, the method of grouping is a rather more comprehensive form of that adopted by Mr. Kitts in his Compendium of Castes, but, instead of following closely the order and detail of the occupation table, an attempt has been made to arrange the groups more or less in accordance with the position generally assigned to each in the social scale. A class has been added, too, for those who do not belong to the Hindu, Jain, or Mussulman communities, or to forest tribes, which addition will include, also, converts to Christianity who do not retain their original caste or tribe. No sample list has been prepared as there is danger of confusion between the nomenclature of different provinces. The main object is to ensure uniformity of classification, so that the circumstances of different provinces in respect to sex distribution, education and marriage customs when abstracted, and the prevalence of the selected infirmities, &c., may be accurately compared, in spite of the different names borne by the same caste throughout the continent."

449.—Practical difficulties in Classification.—With Mr. Baines's scheme of classification and the long list of castes and sub-castes before us, great practical difficulties were experienced in the way of bringing the castes under the proper class and group in the scheme. We shall briefly notice the causes of the said difficulties.

Though the institution of caste was primarily based on the professions followed by the different communities, a change has come over the people within the last half a century. Western influence have been at work. Schools have been established all over the country and education has spread considerably. The production of higher education have had their eyes opened to the superstitious and silly nature of many of their so-called religious customs, manners, practices, &c. The leaven has been working and these highly educated members of the Hindu society are slowly sowing the seeds of disunion in the caste system. Railway communication has had no little finger in helping on the progress of this work of undermining the adamantine barriers of caste. A few years ago, people seldom left their own homesteads and were mostly illiterate. The priest had therefore greater influence over them. Now the tables are turned. The priests, especially in the towns and the more populous centres, were

Western influences are at work, have grasped their exact position and are fast changing their ideas and even their profession to suit the new leaven. The example of the priests is followed by the other castes. The son of a goldsmith, for instance, takes to smithy work, or turns carpenter, mason or draughtsman. The views of the rising generation regarding the rigid caste customs and manners of a generation or two back, are fast changing. The consequence is that the primary basis of caste, namely, professions, is becoming more and more a thing of the past.

Such names as Kannada, Telanga, Mahratta, Arava, found in the Caste Index represent no separate castes at all. Kannada, for instance, means a man who belongs to the Kanarese country or speaks Kanarese. Similarly, the other terms denote similar communities by linguistic classification.

Bogum, Kanchani, Kasban refer to the same professions. But, the members of each of these sub-divisions will neither intermarry nor even eat together. The Kayasths have twelve acknowledged sub-divisions. Their manners and customs are almost similar. But none of them will intermarry; and at dinners, they will not eat cooked rice together, though they have no objection to eating wheaten cakes in company. Numerous similar instances may be given.

450.—Suggestions for an Ethnographical Survey.—These circumstances enhanced our difficulty in attempting to group the castes together. In order, however, to effect a reasonable classification and grouping of the various castes, tribes and races, &c., found within these dominions, it is necessary to commence operations on an extended scale, with a view of collecting information regarding the origin of each caste and sub-caste, the manners and customs, their peculiar religious beliefs, and their readiness or otherwise as regards intermensation and intermarriage. A special department should be created for a number of years under the supervision of a competent officer. The assistants, two or three in number may be told off for a six or eight months tour in the year armed with copies of interrogatories, the answers to which may be obtained from the priests of the respective castes and sub-castes. The remaining four months of the year may be expended at head-quarters collating and compiling the mass of information collected on tour and laying the foundation of a sound and logical classification.

Section II.—DISCUSSION OF STATISTICS.

451.—Grouping of Castes by Population.—Before we proceed to the discussion of the statistics relating to the various castes, tribes and races, it is necessary to give an idea of the strength of each caste, &c., in a readily available form, to enable the reader to judge the value that should be attached to any peculiarities or variations from the normal figures that may be noticed in the following statements. With this object, the main castes have been grouped into seven classes by population, and depicted in the subjoined statement.

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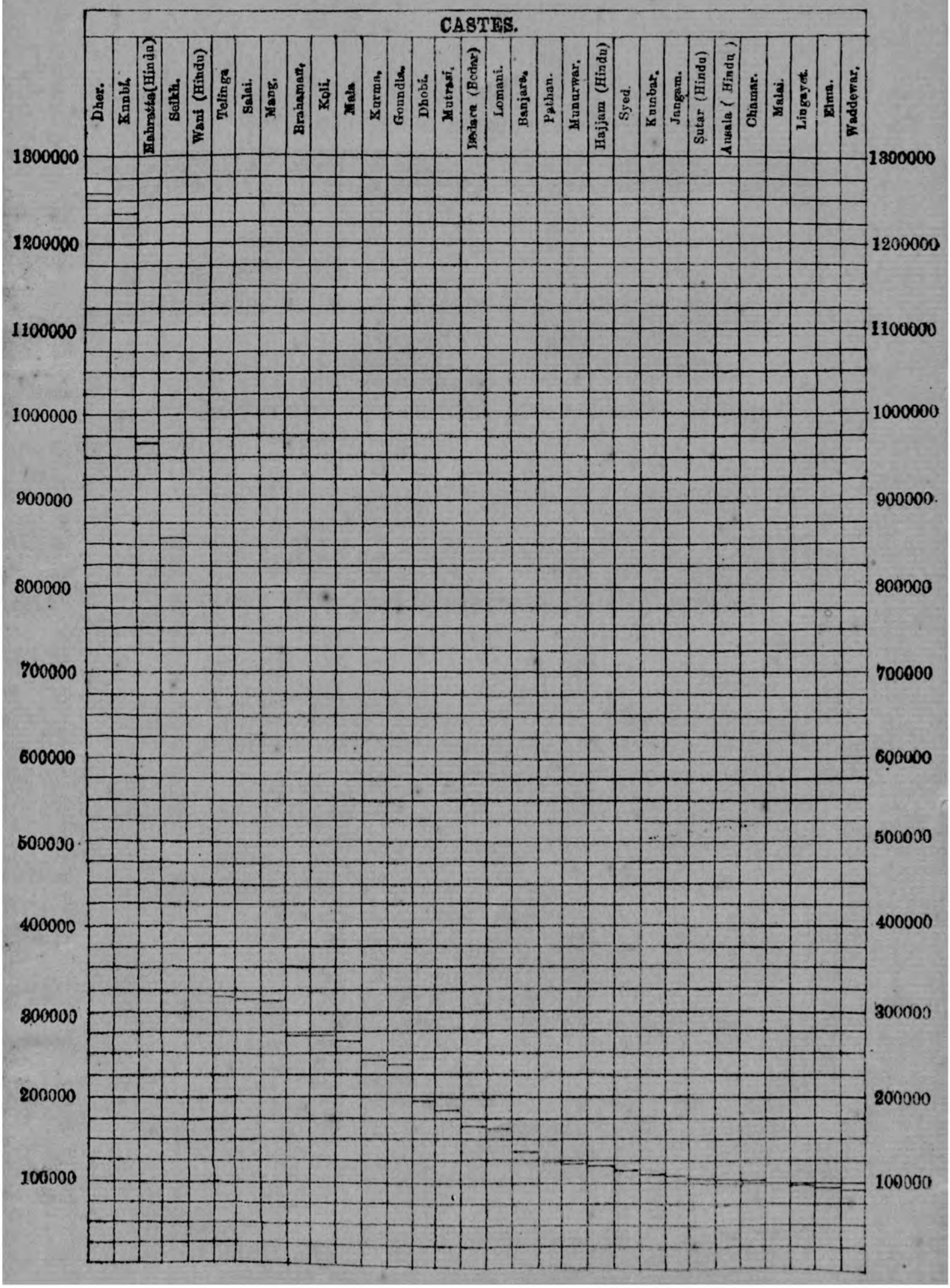
Diagram No. 22.

Illustrating the prevalence of Castes and Tribes.



STATEMENT No. 217.

I. CASTES CONTAINING 100,000 PERSONS AND OVER.

Class.	Group.	Caste.		Strength.	Class.	Group.	Caste.		Strength.	Class.	Group.	Caste.		Strength.
A	1	Mahratta ...	H	969,340	C	14	Komati		212,865	D	28	Kumbar		107,015
	2a	Kunbi		1,233,930		16	Lamani		161,399		36	Gaondla		235,662
		Mutrasi		182,560			Banjara		133,034		38	Chamar		102,032
		Munnurwad ...		121,983	D	17	Ausala (Sonar)	H	103,136		38a	Bedar		162,391
	2b	Koli		270,208		18	Mangala ...	H	118,775			Mala		264,423
	2c	Dher		1,259,459		20	Sutar ...	H	103,417	F	48	Sheikh		856,124
		Mang		313,122		23	Julaha (Salai) ...		316,065			Pathan		122,999
B	5	Brahman		270,432		24	Chakala (Dhobi).	H	193,996			Sayyed		113,287
		Jangam		105,372		26	Kurma		241,435		49b	Telugu		316,446
C	14	Wani ...	H	405,553			Dhangar		743,318					

II. CASTES CONTAINING BETWEEN 50,000 AND 100,000 PERSONS.

A	1	Elma		94,094	C	14	Balija		82,934	D	35	Besta		84,550
	2a	Mali...		99,983			Lingayet		97,532	E	40	Waddar		89,799
		Reddi		54,244	D	19	Lohar		59,904	F	49b	Other Hindu... ...		66,861
	4	Koya		60,897		27	Teli (Gandla) ...		85,694					

III. CASTES CONTAINING BETWEEN 25,000 AND 50,000 PERSONS

A	1	Rajput ...	H	48,471	D	20	Gaondi		28,807	D	36	Kalal ...	H	49,165
	4	Gond		28,660		22a	Darzi ...	H	36,778	F	49b	Perika		33,868
B	6	Gosain		27,142		35	Bhoi		49,732					

IV. CASTES CONTAINING BETWEEN 15,000 AND 25,000 PERSONS.

A	1	Kshatri		19,053	D	17	Panchal ...	H	16,578	D	38a	Naik...		24,764
		Mannaiwar... ...		20,949		21	Kasar ...	H	17,840	E	43	Burud		16,548
	2a	Andh		18,209		23	Rangrez ...	H	16,072		44	Erkala		3,779
B	7	Gurao ...	H	17,620		30	Uppar		23,411	F	48	Mughal		21,764

V. CASTES CONTAINING BETWEEN 7,500 AND 15,000 PERSONS.

A	2a	Mushti		9,317	B	11	Tammadi		11,906	D	38	Dhor		9,155
		Satani		12,012	C	14	Chanewar		8,291	E	43	Kaikadi		8,272
	2b	Gaoli		13,669			Wani ...	J	9,948		45	Paradesi		12,808
	4	Bhil... ...	H	10,545	D	23	Hatkar		7,549	F	48	Other Mussulman ...		14,862
		Chenchulawad ...		10,641		37	Khatri ...	H	9,099		49s	Jain...		13,023
B	8	Bhat ...	H	7,871			Kasai ...	H	7,681		52	Native Christian ...		12,563
	9	Vidur		7,750										

VI. CASTES CONTAINING BETWEEN 5,000 AND 7,500 PERSONS.

A	2a	Pichakuntla... ...		5,096	B	6	Bairagi		5,082	F	49b	Dasari		6,673
		Wanjari		6,810		12	Kanchani ...	H	5,101		50	European		5,253
	4	Gaoud		9,335	C	16	Lad ...	H	5,195					
B	6	Jogi...		5,839	D	25	Pinjari ...	M	5,511					

VII. CASTES CONTAINING 5,000 PERSONS AND UNDER.

A	1	Kshatri ...	S	30	B	6	Gondarwandlu ...		10	B	11	Halgar		3
		Lodhi		3,819			Gosiga		1,400			Kinnara		20
		Mahratta ...	J	9			Gotralavaru ...		7			Pulari		1,675
		Parbhu		541			Gayansagar... ...		8			Sonnayi		613
		Purbhaiya		2,837			Kulpand		10			Singadi		288
		Rajput ...	J	7			Manbhao		2,316		12	Kanchani ...	J	5
		Do. ...	S	33			Do. ...	J	3			Do. ...	M	226
		Rathor		460			Nanakshahi... ...		59		13	Bahurupi ...	H	284
		Thakur		3,488			Odhmat		1			Do. ...	M	4
	2a	Anjanwar		639			Panasa		52			Bhagwatulu ...		73
		Aryan		2,477			Rinja		15			Bhand		283
		Bagari		4,836			Tonier		12			Bommalawaru ...		39
		Gujar ...	H	1,504		7	Gurao ...	J	17	C	14	Eginawar		52
		Do. ...	J	513			Gurwaria		42			Aoti		35
		Jat ...	H	295			Kulugapiyar ...		16			Bhattia		193
		Do.	S	211		8	Bhat... ...	J	5			Bora		228
		Kachi		433		9	Brahmanjai... ...		38			Gujarati		539
		Morai		14			Golak		208			Ghasi ...	H	21
		Naidu		555			Kayasth		3,233			Do. ...	J	26
		Tirmali		831			Muddelliar		634			Jayarkhani... ...		416
	2b	Ahir...		1,405			Patiki		233			Josaputri		12
	4	Bhil		470		10	Joshi...		1,921			Kapur		12
B	6	Aghori		11			Vaidya		8			Kasad		751
		Arthi		3		11	Aradhya		26			Kutchi		4
		Digambar		104			Chinai		6			Memon		45
		Devara		2			Dom ...	M	9			Sciti		1,555
		Gadaria		4			Gondhle		4,935			Eelgar		4

STATEMENT No. 217.—*Concluded.*

VII.—CASTES CONTAINING 5,000 PERSONS AND UNDER.—(*concluded.*)

Class.	Group.	Caste.		Strength.
C	15	Pusala		1,923
	16	Hammal		178
		Lad	J	367
	17	Panchal ...	J	78
D		Ausala (Sonar)	J	90
		Do. ...	M	1
	18	Mangala ...	J	28
	19	Ghisadi		1,562
		Kirajgar		213
		Nalbund		11
	20	Hanigevaru... ...		36
		Nakashgar ...	H	875
		Do. ...	J	4
		Sutar ...	J	2
	21	Kasar ...	J	1,662
		Tambatgar		714
	22a	Darzi ...	J	1,704
		Zingar		4,707
		Badbooj		491
		Halwai		859
	22b	Attar ...	H	802
		Do. ...	J	4
		Do. ...	M	29
		Baghban ...	H	18
		Do. ...	M	93
		Bhatiari		8
		Bukkavaru		282
		Kachigandi		251
		Tamboli ...	H	401
		Do. ...	J	7
		Do. ...	M	27
	23	Khatri ...	J	1
		Do. ...	S	19
		Kommu		43
		Momin		214
		Nilgar		1,189
		Pardhan		4,227
		Patkari...		816
		Patwegar ...	H	586
		Do. ...	M	14
D	23	Patwegar ...	J	162
		Rangrez ...	J	10
	24	Chakala ...	M	1
	25	Pinjari ...	H	563
	26	Gandaria		26
		Agiala		11
		Aiyawar		216
	27	Teli (Gandla)	M	5
	29	Kachari		1,142
		Gajula		764
		Maniari ...	H	3,510
		Do. ...	M	8
	30	Lohar		403
	32	Zarkari		125
	35	Kahar ...	H	976
		Do. ...	S	2
		Mallah		474
	36	Bhandari		1,310
		Kalal ...	J	66
		Do. ...	M	10
	37	Kasai ...	M	677
		Khatik ...	H	2,552
		Do. ...	M	113
	38	Dakkala		462
		Katari		99
		Mochi		4,473
		Soonkari		122
	38a	Kamkoli		2
	39	Chandal		255
		Mehtar ...	H	419
		Do. ...	M	65
		Do. ...	S	38
E	40	Takari		285
		Do. ...	M	7
	41	Beldar		1,980
		Kamati		70
		Sangthrash		1,984
	42	Sikalgar		81
	43	Kanjari		35
		Korvi		808
E	43	Kanchari		81
	44	Parthi		2,933
	45	Badamavaru ...		85
		Balasantosh ...		465
		Baniala		145
		Bahusagar		142
		Budbuduki		1,125
		Ganjkoti		2
		Kunapusala ...		159
		Mundi		133
		Mittulu		80
		Pandawa		99
		Parmawaru... ...		487
		Ramdesi		47
		Saradhi		216
	46	Vipravinodulu ...		76
		Dommari		3,511
		Gopal		2,824
	47	Jetty...		619
		Gungadla		174
		Garodi		71
		Katipapalu		274
F		Kalsutri		369
	48	Armenian		8
		Arab...		1,740
		Baloch		19
		Irani		49
		Jew		26
		Parsi		1,058
		Rohilla		383
		Turk		33
	49b	Arya		2
		Janapa		16
		Janhari		1,040
		Kannada		2,183
		Nadgudda		6
		Sikh...		4,304
	50	Sidhi or Habshi ...		111
	51	Eurasian		2,507
	52	Goanese		98

452.—Territorial distribution, &c., of each Caste, &c.—In the following statement the ratio borne by each caste, group and class to 1,000 of the total provincial population, the ratio borne by each caste and group to 1,000 persons of each class and the territorial distribution of 1,000 persons of each caste, group and class among the various districts and divisions of the province are shown. We shall proceed to study the figures in the statement.

STATEMENT

Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Ratio per mille of each caste, group and class to the total population.	Ratio per mille of each group to the total population of each class.	Territorial distribution								
						Hyderabad.	Atraf-i-Balda.	Mahbubnagar.	Nalgonda.	Warangal.	Elgandal.	Indur.	Medak.	Aurangabad.
A. Agricultural.	1	Elma	Hindu ...	8	19	2	4	41	47	60	199	41	12	...
		Kshatri	do. ...	2	4	156	44	46	7	80	11	82	54	73
		Do.	Sikh ...	...	...	333	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	...
		Lodha	Hindu ...	...	1	676	73	1	...	2	...	116	18	81
		Mahratta... ...	do. ...	84	198	8	3	2	2	18	14	20	2	33
		Do.	Jain ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
		Mannaiwar ...	Hindu ...	2	4	8	7	2	...	68	900	14	...	...
		Parbhu	do. ...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	780	...	...	4
		Purbhaiya ...	do. ...	...	1	64	135	85	2	3	4	20	63	510
		Rajput	do. ...	4	10	157	20	30	9	29	82	23	12	211
		Do.	Jain ...	...	...	571	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	Sikh ...	...	...	182	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rathor	Hindu ...	...	...	289	...	...	...	...	11	4	9	137
		Thakur	do. ...	...	1	95	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	280
		Total Group 1.....	.....	101	238	19	5	7	6	18	46	23	4	40
	2a	Andh	Hindu ...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	...	4
		Anjanwar ...	do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Aryan	do. ...	...	1	835	3	13	...	34	10	4	9	11
		Begari	do. ...	...	1	...	147	88	...	14	...	2	39	...
		Gujar	do. ...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	546
		Do.	Jain ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Jat	Hindu ...	...	...	214	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	78
		Do.	Sikh ...	...	...	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kachi	Hindu ...	...	...	852	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125
		Kapu (Kunbi) ...	do. ...	107	252	8	85	58	50	53	108	87	21	237
		Mali	do. ...	9	21	8	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	219
		Moraya	do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
		Munnurwad ...	do. ...	2	25	59	59	84	23	56	180	196	72	...
		Mushti	do. ...	1	2	...	...	958	4	...	...	...	88	...
		Mutrasi	do. ...	16	87	40	112	199	173	205	108	5	145	...
		Naidu	do. ...	...	...	876	...	7	9	14	...	...	...	...
		Pitchakuntla ...	do. ...	...	1	...	215	848	130	120	32	10	90	...
		Reddi	do. ...	5	11	4	5	3	209	826	2	13	...	...
		Satani	do. ...	1	2	6	56	69	92	203	861	86	107	...
		Tirmali	do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194
		Wanjari	do. ...	1	1	16	166	18	120	131	245	...	299	...
		Total Group 2a ...	.....	152	858	17	43	74	62	75	103	76	87	184
	2b	Ahir	Hindu ...	...	...	246	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	433
		Gaoli	do. ...	1	3	182	49	12	...	1	2	18	...	112
		Koli	do. ...	23	55	12	4	...	...	4	4	139	2	30
		Total Group 2b ...	.....	25	58	21	6	1	...	4	4	133	2	36
	2c	Dher	Hindu ...	109	257	31	41	68	72	82	93	50	34	67
		Mang	do. ...	27	64	12	2	...	...	...	...	152	...	79
		Total Group 2c ...	.....	136	321	27	33	54	58	66	75	70	27	69
	4	Bhil	Bhil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	Hindu ...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	877
		Chentchulawad ...	do. ...	1	2	...	8	237	46	19	669	1	6	...
		Gond	Gond ...	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...
		Do.	Hindu ...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
		Koya	do. ...	5	13	...	...	...	1	917	66	...	...	1
		Oterwani... ...	do. ...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Group 4 ...	.....	10	25	...	1	21	4	465	92	5	1	78
		Total Class A.....	.....	424	1,000	20	27	47	42	64	74	64	28	102
B. Professional.	5	Brahman... ...	Hindu ...	24	560	65	19	40	34	65	70	55	20	115
		Jangam	do. ...	9	218	7	26	49	10	21	85	34	29	4
		Total Group 5 ...	.....	33	778	49	21	43	27	52	60	49	23	84
	6	Aghori	Hindu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91
		Arthi	do. ...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bairagi	do. ...	1	11	54	88	10	24	202	83	22	4	293
		Digambar ...	do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Devara ...	do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...
		Gadaria	do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Gondarwandlu ...	do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...

No. 218.

OF EACH CASTE AMONGST THE DISTRICTS AND DIVISIONS.

Bir.	Nander.	Naldrug.	Bidar.	Parbhani.	Sirpur Tandur.	Gulbarga.	Raichur.	Lingsugur.	Railways.	Divisions. Northern.	Eastern.	Western.	Southern.	Telingana.	Mahrat-wara.	Karnatic.
28	15	41	413	9	10	46	31	1	...	675	148	52	119	406	516	78
5	50	6	60	25	...	148	90	113	...	207	83	153	357	430	219	351
...	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	67	...	933	67	...
2	1	14	...	11	6	1	3	...	...	135	3	95	18	881	115	4
171	161	207	125	210	5	15	4	5	...	166	17	575	231	64	912	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	915	70	...	...	999	1	...
...	...	9	9	18	...	122	22	2	8	789	...	22	155	806	40	146
11	13	24	14	97	1	3	...	1	...	102	40	631	28	326	670	4
44	64	58	61	58	10	86	37	57	2	138	68	377	238	312	506	180
...	...	...	...	429	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	429	...	571	429	...
...	...	...	...	818	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	818	...	182	818	...
76	20	...	63	87	...	298	11	...	...	87	...	820	304	313	883	304
101	105	129	81	187	4	4	7	...	...	85	7	673	140	102	887	11
147	139	179	141	180	6	22	9	9	...	220	31	506	219	128	832	40
...	291	...	...	632	24	...	...	...	...	73	...	927	...	49	951	...
...	9	...	...	24	967	...	...	...	...	967	...	33	...	...	1,000	...
2	...	6	...	1	14	45	12	1	...	37	47	14	64	908	34	58
...	1	...	...	4	...	5	312	438	...	41	52	5	755	240	5	755
343	1	...	15	4	2	...	28	37	...	18	...	894	65	24	911	65
220	...	764	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	220	780	...	984	16
671	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	14	...	3	769	...	217	769	...
...	...	...	...	891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	891	...	109	891	...
...	7	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	132	16	852	132	16
65	24	33	8	75	38	22	32	46	...	262	161	401	133	420	480	100
175	29	153	28	263	20	16	9	1	...	55	...	758	179	15	959	26
...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...
...	158	...	21	...	23	21	46	2	...	492	163	158	69	729	202	69
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	962	...	...	1,000	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	11	1	...	...	259	577	...	12	987	1	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	23	20	...	51	...	30	...	43	906	...	43
...	...	...	7	...	...	1	45	2	...	139	598	...	48	945	7	48
...	...	1	43	...	...	106	77	211	...	58	538	...	395	562	44	394
4	...	...	1	...	...	...	49	15	1	505	364	4	64	930	5	64
438	...	...	24	312	32	...	...	...	...	56	...	944	...	...	1,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	...	544	264	...	10	990	...	10
56	32	32	11	75	30	23	30	40	...	257	211	347	125	487	420	93
10	...	...	...	111	5	1	42	151	1	5	...	554	194	246	559	194
60	176	40	78	119	93	42	5	11	...	191	13	467	98	264	678	58
15	75	41	175	24	10	268	89	107	1	330	4	144	505	165	870	464
17	80	41	170	29	14	256	84	102	...	323	5	162	483	171	387	442
46	49	55	66	77	19	47	57	45	1	262	222	239	204	471	379	149
90	128	106	220	92	16	102	...	...	1	388	...	389	208	166	731	102
55	65	65	97	80	18	58	46	36	1	287	178	269	205	410	449	140
..	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	...
66	...	...	...	22	26	2	...	...	1	81	...	965	2	6	991	2
...	2	...	5	...	...	...	7	...	...	681	302	2	7	986	7	7
...	...	...	...	...	981	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	19	981	...
30	41	2	28	6	881	4	...	...	...	909	...	85	6	...	996	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	66	918	1	15	984	1	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...
8	8	...	8	2	308	1	1	7	...	409	490	91	9	589	402	9
74	70	77	78	97	27	47	32	34	1	266	153	343	190	361	525	118
91	42	73	67	84	14	57	32	55	2	226	139	332	217	368	486	144
9	57	34	212	22	7	138	90	216	...	317	80	92	478	211	345	444
68	47	62	107	67	12	80	48	100	1	251	122	266	290	324	447	228
...	...	...	273	...	636	...	...	...	...	909	...	91	...	...	1,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...
49	47	38	31	96	3	10	1	...	...	143	286	485	44	437	552	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1...	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...

STATEMENT

Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Ratio per mille of each caste, group and class to the total population.	Ratio per mille of each group to the total population of each class.	Territorial distribution: Hyderabad.	Atraf-i-Balda.	Mahbubnagar.	Nalgonda.	Warangal.	Elgandal.	Indur.	Medak.	Aurangabad.
B. Professional.—*Concluded.*		Gosain	Hindu ...	2	56	27	6	2	...	...	8	17	2	165
		Gosiga	do. ...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...
		Gotralvaru ...	do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...
		Gayansagar ...	do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Jogi	do. ...	1	12	28	...	...	...	8	...	1	...	111
		Kulpand	do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Manbhao ...	do. ...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	864
		Do.	Jain ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
		Nanakshahi ...	Hindu ...	...	1	...	...	68	...	...	...	51	...	322
		Odhmat	do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Panasa	do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	212	346	442	...	...	...
		Rinja	do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...
		Tonier	do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...
		Total Group 6...	.....	4	88	28	9	3	3	26	46	14	2	178
	7	Gurao	Hindu ...	2	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	86
		Do.	Jain ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Guruvaria ...	Hindu ...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Kulugapiyar ...	do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Group 7...	.....	2	37	2	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	86
	8	Bhat	Hindu ...	1	16	17	106	54	140	219	169	38	37	87
		Do.	Jain ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
		Total Group 8...	.....	1	16	17	106	54	140	219	169	38	37	87
	9	Brahmanjai ...	Hindu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105
		Golak	do. ...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	332
		Kayasth	do. ...	...	7	704	8	7	...	7	2	31	4	73
		Muddeliar ...	do. ...	...	1	741	1	...	2	24	27	...	...	...
		Patiki	do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vidur	do. ...	1	16	1	4	2	1	2	8	72	1	83
		Total Group 9...	.....	1	24	228	5	3	1	4	7	54	2	79
	10	Joshi	Hindu ...	...	4	84	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	337
		Vaidya	do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Group 10...	.....	...	4	83	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	335
	11	Aradhya	Hindu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...
		Chinai	do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
		Dom	Mussulman...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Gondhle	Hindu ...	...	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	130
		Halgar	do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kinnara	do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
		Pulari	do. ...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
		Singadi	do. ...	...	1	...	11	13	51	56	690	5	11	...
		Sonnayi	do. ...	...	1	...	...	41	...	42	28	80	...	...
		Tammadi ...	do. ...	1	25	1	50	87	45	73	95	2	66	13
		Total Group 11...	.....	2	41	3	81	54	80	47	80	8	41	41
	12	Kanchani ...	Jain ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	Hindu ...	1	11	88	77	198	127	147	159	26	44	4
	*	Do.	Mussulman...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115
		Total Group 12...	.....	1	11	86	74	189	121	141	152	25	42	9
	13	Bahurupi... ...	Hindu ...	...	1	...	...	77	...	...	398	...	53	...
		Do.	Mussulman...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bhagavatulu ...	Hindu ...	...	...	219	...	...	41	178	370	...	...	27
		Bhand	do. ...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bommalavaru ...	do. ...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Group 13...	.....	...	1	25	57	32	4	19	205	...	22	3
		Total Class B.....	.....	44	1,000	47	21	39	26	50	59	48	21	91
C. Commercial.	14	Aoti	Hindu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800
		Balija	do. ...	7	74	41	93	163	47	28	58	...	116	...
		Bhattia	do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	249
		Bora	Mussulman...	...	...	807	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105
		Chanewar ...	Hindu ...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	...	...
		Eginawar ...	do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...

No. 218.—*Continued.*

OF EACH CASTE AMONGST THE DISTRICTS AND DIVISIONS.

Birth.	Nander.	Naldrug.	Bidar.	Parbhani.	Sirpur Tandur.	Gulbarga.	Raichur.	Lingsugur.	Railways.	Divisions. Northern.	Eastern.	Western.	Southern.	Telingana.	Mahratwara.	Karnatic.
236	106	150	112	234	22	8	2	8	...	156	2	641	168	57	925	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000
107	37	142	104	291	11	87	7	66	...	116	8	546	302	37	803	160
...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...
189	176	46	9	197	11	1	...	...	...	27	...	926	47	7	992	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...
...	17	68	102	186	152	34	...	...	...	305	68	525	102	119	847	34
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	442	558	...	...	1,000	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	...	...
119	88	123	91	214	17	19	2	17	1	170	32	599	161	131	830	38
87	67	265	212	115	13	114	...	...	...	266	...	855	879	41	845	114
...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000
86	67	264	211	116	13	113	...	1	...	265	...	855	878	43	843	114
13	4	...	11	84	27	4	85	5	...	282	413	138	44	780	176	44
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...
13	4	...	11	84	27	4	85	5	...	282	413	138	44	780	176	44
105	290	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...
140	91	43	250	130	...	...	...	...	...	250	...	693	43	14	986	...
27	7	6	27	80	2	19	19	25	2	66	14	137	69	763	172	63
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	197	...	8	27	26	...	197	795	...	197
...	...	30	970	...	...	...	...	...	...	970	...	...	30	...	1,000	...
73	175	57	199	153	61	82	...	26	...	341	5	484	165	91	801	108
57	117	89	158	110	89	58	15	28	1	260	8	863	135	804	599	96
197	12	85	103	122	...	59	..	...	...	104	...	668	144	85	856	59
1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...
201	12	85	102	122	...	59	...	...	...	103	...	670	144	84	857	59
...	...	...	...	423	...	77	...	..	...	500	...	423	77	500	423	77
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000
157	42	189	201	136	...	113	2	2	...	221	...	465	806	28	855	117
...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...
22	156	4	437	69	...	311	...	...	...	438	...	247	315	1	688	311
...	...	...	2	101	...	16	44	...	...	708	120	101	60	837	103	60
...	28	...	305	...	...	...	...	476	...	413	83	28	476	191	333	476
1	...	...	28	...	4	14	163	858	...	195	205	14	535	419	46	585
42	25	48	110	44	8	65	102	226	...	242	131	152	441	294	313	898
...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...
...	4	1	16	9	82	20	54	44	...	277	472	17	119	816	66	118
412	...	66	53	354	...	...	...	...	...	53	...	881	66	...	1,000	...
18	8	4	18	25	80	19	52	42	...	267	451	55	117	780	107	118
859	...	84	...	4	...	21	4	...	...	451	77	863	109	528	447	25
...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	55	...	...	110	...	425	219	27	110	808	82	110
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	996	...	...	...	...	...	996	4	...	996
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...
149	...	85	6	2	6	9	414	12	...	239	55	154	470	864	201	485
71	50	72	108	81	13	73	44	90	1	244	115	298	279	806	486	207
...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	800	...	...	1,000	...
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	207	245	...	176	238	...	452	546	2	452
...	...	674	...	...	...	77	...	...	...	...	...	249	751	...	923	77
75	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	180	13	807	180	13
...	550	1	1	850	...	1	...	...	...	98	...	900	2	97	902	1
...	...	...	...	981	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	981	...	19	981	...

STATEMENT

Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Ratio per mille of each caste, group and class to the total population.	Ratio per mille of each group to the total population of each class.	Territorial distribution.								
						Hyderabad.	Atraf-i-Balda.	Mahbubnagar.	Nalgonda.	Warangal.	Elgandal.	Indur.	Medak.	Aurangabad.
C. Commercial.—*Concluded.*		Elgar	Hindu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ghasi	do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	Jain ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	962
		Gujerati	Hindu ...	...	1	412	20	...	15	4	...	2	46	158
		Jayarkhani ...	do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	933
		Josaputri... ...	do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...
		Kapur	do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	834
		Kasad	do. ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	...	...
		Komati	do. ...	19	190	47	62	94	109	137	173	75	69	7
		Kutchi	do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Lingayet	do. ...	9	87	5	15	7	...	2	1	5	5	11
		Memon	Mussulman...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Saiti	Hindu ...	...	1	170	8	41	66	11	116	...	...	...
		Wani	do ...	85	361	13	2	1	...	...	1	47	1	29
		Do.	Jain ...	1	9	14	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	429
		Total Group 14...	.....	71	731	24	28	42	33	89	52	44	31	24
	15	Pusala	Hindu ...	...	2	...	41	...	509	141	305	...	4	...
		Total Group 15...	.....	...	2	...	41	...	509	141	305	...	4	...
	16	Banjara	Hindu ...	12	118	1	...	...	1	...	2	41	5	133
		Hammal	do. ...	...	...	876	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Lad	do. ...	1	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	159
		Do.	Jain ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	828
		Lamani	Hindu ...	14	144	...	13	59	169	189	61	73	22	32
		Total Group 16...	.....	26	267	1	7	32	91	102	84	58	14	80
		Total Class C...	.....	97	...	18	22	39	50	56	47	48	26	39
D. Artisan and Village Menial.	17	Ausala	Hindu ...	9	32	49	40	57	66	97	141	62	35	81
		Panchal	do. ...	2	5	1	28	...	20	6	89	55	2	6
		Do.	Jain ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Group 17...	.....	11	37	42	38	49	60	84	127	61	30	71
	18	Mangala	Hindu ...	10	37	37	44	65	57	70	96	60	43	69
		Do.	Jain ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86
		Total Group 18...	.....	10	37	37	44	65	57	70	96	60	43	69
	19	Ghisadi	Hindu ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147
		Kirajgar	do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
		Lohar	do. ...	5	19	11	43	68	85	140	153	52	38	65
		Nalband	do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Group 19 ..	.....	5	20	11	42	66	82	136	149	51	37	67
	20	Gaond	Hindu ...	3	9	33	42	299	23	77	44	39	29	14
		Hanigevaru ...	do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nakashgar ...	do. ...	...	...	132	2	77	93	201	77	145	...	109
		Do. ...	Jain ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sutar	Hindu ...	9	32	19	87	62	55	73	115	59	36	65
		Do.	Jain ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
		Total Group 20...	.....	12	41	23	38	113	47	75	99	55	34	55
	21	Kasar	Hindu ...	2	6	11	29	32	61	67	134	48	13	152
		Do.	Jain ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77
		Tambatgar ...	Hindu ...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	188
		Total Group 21...	.....	2	7	10	25	29	54	59	118	43	12	145
	22	Darzi	Hindu ...	3	11	90	28	86	71	100	177	105	38	42
		Do.	Jain ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	582
		Zingar	Hindu ...	1	1	1	14	27	4	20	150	69	16	42
		Total Group 22...	.....	4	13	77	25	33	61	87	167	97	34	68
	22a	Badbooj	Hindu ...	...	...	900	8	...	...	4	...	...	...	38
		Halwai	do. ...	...	...	56	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	849
		Total Group 22a...	.....	...	...	363	8	...	...	1	...	4	...	235

No. 218.—*Continued.*

OF EACH CASTE AMONGST THE DISTRICTS AND DIVISIONS.

Bir.	Nander.	Naldrug.	Bidar.	Parbhani.	Sirpur Tandur.	Gulbarga.	Raichur.	Lingsugur.	Railways.	Divisions. Northern.	Eastern.	Western.	Southern.	Telingana.	Mahratwara.	Karnatic.
...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	....	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	...
...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...
...	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	962	38	...	1,000	...
9	2	69	91	104	15	17	...	18	18	154	19	273	104	499	448	85
...	7	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	60	...	940	...	...	1,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	...	...
...	...	...	...	83	83	...	...	...	...	83	...	917	...	...	1,000	...
312	37	3	...	595	...	...	...	...	...	53	...	944	3	53	947	...
6	60	3	48	15	20	19	36	20	...	385	340	88	78	766	159	75
1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...
13	5	5	134	3	1	605	84	99	...	146	9	82	793	40	172	788
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...
...	...	...	29	...	...	42	517	...	...	145	118	...	559	412	29	559
39	121	122	348	66	2	173	...	35	...	399	1	255	330	65	727	208
211	27	102	15	161	...	12	9	13	1	21	...	828	136	20	945	34
26	82	63	201	43	6	162	41	59	...	834	114	175	825	293	445	262
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	309	650	...	...	1,000	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	309	650	...	...	1,000	...	...
413	74	49	94	173	12	...	...	1	1	154	1	793	50	50	948	1
...	...	...	118	...	...	...	...	6	...	118	...	...	6	876	118	6
138	...	54	484	61	...	82	...	15	...	487	...	858	151	7	896	97
120	...	8	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	948	8	...	1,000	...
21	50	8	32	82	20	90	33	46	...	208	417	185	177	586	245	169
197	59	27	67	122	16	50	18	25	...	189	225	458	120	839	568	93
71	76	53	165	64	9	132	35	50	...	295	145	250	270	306	477	217
64	46	46	52	64	14	81	26	29	...	304	220	255	132	547	367	86
4	34	5	158	7	132	137	70	296	...	386	26	51	508	151	846	503
...	167	244	179	410	...	...	...	...	...	179	...	577	244	...	1,000	...
56	44	40	67	57	30	46	32	66	...	815	193	228	184	491	865	144
54	55	56	68	67	13	43	47	56	...	280	192	245	202	472	882	146
964	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...
54	55	56	68	67	13	43	47	56	...	280	192	245	202	472	882	146
207	151	120	69	270	...	36	...	...	...	69	...	775	156	...	964	36
...	47	122	108	652	...	...	...	...	...	108	...	770	122	...	1,000	...
50	33	44	48	40	19	26	42	43	...	310	293	188	155	590	299	111
...	...	...	...	818	...	182	...	...	...	...	...	818	182	...	818	182
53	36	46	48	49	19	26	40	42	...	304	284	205	154	574	818	108
2	78	72	179	28	8	82	1	...	...	299	899	122	105	586	881	83
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000
...	...	...	33	11	70	47	...	3	...	325	871	120	50	727	223	50
1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...
64	71	66	67	72	12	...	34	41	...	289	190	272	193	456	417	127
...	...	...	...	...	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...
50	72	67	91	62	12	48	27	32	...	291	235	239	174	484	409	107
117	39	61	40	90	58	25	18	10	...	293	160	398	109	895	557	48
109	2	338	73	880	...	...	...	21	...	73	...	568	859	...	979	21
244	42	213	77	99	...	157	6	...	14	77	...	518	376	15	808	163
121	36	89	44	114	51	27	12	11	...	268	142	416	139	850	600	50
26	52	41	40	14	27	41	28	44	...	887	207	134	154	645	242	113
23	10	9	...	876	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	991	9	...	1,000	...
23	84	50	94	84	19	260	73	20	...	848	51	183	403	301	846	853
25	48	41	45	36	25	64	32	40	...	368	181	172	177	581	283	136
...	2	...	...	43	...	...	10	...	...	...	4	78	10	912	78	10
17	26	...	76	34	223	68	8	134	3	805	...	426	210	62	725	210
11	17	...	48	37	142	43	9	85	2	194	1	800	137	871	490	187

STATEMENT

Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Ratio per mille of each caste, group and class to the total population.	Ratio per mille of each group to the total population of each class.	Territorial distribution: Hyderabad.	Atraf-i-Balda.	Mahbubnagar.	Nalgonda.	Warangal.	Elgandal.	Indur.	Medak.	Aurangabad.
D. Artisan and Village Menial.—*Continued.*	22b	Attar	Hindu ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	...	555
		Do.	Jain ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	Mussulman..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	...
		Baghban	Hindu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	Mussulman...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bhatiari	do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bukkavaru ...	Hindu ...	...	...	...	...	25	28	787	...	...	...	...
		Kachigandi ...	do. ...	...	...	84	255	163	191	52	135	...	120	...
		Tamboli	do. ...	...	...	30	...	13	...	...	...	132	...	80
		Do.	Jain ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
		Do.	Mussulman ...	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Group 22b..	.....	1	1	18	33	28	29	122	18	48	16	252
	23	Hatkar	Hindu ...	...	8	...	2	120	...	...	...	...	15	...
		Khatri	do. ...	...	8	205	5	143	...	1	3	23	40	5
		Do.	Jain ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
		Do.	Sikh ...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kommu	Hindu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
		Momin	Mussulman..	...	...	425	...	...	5	...	...	402	...	9
		Nilgar	Hindu ...	...	...	2	90	218	...	...	66	...	606	...
		Pardhan	do. ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Patkari	do. ...	...	...	2	14	60	165	...	299	...	460	...
		Patwegar ...	do. ...	...	...	32	24	...	...	509	32	50	...	247
		Do. ...	Mussulman...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do. ...	Jain ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	988
		Rangrez	Hindu ...	1	5	40	11	22	8	18	80	70	87	94
		Do.	Jain ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
		Salai (Julaha) ...	Hindu ...	27	97	9	34	48	65	120	305	117	55	17
		Total Group 23...	.....	28	109	15	31	50	58	108	273	108	55	20
	24	Chakala	Hindu ...	17	60	13	53	93	112	135	165	87	49	22
		Do.	Mussulman...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Group 24...	.....	17	60	13	53	93	112	135	165	87	49	22
	25	Pinjari	Hindu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	210	749	...	...
		Do.	Mussulman...	1	2	1	45	109	179	210	210	60	95	...
		Total Group 25...	.....	1	2	1	41	99	163	190	210	124	86	...
	26	Agiala	Hindu ...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Aiyawar... ...	do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dhangar... ...	do. ...	65	228	13	35	76	107	94	104	39	25	58
		Gandaria... ...	do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
		Kurma	do. ...	21	74	4	66	87	47	51	98	8	44	...
		Total Group 26...	.....	86	302	10	42	79	92	84	103	31	30	40
	27	Gandla	Hindu ...	8	26	6	26	22	21	23	77	35	13	136
		Do.	Mussulman...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
		Total Group 27...	.....	8	26	6	26	22	21	23	77	35	13	136
	28	Kummari ...	Hindu ...	9	33	13	50	72	97	105	125	52	37	58
		Total Group 28...	.....	9	33	13	50	72	97	105	125	52	37	58
	29	Kachari	Hindu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96
		Gajula	do. ...	...	...	...	63	...	92	42	149	...	9	...
		Maniari	do. ...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	148
		Do.	Mussulman...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Group 29...	.....	...	1	3	9	...	13	6	21	2	1	116
	30	Lonari	Hindu ...	...	...	...	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	189
		Uppar	do. ...	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Group 30...	.....	2	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
	32	Zarkari ...	Hindu ...	...	...	96	...	152	...	892	...	...	152	8
		Total Group 32...	.....	...	...	96	...	152	...	892	...	...	152	8

No. 218.—*Continued.*

OF EACH CASTE AMONGST THE DISTRICTS AND DIVISIONS.

Birh.	Nander.	Naldrug.	Bidar.	Parbhani.	Sirpur Tandur.	Gulbarga.	Raichur.	Lingsugur.	Railways.	Divisions. Northern.	Eastern.	Western.	Southern.	Telingana.	Mahratwara.	Karnatic.
43	19	...	140	120	85	6	...	32	1	224	...	737	38	49	912	38
...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...
138	...	103	...	724	...	...	...	..	...	35	...	862	103	35	965	...
...	...	...	111	...	...	889	...	...	...	111	...	...	889	...	111	889
570	...	...	33	397	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	967	...	...	1,000	...
...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	107	...	...	840	...	160	840	...	160
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	255	406	...	...	1,000	...	...
15	27	23	27	506	85	...	112	...	...	194	13	628	135	175	713	112
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...
852	74	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	926	37	37	963	...
63	14	7	67	192	22	11	31	29	...	171	179	521	78	312	617	71
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	148	715	...	15	120	...	863	137	...	863
56	8	...	89	277	88	70	7	80	...	193	144	346	107	420	473	107
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...
326	...	...	...	651	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...
98	...	...	...	33	...	19	...	...	9	402	5	140	19	832	140	19
...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	672	215	18	...	982	18	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	759	225	...	...	1,000	...	...
17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	...	82	509	264	89	647	264	89
...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	...
12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...
94	107	48	85	193	21	95	4	28	...	243	43	488	175	231	642	127
...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	500	...	1,000	...
22	27	12	34	25	18	85	82	25	...	529	233	91	104	753	155	92
25	29	13	35	39	32	87	32	40	...	503	216	113	122	698	193	109
18	40	22	88	17	18	29	53	86	...	857	840	97	140	707	175	118
...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	1,000	...
18	40	22	88	17	18	29	53	86	...	857	840	97	140	707	175	118
2	23	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	975	...	25	...	959	41	...
...	11	...	12	6	3	15	13	30	1	880	498	17	58	909	82	58
...	12	...	11	6	4	13	12	27	1	435	452	18	52	914	33	52
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000
57	52	58	95	89	8	66	22	7	...	271	277	251	153	493	412	95
...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194	401	...	150	185	...	595	405	...	595
43	39	44	72	67	6	50	64	104	...	242	255	189	262	471	311	218
76	51	82	41	132	26	33	25	175	...	192	66	895	315	223	544	233
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...
76	51	82	41	132	26	33	25	175	...	192	66	895	315	223	544	233
50	50	47	52	49	13	36	41	53	...	279	274	207	177	551	319	130
50	50	47	52	49	13	36	41	53	...	279	274	207	177	551	319	130
642	20	...	...	238	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	996	...	...	1,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194	451	...	158	134	...	645	355	...	645
...	...	330	495	6	8	7	...	...	...	505	...	154	337	6	987	7
...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	1,000	...
135	4	215	320	54	6	4	27	64	...	350	19	309	310	55	850	95
223	23	107	126	290	...	...	...	...	5	126	...	725	107	87	958	...
...	1	...	67	...	...	78	280	574	...	67	...	1	932	...	68	932
4	2	2	68	5	...	76	275	564	...	68	...	14	917	1	84	915
...	...	...	...	...	...	56	...	144	...	152	544	8	200	792	8	200
...	...	...	...	...	...	56	...	144	...	152	544	8	200	792	8	200

STATEMENT

Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Ratio per mille of each caste, group and class to the total population.	Ratio per mille of each group to the total population of each class.	Territorial distribution: Hyderabad.	Atraf-i-Balda.	Mahbubnagar.	Nalgonda.	Warangal.	Elgandal.	Indur.	Medak.	Aurangabad.
D. Artisan and Village Menial.—*Concluded.*	35	Besta	Hindu ...	7	26	...	22	278	88	103	243	...	23	...
		Bhoi	do. ...	4	15	143	...	...	...	...	...	472	...	41
		Kahar	do. ...	...	...	280	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	481
		Do.	Sikh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mullah	Hindu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	751
		Total Group 35...	.....	11	41	54	13	173	24	64	152	173	14	21
	36	Bhandari... ...	Hindu ...	...	...	5	28	...	...	...	32	66	2	...
		Gaondla	do. ...	21	72	1	120	81	207	206	265	15	43	...
		Kalal	do. ...	4	15	60	...	225	...	...	...	180	135	37
		Do.	Jain ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	Mussulman...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Group 36...	.....	25	87	11	99	106	170	170	219	43	59	6
	37	Kasai	Hindu ...	1	2	156	66	331	46	26	38	...	...	...
		Do.	Mussulman...	...	...	47	15	44	...	...	2	22	...	343
		Katik	Hindu ...	...	1	16	172	...	154	320	...	...	...	42
		Do.	Mussulman...	...	...	256	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	726
		Total Group 37...	.....	1	3	119	87	233	36	74	82	20	26	38
	38	Chamar	Hindu ...	9	31	79	43	...	...	...	...	17	332	123
		Dhor	do. ...	1	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	147
		Dakkala	do. ...	...	...	...	...	9	251	461	249	...	...	...
		Katari	do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	828
		Mochi	do. ...	...	1	377	6	131	25	11	13	...	75	25
		Soonkari	do. ...	...	...	107	...	...	...	...	303	...	...	590
		Total Group 38...	.....	10	35	84	38	5	2	2	2	15	294	121
	38a	Bedar	Hindu ...	14	50	6	...	27	...	1	...	...	...	2
		Kamkoli	do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mala	do. ...	23	81	15	92	170	163	205	351	1	2	...
		Naik	do. ...	2	7	4	1	...	6	410	170	75	...	2
		Total Group 38a...	.....	39	138	11	54	109	96	143	215	5	1	1
	39	Chandal	Hindu ...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mehtar	do. ...	...	...	408	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	425
		Do.	Mussulman...	...	...	662	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...
		Do.	Sikh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Group 39...	.....	...	...	276	...	328	...	...	1	...	...	229
		Total Class D...	.....	282	1,000	19	46	81	83	100	150	51	41	38
E. Vagrant Minor Artisan and Performers, &c.	40	Takari	Hindu ...	...	1	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	382
		Do.	Mussulman...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Waddar	Hindu ...	8	526	8	80	94	164	152	55	28	13	20
		Total Group 40...	.....	8	527	8	29	94	164	151	55	28	18	22
	41	Beldar	Hindu ...	...	12	...	...	...	...	13	...	94	...	166
		Kamati	do. ...	...	...	114	...	...	72	...	...	43	...	...
		Sangtarash ...	do. ...	...	12	4	65	109	26	...	169	44	59	11
		Total Group 41...	.....	...	24	4	32	54	14	6	83	68	29	86
	42	Sikalgar	Hindu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	346
		Total Group 42...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	346
	43	Burud	Hindu ...	2	97	28	22	83	26	61	229	127	44	14
		Kaikadi	do. ...	1	49	24	...	...	1	...	12	47	...	90
		Kanchara ...	do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
		Kanjari	do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
		Korvi	do. ...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
		Total Group 43...	.....	3	151	25	14	54	17	39	151	97	28	46
	44	Erkala	Hindu ...	2	139	18	85	105	120	184	68	29	47	...
		Paradhi	do. ...	...	18	8	105	178	...	9	2	22	8	175
		Total Group 44...	.....	2	157	17	87	113	107	165	61	28	43	19

No. 218.—*Continued.*

OF EACH CASTE AMONGST THE DISTRICTS AND DIVISIONS.

Birh.	Nander.	Naldrug.	Bidar.	Parbhani.	Sirpur Tandur.	Gulbarga.	Raichur.	Lingsugur.	Railways.	Divisions. Northern.	Eastern.	Western.	Southern.	Telingana.	Mahratwara.	Karnatic.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	290	2	1	266	419	...	292	707	...	292
22	140	15	14	34	106	13	...	...	...	592	...	237	28	615	372	13
162	...	...	37	20	...	...	4	...	5	37	11	663	4	291	700	4
...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...
160	...	...	88	...	...	36	...	...	...	53	...	911	36	15	949	36
10	51	6	5	13	39	5	181	1	1	383	261	95	193	667	145	187
11	202	11	440	11	...	60	...	132	...	540	...	224	208	133	675	192
...	...	...	3	...	...	...	40	19	...	826	494	...	59	938	3	59
9	48	18	83	16	40	133	14	2	...	438	225	110	167	600	251	149
...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	...
...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	...
2	9	3	19	8	7	23	85	16	...	347	446	20	77	877	49	74
1	10	3	20	9	258	14	22	...	...	316	403	20	39	663	301	86
199	40	...	112	99	...	6	19	52	...	136	44	681	77	130	793	77
...	21	141	1	12	...	...	107	13	1	1	474	75	261	662	217	120
...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	744	...	256	744	...
13	14	35	21	15	180	10	41	6	...	279	343	80	92	627	316	57
91	31	115	53	68	3	36	7	...	2	405	...	313	158	471	484	43
157	46	170	212	160	3	89	...	5	1	219	...	510	264	10	895	94
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	19	...	249	721	...	80	970	...	30
172	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...
...	1	15	17	88	...	2	7	205	2	105	167	114	229	638	146	214
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	303	...	590	...	410	590	...
93	31	115	64	76	2	39	6	9	2	377	9	321	169	442	502	54
1	1	11	...	...	13	37	401	500	...	13	28	4	949	34	28	938
...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	354	538	...	1	999	1	...
2	156	...	56	13	98	4	2	...	1	399	416	173	6	666	327	6
...	9	4	3	1	10	14	144	180	...	234	348	11	342	634	28	338
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...
...	26	...	...	41	...	...	...	98	2	...	...	492	98	408	492	98
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	215	...	108	15	...	...	215	677	...	215
...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...
...	14	...	...	71	...	...	18	58	10	1	328	314	71	605	314	71
33	34	34	47	44	15	36	66	82	...	304	264	149	218	571	245	184
593	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	7	982	...	7	982	...
...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...
16	45	21	28	33	4	62	102	130	...	128	410	114	315	589	167	294
18	45	20	28	33	4	62	101	130	...	128	409	118	313	537	170	293
126	71	24	145	117	195	49	...	...	...	434	13	480	73	107	844	49
...	...	...	...	771	...	...	...	...	...	43	72	771	...	229	771	...
48	213	106	68	60	...	2	8	8	...	340	135	332	124	476	506	18
85	140	64	104	102	96	25	4	4	...	380	74	413	97	290	677	33
222	407	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	975	25	...	975	25
222	407	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	975	25	...	975	25
11	47	27	61	42	16	48	72	44	...	477	170	117	186	620	221	159
116	89	171	166	85	17	122	29	27	...	242	1	384	349	84	738	178
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	998	...	...	...	...	...	2	998	...	2	998
45	59	72	92	54	16	98	56	87	...	384	110	204	263	425	384	191
...	1	...	...	...	...	6	114	223	...	144	409	1	343	656	1	343
45	20	173	27	158	16	53	...	1	...	75	187	398	227	332	614	54
5	8	19	8	17	2	11	101	199	...	137	385	44	380	621	68	311

STATEMENT

Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Ratio per mille of each caste, group and class to the total population.	Ratio per mille of each group to the total population of each class.	Territorial distribution								
						Hyderabad.	Atraf-i-Balda.	Mahbubnagar.	Nalgonda.	Warangal.	Elgandal.	Indur.	Medak.	Aurangabad.
E. Vagrant Minor Artisans and Performers, &c.—*Concluded.*	45	Badamavaru ...	Hindu ...	...	...	188	...	...	718	...	94	...	...	...
		Balasantosh ...	do. ...	...	8	...	56	118	75	478	217	37	15	...
		Bahusagar ...	do. ...	...	1	226	...	366	...	...	...	28	...	...
		Baniala	do. ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	676	324	...	...	...
		Budbuduki ...	do. ...	...	7	7	6	4	6	53	24	7	63	...
		Ganjakuti ...	do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kunapurala ...	do. ...	...	1	...	...	276	...	...	107	321	208	...
		Mittulu	do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	50	...
		Mundi	do. ...	...	1	45	98	...	594	181	82	...	...	...
		Pandawa... ...	do. ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	576	424	...	...	...
		Pardesi	do. ...	1	75	12	1	...	...	...	12	...	...	913
		Parmavaru ...	do. ...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...
		Ramdesi	do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...
		Saradhi	do. ...	...	1	...	222	...	398	69	...	93	120	5
		Vipravinodulu ...	do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	363	355	...	145	132	...
		Total Group 45...	.....	1	94	13	7	10	19	32	25	40	9	727
	46	Dommari... ...	Hindu ...	...	21	1	12	78	76	150	80	40	28	59
		Gopal	do. ...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	471
		Jetty	do. ...	...	4	53	8	236	10	...	42	...	13	116
		Total Group 46...	.....	...	42	5	7	60	89	76	44	20	15	231
	47	Garodi	Hindu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	437	...	254	56	...
		Gungadla ...	do. ...	...	1	...	63	385	144	...	...	...	...	...
		Kalsutri	do. ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
		Katipapulu ...	do. ...	...	2	...	...	...	15	51	66	44	...	...
		Total Group 47...	.....	...	5	12	75	33	51	20	34	5	8	...
		Total Class E...	.....	14	1,000	10	33	80	110	128	68	40	20	101
F. Races and Nationalities.	48	Armenian ...	Christian ...	...	...	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125
		Arab	Mussulman...	...	1	14	53	114	3	15	24	47	138	157
		Baloch	do. ...	...	...	789	...	...	53	158	...	...	...	...
		Irani	do. ...	...	...	551	82	61	...	...	...	...	143	193
		Jew	Jew ...	...	...	808	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Khoja	Mussulman...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mughal	do. ...	2	14	368	31	30	11	30	26	40	19	117
		Pathan	do. ...	11	77	177	28	26	11	19	24	38	18	168
		Parsi	Parsi ...	...	1	582	3	...	12	38	8	7	...	128
		Rohilla	Mussulman...	...	...	23	219	123	23	10	37	97	42	39
		Sheikh	do. ...	74	536	128	37	52	26	38	38	47	35	75
		Sayyed	do. ...	10	71	273	55	44	26	38	50	32	39	52
		Turk	do. ...	...	...	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	545	152
		Other Mussulman..	do. ...	1	9	82	20	107	200	95	85	14	20	66
		Total Group 48...	.....	98	709	153	37	49	26	37	38	44	33	89
	49b	Arya	Hindu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dasari	do. ...	1	4	20	129	112	30	115	179	11	46	...
		Jain	Jain ...	1	8	4	7	...	...	...	1	6	8	115
		Janapa	Hindu ...	...	...	562	...	...	...	...	438	...	...	...
		Jauhari	do. ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	746
		Kannada... ...	do. ...	...	1	210	87	1	...	...	1	51	40	298
		Nadgudda ...	do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Perika	do. ...	8	21	...	21	5	174	267	451	18	19	...
		Sikh	Sikh ...	...	3	141	59	17	26	65	78	125	50	64
		Telugu	Hindu ...	28	198	25	57	154	71	160	259	76	111	4
		Other Hindu ...	do. ...	6	42	156	82	9	11	25	63	97	5	86
		Total Group 49b...	.....	39	278	45	50	114	66	140	232	72	83	16
	50	European ...	Christian ...	...	3	901	1	4	...	12	8	2	8	16
		Sidai	Mussulman...	...	...	739	...	...	...	72	...	...	54	45
		Total Group 50...	.....	1	3	898	1	4	...	13	8	2	4	15
	51	Eurasian	Christian ...	...	1	744	...	1	...	16	12	5	2	19
		Total Group 51...	.....	...	1	744	...	1	...	16	12	5	2	19
	52	Christian (Native)..	Christian ...	1	8	568	35	8	11	110	12	1	7	144
		Goanese	do. ...	...	1	888	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Group 52...	.....	1	9	570	35	8	11	109	11	1	7	148
		Total Class F...	.....	139	1,000	129	41	66	37	66	92	51	47	64

No. 218.—(*Concluded.*)

OF EACH CASTE AMONGST THE DISTRICTS AND DIVISIONS.

Bir.	Nander.	Naldrug.	Bidar.	Parbhani.	Sirpur Tandur.	Gulbarga.	Raichur.	Lingsugur.	Railways.	Divisions. Northern.	Eastern.	Western.	Southern.	Telingana.	Maharatwara.	Karnatic.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	718	...	...	1,000	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	269	671	...	4	996	...	4
880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	366	880	...	620	880	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	824	676	...	...	1,000	...	...
...	...	8	498	...	...	232	80	67	...	592	69	...	332	170	502	829
...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	1,000	...
...	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	686	276	88	...	912	88	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	937	...	...	63	...	...	937	63	...	937
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	775	...	...	1,000	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	424	576	...	...	1,000	...	...
22	2	17	1	14	6	...	...	...	...	19	...	951	17	25	975	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	...	...
...	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	213	467	98	...	902	98	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	277	723	...	...	1,000	...	...
21	3	14	35	12	5	16	7	5	...	114	61	763	42	155	817	28
69	47	26	5	147	23	14	84	111	...	176	804	322	185	465	376	159
71	113	34	...	297	...	2	...	12	...	...	...	952	48	...	986	14
...	...	...	302	...	...	57	7	150	6	857	246	116	214	862	418	214
64	70	27	80	195	11	18	18	74	1	120	175	560	182	266	628	105
...	...	211	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	810	437	...	253	747	211	42
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	408	...	...	...	529	...	408	592	...	408
...	...	...	...	14	...	225	192	561	...	...	...	22	978	...	22	978
...	...	...	...	...	...	14	40	770	...	110	66	...	824	176	...	824
...	...	17	...	6	...	101	172	471	...	42	104	6	761	233	23	744
24	40	29	36	40	8	52	80	111	...	172	808	205	272	479	278	243
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	...	...	125	...	750	125	...
44	84	74	90	66	16	73	...	87	1	815	182	301	184	408	481	110
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	221	...	...	1,000	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143	61	163	...	837	163	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	192	...	...	...	...	808	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...
43	46	85	49	50	6	45	27	26	1	140	71	256	183	555	346	98
70	57	66	78	99	18	55	21	86	1	171	56	389	178	341	546	112
18	7	9	8	23	1	62	82	12	65	14	50	171	115	645	184	106
29	16	65	87	128	10	76	21	...	5	223	156	212	162	574	324	97
44	51	52	112	56	8	94	50	56	1	240	116	226	252	401	398	200
29	80	41	63	33	8	58	53	74	2	192	108	144	226	557	256	185
...	...	...	242	...	...	...	...	...	...	787	...	152	...	606	394	...
68	24	9	64	68	9	18	5	24	22	192	402	226	56	623	808	47
46	49	51	101	59	9	84	46	54	1	225	112	237	235	417	898	184
...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	...
...	88	...	56	12	12	86	122	82	...	804	257	50	240	642	118	240
122	56	188	130	166	14	111	8	64	...	159	...	459	871	26	791	183
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	438	...	...	...	1,000	...	...
5	11	8	25	112	51	...	...	...	...	118	...	874	8	42	958	...
45	...	2	12	237	...	15	4	...	2	104	1	575	21	890	589	19
...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...
...	20	...	...	...	24	1	...	...	...	512	446	20	1	955	44	1
57	263	1	13	25	10	8	1	1	1	276	108	409	6	561	433	5
1	8	1	7	1	3	84	26	1	1	456	885	14	62	918	25	61
14	10	6	52	11	354	46	29	85	9	571	45	71	116	898	483	110
7	18	7	17	9	58	85	25	9	2	462	820	45	76	802	127	69
4	...	...	1	4	...	4	12	5	28	9	16	24	21	926	25	21
...	...	27	...	...	...	...	68	...	...	54	72	45	90	865	72	68
4	...	1	1	4	...	4	13	5	28	10	17	23	23	925	25	22
1	...	...	2	...	...	12	47	18	121	21	17	20	77	780	22	77
1	...	...	2	...	...	12	47	18	121	21	17	20	77	780	22	77
9	...	17	1	4	...	19	12	26	16	21	129	157	74	752	175	57
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	...	...	...	...	888	...	...
10	...	17	1	4	...	18	12	26	17	20	128	157	78	752	175	56
34	39	38	76	44	23	70	40	41	2	289	169	181	189	529	318	151

453.—Agricultural Class.—It will be seen that the agricultural class takes up 42·4 per cent of the Provincial population. The military and dominant group in its turn takes up 23·8 per cent of this class or a trifle over 10 per cent of the total population of the Dominions. In the marginal statement are shown the castes that make up this group and the actual population returned against each. Studying the distribution of the more important of these castes, we find that Parbhani and Naldrug take up each over 20 per cent of the Mahrattas, followed by the other districts of Mahratwara, of which those deserving mention are Birh (171 *per mille*), Nander (161) and Bidar (125). Aurangabad shows only a little over 3 per cent, while the proportions in the other districts fall below 2 per cent. The Mahrattas are the ruling caste in the Deccan proper and it is on this account that we find them distributed over the Mahratwara districts. The only striking exception is furnished by Aurangabad. It must however be remembered that Aurangabad is purely a Mahratta district and that it is usual for the Mahrattas to return themselves as such only in districts where there is a large admixture of Telangas, Kannadas, &c., while in the Mahratta districts proper, they generally return themselves according to the caste or occupation to which they belong. Thus, in Aurangabad, against Kunbi (Kapu), in group 2a, we have such a high figure as 237 *per mille*. This explains the apparent discrepancy noted above. The districts of Bidar (413) and Elgandal (199) take up the majority of the next caste Elama, the proportions of which in the other districts fall below 6 per cent in Warangal. The Elamas appear to be the descendants of the royal caste that once ruled at ancient Vidarbha, (the modern Bidar), and now found principally in the district that now corresponds to it, and in the adjoining ones. The next caste in the marginal statement is Rajput, the largest proportions of whom are found in Aurangabad (211) and Hyderabad (157). In parts of Aurangabad, there are the remnants of some old Rajput dynasties notably in Doulatabad and Antur. One noticeable feature with regard to the fort of Antur, is that, until recently, its garrison has been invariably composed of Rajputs, descendants, as they asserted themselves to be, of the original garrison placed in the fort by its founder. The commandant of Antur is a Rajput, the members of whose family have held that office in succession since the time of Aurangazebe. Besides the descendants of the ancient Rajput families, it may be remarked that the presence of Rajput troops both in this district and the capital accounts for the high proportions. The pretty uniform distribution of this caste in the remaining districts ranging from 86 in Gulbarga, 64 in Nander, 61 in Bidar and 58 in Naldrug to 10 in Sirpur Tandur and 9 in Nalgonda, is largely influenced by the presence of draughts from the Rajput irregulars stationed in the mofussil. Ninety per cent of the caste Mannewar are found in the district of Elgandal. The Mannewars appear to be the descendants of the royal house that at one time ruled at Elgandal, which was formerly the capital of the Telingana. The adjoining districts of Warangal and Indur take up 68 and 14 *per mille* respectively. The capital and the three districts of the Karnatic show the highest proportions of Kshatris, ranging from 156 in the

CLASS A.—AGRICULTURAL.	4,897,994
1. MILITARY AND DOMINANT.	1,163,131
Mahratta	969,349
Elama	94,094
Rajput	48,511
Mannewar...	20,949
Kshatri	19,083
Lodha	3,819
Thakur	3,488
Purbhaiya	2,837
Parbhu	541
Ratod	460

former to 90 in one of the latter. The proportions in the other districts are very meagre and by no means uniform. If we turn to the distribution of Khatri (group 23), it looks probable that these two castes may have got mixed up together. More than half the Lodhas (676) are found in the capital, Indur coming second with 116, and Aurangabad third with 81. The Thakurs are principally found in the Mahratta country. There is reason to believe that the Thakurs of Mahratwara correspond to the Bhats of the Telingana, a theory that receives a certain amount of confirmation from the distribution of Bhat (group 8), which shows that the members of this caste are massed in the Telingana districts. Parbhu and Purbhiya appear to have similarly got mixed up in the process of abstraction. The great excess of the former in Elgandal which also shows such a small proportion of the latter leads us to think so.

Other Agricultural.—In this group there are three sub-divisions, the castes comprised in each of which together with their actual population are depicted in the marginal statement. The landholders take up 152 *per mille* of the Provincial population, while they form a little over a third of the total strength of this class. The agricultural labourers come almost on a level with the landholder sub-group, the graziers coming far below. The two principal castes in the first and third sub-groups are Kapu (Kunbi) and Dher respectively, each of which takes up a little over a tenth of the Provincial population. The Kapu or Kunbis represent the extensive landowning class, who, in the great majority of cases combine the practice of agriculture with landowning. The former is the Telugu name and the latter the Mahratta name. Though some diversity exists in the customs and manners of the two castes, they have essentially the same sentiments and prejudices. A comparison of the figures returned against the principal landholder castes at the two Censuses of 1881 and 1891 shows that there has been a certain amount of misapprehension in the grouping of the castes. The abstraction office had to be mainly guided by the entries in the schedules. But it so happened that while in certain districts the Kapus and Kunbis returned themselves as such, in other districts, the entries of the same class of people were under Reddi, Naidu, Mutrasi, Munnurwar, Mali, &c. This circumstance accounts for the somewhat uneven distribution of these individual castes among the different districts. The distribution of the Kapu is pretty uniform except in Aurangabad and Elgandal, the reason for the former of which has already been touched upon. 98·7 per cent of the Mutrasi caste is returned in the Telingana districts. The caste Munnurwar is mainly confined to Telingana (729), the only Mahratwara district that returns any figure worthy of note being Nander (158). The anomaly in Nander may probably be due to the

2*a*. Landholders.	1,756,452
Kapu (Kunbi)	1,233,930
Mutrasi	182,560
Munnurwad	121,983
Mali	99,983
Reddi	54,244
Andh	18,209
Satani	12,012
Mushti	9,317
Wanjari	6,810
Pichakuntla	5,096
Begari	4,836
Arya	2,477
Gujar	2,017
Tirumali	831
Anjani	639
Naidu	555
Jat	506
Kachi	433
Morai	14
2*b*. Graziers.	285,282
Koli	270,208
Gaoli	13,669
Ahir	1,405
2*c*. Agricultural Labourers.	1,572,581
Dher	1,259,459
Mang	313,122

fact that this district has a Telugu population representing 15 per cent of its total population. Mali, on the other hand, is confined to the Mahratwara districts. Then again, Reddi is returned in Telingana and the Karnatic. Andh is a Hinduized forest tribe found in the districts of Parbhani (632) and Nander (291). The distribution of the Satanis and Wanjaris is confined to the Telugu country. Nearly the whole of the Mushti caste is found in one district, Mahbubnagar, which leads us to believe that this caste is really a sub-division of another well known general caste, Gaoli or Golla. (*Vide* Caste Index p. xvii, general number 1302). In fact, these instances clearly show that our ignorance of the corresponding names of castes in different languages and the absence of any workable definition of main caste, have led to these apparent discrepancies. We call the discrepancies apparent, because, while admitting the probability of castes with similar names having got mixed up in the hurry of abstraction, it must be remembered that these names represent the names of distinct castes, which have certain characteristic differences in their customs and manners and the members of which seldom intermarry or dine with each other.

In the next sub-group, grazier, we find there are so few of these castes in the Telingana districts, except Indur, which partakes somewhat of Mahratwara. This is accounted for by the fact that in Telingana the work of grazing is performed by the Kapu boys.

In the last sub-group, the distribution is almost uniform, *i.e.*, when we take the respective areas and population of the districts into consideration. The paucity of Mangs in certain districts of Telingana is due to Mang being chiefly a Mahratta name.

Forest and Hill Tribes.—The last group that makes up the class, agricultural, is that of forest and hill tribes, regarding whom the marginal statement gives details. The figures in the margin, include the forest tribes who returned themselves as such, as well as those that returned themselves as Hindus. This group forms 10 *per mille* of the Provincial population and 25 *per mille* of the population of this class. The Bhils proper were returned only in Sirpur Tandur; while the Hinduized tribe were returned in six districts, two of which, Aurangabad (877) and Birh (66), take up the highest proportions. Similarly, the Gonds proper were returned in Sirpur Tandur (981) and Indur (19), the Hinduized tribe of the same name being scantily returned in a few of the Mahratwara districts around Sirpur Tandur which, in this case also furnished 881 *per mille*. The Koyas were returned chiefly in Warangal (917) and Elgandal (66), Lingsugur (15), Nalgonda (1) and Aurangabad (1) bringing up the rear. The Chenchus, another forest tribe, were principally found in Mahbubnagar (237) and Elgandal (669). Though the forest tribes are few in number and form but one per cent of the Provincial population, they are an interesting aggregate of people, wherefore a short sketch depicting their customs and manners is considered not out of place in an Appendix to this Chapter.

4.—Forest and Hill Tribes.	120,548
Koya	60,897
Gond	37,995
Bhil	11,015
Chenchuwad...	10,641

454.—Professional class.—This class takes up 44 *per mille* of the Provincial population. In this class, there are 9 groups, the most important of which is that of priests, represented by the castes Brahman and Jangam, which respectively take up 56 and 21·8 per cent of the population of this class. The distribution of the Brahman is pretty uniform, when the size and population of each district is taken into consideration, though the range of variation lies between 115 in Aurangabad and 14 in Sirpur Tandur. The Brahmans are the traditional priests, but they, having taken to other professions than their hereditary ones, owing to the altered circumstances of the times, are to be found more plentifully in the larger towns. The Jangams, or the Lingayet sacerdotal caste, are similarly priests but in name. The actual Lingayet population returned within the Dominions is less than the population returned as belonging to the Jangam caste. The Jangams, like the Brahmans, have taken to other means of earning a livelihood and have therefore long since ceased to be dependant on their congregation for their maintenance. In fact, they are well known dealers in grain and other village produce.

CLASS B.—PROFESSIONAL.	482,976
5.—PRIESTS.	375,804
Brahman	270,432
Jangam	105,372
6.—DEVOTEES.	42,080
Gosain	27,142
Jogi	5,839
Bairagi	5,082
Manbhao	2,319
Gosiga	1,400
Digambar	104
Nanakshahi	59
Panasa	52
Rinja	15
Tonier	12
Aghori	11
Gondarwandlu	10
Kulpand	10
Gayansagar	8
Gotrulvaru	7
Gadaria	4
Arthi	3
Devara	2
Odhmat	1

The next group is that of devotees, who form nearly 9 per cent of the castes pertaining to this class, and but 4 *per mille* of the Provincial population. This group contains a large number of castes, each, however, with an insignificant numerical strength. The three castes that take up the highest numbers of people are Gosain, Jogi and Bairagi. It will be difficult to draw any line of demarcation to differentiate any one of these from the others. Over 90 per cent of the Gosains were returned in the Mahratwara districts. Similarly, 80 per cent of the Jogis were returned in the same class of districts, the Karnatic districts here appropriating 16 per cent. Nearly half the number of Bairagis were returned by Warangal (202) and Aurangabad (293), the distribution in the other districts being pretty equal. The reason why these devotee castes are found in such profusion in the districts of Mahratwara, is not evident, unless we surmise that the Telugu equivalents of these castes got mixed up with others, or that, at the time of the enumeration, these nomadic people had gone to the Mahratwara districts to attend some fairs or other religious festivals.

The Manbhaos, numbering 2,319, are a remarkable sect of religious mendicants found chiefly in the districts of Aurangabad (364), Parbhani (197), Birh (189) and Nander (176). The origin attributed to this sect is that it was founded at Paithan in the fourteenth century by one Krishna Bhat, the spiritual adviser of a Rajah who then ruled that portion of the country. It would appear that a criminal connection was discovered between this high caste Brahman and the daughter of the Rajah's sweeper, and that his irate co-religionists, after heaping every kind of indignity upon the unfortunate Krishna Bhat, excommunicated him and expelled him and his paramour from the city.

Krishna Bhat to revenge himself against the Brahmans, then promulgated a religious system, the doctrines of which he succeeded in disseminating with the aid of his five sons, whom he named Manbhao from the circumstance of the blood of a Brahman and a Mang mingling together in their veins. The Manbhaos repudiate a multiplicity of Gods, have no ties of caste or religion, eat with none but the initiated and lead a life of mendicity and exclusion. The story of Krishna Bhat's apostacy is told by a Brahman, wherefore it appears probable that the myth was invented to sully the name of one who had the courage to endeavour to restore the simple monotheism of the Vedas, in the face of sacerdotal tyranny and subjugation.

The temple servants are a very small group taking up 2 *per mille* of the Provincial population and but 37 *per mille* of the population of this class. The scanty numbers of Guruvaria and Kulgapyar were returned in the capital and the district of Lingsugur respectively. With the exception of 114 in Gulbarga, and 41 in Indur the Guraos were all enumerated in the Mahratwara districts. Are we then to suppose that there are no temple servants in Telingana and the greater portion of the Karnatic? It however seems probable that in the classification of the castes, the Telugu castes of temple servants were included under other groups. If, for instance, we look at the distribution of the Satanis, who, in Southern India, as well as in these Dominions, perform the duties of temple servants, we find 93 per cent of this caste in the Telingana districts. But, there are many of this caste who are landowners as well. It is on this account we observe that there are no caste of temple servants returned in Telingana. The Bhats are the village genealogists and not infrequently combine the profession of astrology with genealogy. The Joshis are included in group 10, astrologers. If, however, one notices the distribution ot these two castes, Bhat and Joshi, one cannot fail to be struck by the fact that while 78 per cent of the former were returned in the Telingana country, 85 per cent of the latter were found in the districts of Mahratwara. The combined consideration of these two castes renders their distribution more uniform, which leads us to conclude that the professions of genealogists and astrologers are really so mixed up together in Hindu society that it is impossible to attempt a separation of the castes practising them. Besides these castes, whose particular business appears to be to minister to the spiritual wants of those aggregates of humanity, to whom the Brahman considers it beneath his dignity to render similar services, we have that class of Brahmans, who are known as "*Panchangi*," whose business it is to perform the duties of genealogists and astrologers to the higher castes of Hindus. There was nothing to show the number of Brahmans who followed this calling and any inequality in the distribution of these professional castes must be traced to this omission.

7.—Temple Servants.	17,695
Guroa	17,637
Guruvaria	42
Kulgapyar	16
8.—Genealogists.	7,876
Bhat	7,876
9.—Writers.	12,096
Vidur	7,750
Kayasth	3,233
Muddeliar	634
Patiki	233
Golak	208
Brahmanjai	38
10.—Astrologers.	1,929
Joshi	1,921
Vaidya	8

The writer castes too are not numerous. The most important and influential of them is the Kayasth caste, nearly three-fourths of whom are found

in the capital. The Muddeliars, a similar proportion of whom is also found in the capital, are also an important, though exceedingly small, community. The term Vidur is usually applied to the illegitimate children of Brahmans by women of lower caste. The Vidurs are some of them clerks, some cultivators and shop-keepers. They are chiefly found in the Mahratwara districts, Bidar (199) and Nander (175) taking up the largest numbers. The remaining three castes of this group, whose population is by no means appreciable, are exclusively found in Mahratwara.

The group of musicians and ballad-reciters occupies almost the same relative position to the Provincial and class totals as that of temple servants. The names of the castes found in this group look like those of temple servants. The Tammadis, for instance, are mainly found in the Telugu and the Karnatic districts, while the Guraos of group 7, as we have already seen, are more or less confined to Mahratwara. At the last Census, the castes Gurao and Tammadi were taken as one and the same, and the aggregate population was returned at 25,957. If at this Census we take the collective population of these same castes, we obtain the figure 29,543, which gives a percentage of increase of nearly fourteen, which is but normal. Thus, it is seen that while the Guraos of Mahratwara were returned as temple servants, their brethren in other parts were grouped under musicians and ballad-reciters. The musicians and ballad-reciters and the next group dancers and singers, it is almost difficult to draw the line of difference between. This remark applies with equal force to some of the castes in the group of actors and mimics. These castes are more or less attached to temples and constitute indispensable elements in the elaborate ceremonial attendant on ever recurring temple festivities. The Kanchini or Hindu Bogam is the *Dasi* or servant of the idols in the temples of the locality in which she lives. The gods who contribute to their maintenance out of the Devastanam revenues have a first claim on the services of this caste. In this sense, they are temple servants. These castes have therefore to be considered collectively. It has also to be remembered that their distribution is influenced by the presence or absence of temples in different districts. Owing to the defective ethnic information available and the apathy of district officials, errors appear to have crept into the classification of the castes, which it is too late however to attempt now to rectify.

11.—Musicians and Ballad-Reciters.	19,481
Tammadi	11,906
Gondhle	4,935
Putari	1,675
Sonnayi	613
Singadi	288
Aradhya	26
Kinnara	20
Dom	9
Chinai	6
Halgar...	3
12.—Dancers and Singers.	5,332
Kanchini	5,332
13.—Actors and Mimics.	683
Bahurupi	288
Bhand	283
Bhagavatulu	73
Bommalavaru	39

455.—Commercial Class.—This class bears a proportion of 97 *per mille* to the Provincial population and is divided into three groups. The first group, that of traders, is the most numerous, inasmuch as it takes up 73 per cent of the population of this class. The first four castes in the marginal statement deserve careful attention. Turning to the distribution statement we observe that 72 per cent of the Wanis are found in the Mahratta districts, that 76 per cent of the Komtis and 54 per cent of the Balijas are found in the Telingana, and that 78 per cent of the Lingayets and 45 per cent of the Balijas are found in the three districts that form the Karnatic. These figures show that in order to form an adequate idea of the trading castes, we must take the four castes collectively. The Lingayets are mainly found in Kannada and the adjoining Mahratwara taluqs. They alone differ radically from the other three castes in their religious worship, customs and manners. The next two castes in the list are respectively found in different Linguistic divisions. The numerical strength of the remaining castes is too insignificant to deserve consideration.

CLASS C.—COMMERCIAL.	1,123,112
14.—TRADERS.	821,016
Wani	415,501
Komti	212,865
Lingayet	97,532
Balija	82,934
Chanewar	8,291
Seiti	1,555
Kasad	751
Gujarati	539
Jayarkhani	416
Bora	228
Bhatia	193
Eginawar	52
Ghasi	47
Memon	45
Aoti	35
Josaputri	12
Kapur	12
Kutchi	4
Yelgar	4

There is only one pedlar caste returned, Pusala, and this caste is exclusively found in Telingana. It is probable that the pedlar castes of the other Linguistic divisions got mixed up with the group immediately preceding it. The numerical strength of the caste too is very little. The two great carrying castes are Lamani, or Lambani and Banjara. The latter is almost exclusively confined to the Mahratwara, while the majority of the former is found in Telingana. The distribution of the Lad and the Banjara, the former of which is also almost confined to Mahratwara, appear to supplement each other in the districts that go to form that Linguistic division. The Hammal is not so much of a caste name as that applied to various castes, who follow this profession.

15.—PEDLARS.	1,923
Pusala	1,923
16.—CARRIERS.	300,178
Lamani	161,399
Banjara	133,034
Lad	5,562
Hammal	178

456.—Artizan and Village Menial Class.—This class appropriates over a fourth (28 per cent) of the Provincial population. This class may be considered in five main groups. The most numerous is the artizan group,

detailed in the margin. The first sub-group of occupations is that of goldsmith under which two castes Ausala and Panchal are returned. Strictly speaking, Panchal is only a sub-division of Ausala or Sonar and could very well have been indicated as such. As however some Panchals were enumerated as of the Jain persuasion in the districts of Nander, Naldrug, Bidar and Parbhani, the caste was kept up distinctly. The Sonars general differ from the Panchal Sonars inasmuch as the former take Brahmans as their Gurus, while the latter take Gurus from their own caste. Then again the Panchals are particular in their abstention from animal food and spirituous liquors, indulgence in which is rather the rule than the exception in the case of the other Sonars. It will be seen from the distribution statement that the goldsmiths take up 11 *per mille* of the Provincial population and 37 *per mille* of the population of this class. Elgandal is the only district that shows an abnormal proportion (127), while the numbers in the other districts vary from 84 in Warangal to 30 in each of the districts of Medak and Sirpur Tandur. The reason for this excess is not known. The next group of castes in the marginal statement is the blacksmith, appropriating about half the proportions borne by the goldsmiths. Lohar is Urdu for blacksmith, and we find that, except the districts of Warangal (140) and Elgandal (153), every district returned a normal proportion of this artizan caste. The Ghisadis, found in the Mahratwara districts and Gulbarga, are inferior blacksmiths doing rough work only, though they sometimes claim Rajput descent. The Kirajgars repair match locks and are found exclusively in Parbhani, Naldrug, Bidar, Aurangabad and Nander. The carpenter castes are somewhat more numerous than either of the foregoing, taking up 41 *per mille* of the population of this class. Sutar is only another name for carpenter. Every district appropriates a pretty reasonable proportion of this useful artizan, except Elgandal that in this case too, takes up nearly one and a half times the number fou[illegible] any other district. The Gaondis are a sub-division of Beldar of group 4 [illegible] workers, &c.), and generally practise the art of masonry. In the mofu[illegible] two professions, *i.e.*, carpentry and masonry, are mixed up pretty [illegible] many cases, the carpenter with the aid of unskilled labour performs [illegible]

CLASS D.—ARTIZANS AND VILLAGE MENIALS.	3,265,084
(*a*).—*Artizans.*	
17.—Goldsmiths.	119,383
Sonar (Ausala)	103,227
Panchala	16,656
19.—Blacksmiths.	61,690
Lohar	59,904
Ghisadi	1,562
Kirajgar	213
Nalband	11
20.—Carpenters and Turners.	133,141
Sutar	103,419
Gaondi	28,807
Nakashgar	879
Hanigiavaru	36
21.—Brass and Coppersmiths.	20,216
Kasar	19,502
Tambatgar	714
22.—Tailors.	43,189
Darzi	38,482
Zingar	4,707
23.—Weavers, Dyers, &c.	356,066
Julaha	316,065
Rangrez	16,082
Khatri	9,119
Hatkar	7,549
Pradhan	4,227
Nilgar	1,189
Patkari	816
Patwegar	762
Momin	214
Kommu	43
25.—Cotton Cleaners.	6,074
Pinjari	6,074
27.—Oil-Pressers.	85,699
Gandla (Teli)	85,699
28.—Potters.	107,015
Kummari	107,015
29.—Glass-Workers.	5,424
Maniari	3,518
Kachari	1,142
Gajulawad	764
30.—Salt, &c., Workers.	23,814
Uppar	23,411
Lonari	403
32.—Goldsmiths' Refuse Collectors.	125
Zarkari	125

of the mason. It is on this account that the Gaondis, whose distribution among the districts is, with the usual exceptions, pretty regular, were included in this group. Telingana returned nearly three-fourths of the caste Nakashgar, while the Hanigiavaru is confined to Lingsugur. The next group is that of brass and coppersmiths, and is but poorly represented. Mahratwara alone takes up 60 per cent of this group, leaving only 35 for Telingana and 5 for the Karnatic. The Kasar is a worker in copper and brass, while the Tambatgar as his name denotes is a worker more especially in copper, though instances are not rare where he works indiscriminately in both the metals.

The succeeding three groups may be considered together. The Darzi is a necessary adjunct of comfort and civilisation and it is therefore curious to note that Telingana appropriates 64 per cent. The explanation regarding the numerical inferiority of the Darzis in the Mahratwara may be either that the "Shimpi" caste got mixed up together with some other castes or that the ladies of the Mahratta household depend more on themselves, than on the professional tailor, for the making up of their clothes. The Zingars confine their operations to the manufacture of the "Zin," or oriental saddle, whence their name. They are much inferior to the Darzis in social rank. The weavers and dyers form nearly a tenth of the population of Class D and 28 *per mille* of the total Provincial population. The majority of persons comprising the next professional group of weavers, dyers, &c., were returned as Julaha or Salai. This caste takes up 27 out of 28 *per mille* of this group. Studying the distribution among the districts, we find that Telingana returned 75 per cent of this caste. The deficiency is only partly made up by the other weaving castes, of whom a majority is found in Mahratwara. The reason may be that the weaving industry is more widely spread in the Telugu country. The Rangrez, or dyers were, 64 per cent of them, returned in the Mahratta country. The Khatris are obviously out of place in this group. Some of the weavers of Narrainpett in the Mahbubnagar district and other weaving centres of Telingana returned themselves as Khatri, which might have induced the inclusion of this caste in this group. The fact that the whole of the Khatri Sikhs is returned in the capital, where they are to be found in the ranks of the military, points to the conclusion that this caste ought to have been classed under agricultural. Then 205 *per mille* of the Hindu Khatris were returned in the capital, where they are an influential and important community pursuing the same profession as the writer caste, Kayastha. Nilgar or Nirali, the indigo-dyer, is but a sub-division of the Rangrez. The Hatkars and Pradhans are weaving castes of rather lower social rank who manufacture rough cloths for the agricultural labourers and the forest tribes respectively. Lastly, the Patkari and Patwegar are silk weaving castes, who are at the top of the social scale among weavers. There is only one caste of cotton cleaners returned, namely, Pinjari, of whom the great majority are Mussulmans. They are found wherever cotton is produced and there are weavers.

The oil-presser and potter is found in every district with this difference that [redacted]e of the former, Telingana appropriates only about a fourth of the [redacted] population, while in the latter, it takes up a little over half. The [redacted]rs come next, composed of three castes. These are chiefly makers of [redacted]ngles. The main caste is Kachari, and Gajulawad could well have

been returned as a sub-division of this caste. The presence of Maniari in this group would be inexplicable, as the caste ought to have been returned under Class C., Commercial. They are retail dealers and deal in glassware along wth other articles. The group was probably taken to mean glass-workers *and sellers* and this accounts for the apparent discrepancy. It may also be stated that Maniari is not a caste name at all, but is simply the title of a particular calling. 85 per cent of this group were returned in the Mahratta country. The next group comprises two castes, Uppara and Lonari. The former is properly the same as Gaondi, discussed above. In fact, at the Census of 1881, these two castes were grouped together. But as many of the Upparas were once engaged in preparing salt by evaporation, a profession long since superseded by agriculture or masonry their name finds a place here. The Lonaris are the professional salt-workers and these too have now taken to agriculture. The Upparas are found principally in the Karnatic and the Lonaris in Mahratwara. The goldsmiths' refuse collectors are few in number and found principally in the districts of Waraṅgal, Mahbubnagar, Medak and Lingsugur, besides the capital.

The castes rendering personal services represented in the marginal statement are the barbers and washermen, who respectively appropriate 10 and 17 *per mille* of the Provincial population. In the case of the former, there is nothing worthy of note in the district distribution. But, it is noteworthy that 70 per cent of the washermen are returned in Telingana. In the second group in the margin, two castes are shown, Halwai and Bhadbhunja. Halwai, it may be remarked, cannot be taken to represent any caste at all, as there are different castes of Hindus as well as Mussulmans, who are confectioners. The Bhadbhunjas are connected with the great fisher caste Kahar and are chiefly found in the capital. The castes in the next group, perfumers, &c., are very scantily represented. Bhattiara ought to have been returned in group 22a. This is not the name of a caste, but represents an occupation in the same way as Halwai. The other names by no means represent distinct castes. They are Linguistic or local titles for different callings followed by Mussulmans and several castes of Hindus. In the group, distillers and toddy-drawers, we have three castes. Gaondla represents the toddy-drawer of which there are many sub-divisions, while Kalal is the general distiller of spirits as distinguished from the former. 93 per cent of the Gaondlas are found in Telingana, while their place is supplied in Mahratwara though in a very inadequate degree by the Bhandaris, who are immigrants from the Bombay Presidency. The majority of the Kalals (60 per cent) too, were ve naturally censussed in the Telugu districts. The inevitable conclusion ther is that the Telingana people indulge much more in drink than the M

(*b*).—*Personal services and food preparers, &c.*	
18.—Barbers.	118,803
Hajjam	118,803
22*a*.—Grain Parchers and Confectioners.	1,350
Halwai	859
Bhadbhunja	491
22*b*.—Perfumers, Drug Preparers, and Betel-leaf Sellers.	1,922
Attar	835
Tamboli	435
Bukatgar	282
Kachigandi	251
Baghban	111
Bhattiara	8
24.—Washermen.	193,997
Chakala (Dhobi)	193,997
36.—Distillers and Toddy-drawers.	286,213
Gaondla	235,662
Kalal	49,241
Bhandari	1,310
37.—Butchers.	11,023
Kasai	8,358
Katik	2,665

in as much as the former find work for such an overwhelming majority of the castes engaged in the supply and manufacture of these articles of drink. Lastly, we come to the butchers, represented by the Kasais, which is but the Hindustani title for this profession and the Katik, who is the Hindu representative. As usual, Telingana appropriates nearly double the numbers found in Mahratwara.

The fisher castes take up 11 *per mille* of the Provincial population, and 41 *per mille* of the population of this class. The numerically strongest caste is the Besta, followed very closely by the Bhoi, who are both, divisions of the same great fishing caste, represented by Kahar in Upper India, of whom also there are not wanting members in this Province. The Besta is the Telugu name, which is proved by the circumstance that the whole of this tribe was returned in the Telugu districts and Raichur. Even in the case of the Bhois, Telingana appropriates 615 *per mille*, Mahratwara taking up nearly the whole of the remainder. The Mallahs are boatmen and are found in the districts of Aurangabad, Birh, Bidar and Indur.

(*c*).—*Fishers, &c.*	
35.—Fishermen, Boatmen, Palki-bearers, Cooks, &c.	135,734
Besta	84,550
Bhoi	49,732
Kahar	978
Mallah	474

In Class A., we studied the distribution of the graziers. Closely allied to them and together forming the pastoral tribes, are the shepherds and wool-weavers, of whom we have five castes, as shown in the margin. The total population of this group bears a proportion of 86 *per mille* to that of the Province and 302 *per mille* to that of this class. The caste that appropriates the largest population is Dhangar, which is about three times as strong as the Kurma. The distribution of the former is pretty uniform, while the Kurma is confined to the Telugu and Kanarese districts, which latter appropriate more than half the numbers of this caste.

(*d*).—*Pastoral.*	
26.—Shepherds and Wool-weavers.	985,006
Dhangar	743,318
Kurma	241,435
Aiyagar	216
Gadaria	26
Agiala	11

In Class A., the Dhers and Mangs were returned as agricultural labourers. Allied to them are most of the castes given in the marginal statement. The leather workers and village menials, taken in conjunction with the agricultural labourers, are a numerous group subordinate in strength only to the agriculturalists, whom they serve in various capacities. The former take up nearly 5 per cent of the Provincial population and 173 *per mille* of this class. The Chamars are a lower caste than the Mochis, though the former caste is the village counterpart of the Mochi, who is an artizan found chiefly in towns and whose occupation is confined to making and mend-

(*e*).—*Leather workers and village menials.*	
38.—Leather Workers.	116,343
Chamar	102,032
Dhor	9,155
Mochi	4,473
Dakkala	462
Soonkari	122
Katari	99
38*a*.—Village Watchmen.	451,580
Mala	264,423
Bedar	162,391
Naik	24,764
Kamkoli	2
39.—Scavengers.	777
Mehtar	522
Chandal	255

...pes. The Chamar takes to agricultural labour when his professional

work is slack, or is insufficient to afford him a competence. The irregular distribution of this caste and its total absence from the Telugu districts of Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda, Warangal and Elgandal and the Karnatic district of Lingsugur leads us to think that the Chamars did not return themselves under that apellation in the districts above noted. Over a third of the Mochis were returned in the capital, and 20 per cent in Lingsugur, which latter may be taken to mean that, in that district, the distinction between the urban and rural apellations was not preserved. Dhor and Dakkala are but Linguistic titles for the same caste, as is confirmed by their distribution, the former being found principally in the Mahratwara and the latter in Telingana. In the next group, the Malas and the Naiks are the village watchmen proper. The Bedars are found in the Kanarese districts of Raichur and Lingsugur and are, in addition to being watchmen, hunters. Mala is a Telugu title and this caste is therefore found exclusively in Telingana, so are the majority (two-thirds of the Naiks. The small numbers of all the castes of this group found in the Mahratwara, which only bear a proportion of 28 *per mille*, can be explained on the supposition that the Linguistic names are different and these castes therefore got mixed up with others.

457.—Vagrant Minor Artisans and Performers, &c.—The class of vagrant minor artizans and performers, &c., is a very small one, taking up only 14 *per mille* of the Provincial population. The most important and numerous group in this class is that of grindstone makers and stone-quarriers, which appropriates more than half the numbers returned against this class. This group again is almost monopolised by the Waddars or Waddewars, who are stone-quarriers. This caste in Southern India is engaged in earthworks, but the geological conditions obtaining in these Dominions have caused an alteration in the nature of the material they work upon. In the next group, which is but meagrely represented, we find the Sangtharash or stone dresser and Beldar or earthworker. The distribution of the former is pretty uniform while that of the latter shows that they were principally returned in the Mahratwara districts. The work of the Beldar is in the case of Telingana, probably performed by the Waddar, and this, no doubt, is the reason why this Linguistic division appropriates more than half their number. The occupation of the Buruds and the Kaikadis is practically the same. The Buruds are inhabitants of regular villages and towns and are engaged in matmaking. The Kaikadis are Hinduized forest tribes who also follow the same calling, and are chiefly found in the Mahratta districts. The hereditary occupation of the Erkalas is to make baskets and mats of creepers, &c., though many of them are engaged as hunters and fowlers. The Erkala women sell the articles made by their husbands, besides foretelling future events to ignorant Hindu women. The

CLASS E.—VAGRANT MINOR ARTISANS AND PERFORMERS,&c.	170,573
40.—GRINDSTONE MAKERS AND STONE-QUARRIERS.	90,091
Waddar...	89,799
Takari	292
41.—EARTH WORKERS AND STONE-DRESSERS.	4,084
Sangtharash	1,984
Beldar	1,980
Kamati	70
42.—KNIFE GRINDERS.	81
Sikalgar...	81
43.—MATMAKERS AND CANESPLITTERS.	25,744
Burud	16,548
Kaikadi	8,272
Korivi	808
Kauchawad	81
Kanjari	35
44.—HUNTERS, FOWLERS, &C.	26,712
Erkala	23,779
Pardhi	2,933

Pardhis are bird catchers, but, in the mango and custard apple seasons, they collect the fruits in the forests and hawk them about.

In the next group, miscellaneous and disreputable livers, the largest caste is Pardesi, 913 *per mille* of which is returned in the single district of Aurangabad. Pardesi literally means 'foreigner' and is not the name of any caste. The Census operations in Aurangabad were by no means conducted satisfactorily and this is but another instance, and a glaring one too, of the scant attention paid to the Census work. The Pardesis include Brahmans, Kshatriyas and in fact almost every caste and had therefore to be included in the group of miscellaneous occupations. The remaining castes of this group are meagrely represented and need therefore no comment. In the next group, Dommari is the equivalent of the Southern Indian Domba, whose profession is a well known one. The Jetties are the professional pugilists, their brethren in Mahratwara being known as Gopal.

45.—Miscellaneous and disreputable Livers.	16,069
Pardesi	12,808
Budbudki	1,125
Paramwad	487
Balsantosh	465
Sardha	216
Kunapusala	159
Baniala	145
Bhaosagar	142
Mondi	133
Pandawa	99
Badamawar	85
Mittlu	80
Vipravinodulu	76
Ramdesi	47
Ganjkoti	2
46.—Tumblers and Acrobats.	6,954
Dommari	3,511
Gopal	2,824
Jetty	619
47.—Jugglers, Snake Charmers, and Animal Exhibitors.	888
Kalsutri	369
Katipapulu	274
Gangadla	174
Garodi ... ... — ...	71

458.—Races and Nationalities.—This class appropriates 138 *per mille* of the Provincial population, a proportion that is made up chiefly by the non-Indian Asiatic races (98) and mixed Indian races (39).* The Mussulmans have been returned under the four great divisions of Sheikh, Pathan, Sayyed and Mughal. Some of the Mussulmans returned castes which, in this discussion, have been amalgamated with the Hindu equivalents. But the numbers who returned castes were very few indeed. The terms Arab, Rohilla, Irani, Turk, Baloch and Sidhi (or Habshi) represent the names of the countries of which they are respectively the natives. The remaining Mussulmans were unspecified and have therefore been shown as 'other'. In the next group, mixed Indian races, Telanga and Kannada are merely Linguistic distinctions and represent no distinct castes at all. Perika and Dasari are low caste Sudras, found chiefly in Telingana, who subsist by cooly labour. Jauhari is the jeweller, and is more a separate profession than a caste. Three-fourths of the Jauharis were returned in Aurangabad. The Jains and the Sikhs are followers of different religions, the converts to which were drawn from all ranks and classes of the Hindus.

CLASS F.—RACES AND NATIONALITIES.	1,597,301
48.—Non-Indian Asiatic Races.	1,132,352
Sheikh	856,124
Pathan	122,999
Sayyed	113,287
Mughal	21,764
Other Mussulmans	14,862
Arab	1,740
Parsi	1,052
Rohilla	383
Irani	49
Turk	33
Jew	26
Baloch	19
Armenian	8
49*b*.—Mixed Indian Races.	444,417
Telanga	316,446
Other Hindus	66,861
Perika	33,863
Jain	13,023
Dasari	6,673
Sikh	4,304
Kannada	2,183
Jauhari	1,043
Jenapa	16
Nadgudda	6
Arya	2
50.—Non-Asiatic Races.	5,864
Europeans	5,253
Sidhi	111
51.—Eurasians.	2,507
Eurasians	2,507
52.—Christian Converts.	12,661
Native Christians	12,563
Goanese	98

More than 90 per cent of the Europeans were found in the capital. Next, nearly 75 per cent of the Eurasians and the Abyssinians (or Sidhis) were returned in the City and suburbs of Hyderabad. In the case of the former, the Railways come next with 123 *per mille*, their distribution in the districts being very insignificant. The Goanese were returned in the capital and on the Railways, where they usually serve as cooks and butlers. The Native Christian element is strong in the capital, in Aurangabad and in Warangal.

459.—Sex proportion in each caste, &c.—We next proceed to study the sex proportion in each caste, tribe and race, in each district and division, as depicted in the subjoined statement. A discussion of those castes alone which returned each a population of 100,000 and over (as shown in Statement No. 217), is attempted.

STATEMENT No. 219.

Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Hyderabad.	Atraf-i-Balda.	Mahbubnagar.	Nalgonda.	Warangal.	Elgandal.	Indur.	Medak.	Aurangabad.	Bir.	Nander.	Naldrug.	Bidar.	Parbhani.	Sirpur Tandur.	Gulbarga.	Raichur.	Lingsugur.	Divisions. Northern.	Eastern.	Western.	Southern.	Telingana.	Mahratwara.	Karnatic.	Railways.
A.	1	Elma	Hindu ...	866	1,081	972	970	949	956	1,005	964	...	943	979	914	985	1,012	959	934	951	971	667	961	965	932	964	976	941	661
		Kshetri	Do. ...	775	983	1,077	930	958	874	976	940	694	729	994	828	899	872	...	1,000	792	1,043	938	1,020	812	953	900	836	955	...
		Do.	Sikh...	250	...	2,000	...	...	...	385	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	385	...	1,000	...	333	1,000	...	...
		Lodhi	Hindu ...	921	828	...	...	...	...	1,089	2,500	943	750	...	774	...	750	1,750	...	500	...	1,196	400	930	683	943	942	400	...
		Mahratta	Do. ...	870	912	946	987	892	914	959	896	972	964	956	965	958	962	933	964	1,047	1,009	953	909	962	967	920	962	986	678
		Do.	Jain... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	...	...	800	...	...
		Mannewar	Hindu ...	813	985	1,444	...	885	861	862	...	...	...	...	...	800	...	...	...	4,000	...	960	898	...	4,000	951	800	4,000	...
		Parbhu	Do. ...	1,000	...	...	...	...	945	...	...	...	...	...	667	1,500	1,500	...	2,000	1,000	...	949	...	1,000	1,625	946	1,000	1,724	3,000
		Purbiah	Do. ...	801	745	885	400	800	1,000	1,071	1,011	894	666	810	1,680	206	779	1,000	2,500	...	1,000	815	839	869	1,690	...	...	...	...
		Rajput	Do. ...	851	916	1,012	960	1,010	945	1,002	952	896	907	976	887	980	822	926	932	999	991	969	1,004	898	945	911	907	964	509
		Do.	Jain... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	Sikh... ...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	687	...	...	...	...	...	...	687	...	200	688	...	...
		Rathore	Hindu ...	478	...	...	...	...	666	1,000	...	969	1,058	2,000	...	526	600	...	985	1,500	...	481	...	909	1,000	469	838	1,000	...
		Thakur	Do. ...	689	...	786	...	...	...	...	...	974	858	1,180	923	1,398	1,066	1,000	1,143	1,091	...	1,365	786	1,009	937	689	1,026	1,111	...
		Total Group 1.....		848	917	982	972	915	946	968	938	943	963	958	963	964	960	938	959	962	1,010	960	941	959	964	932	960	971	652
	2a	Andh	Hindu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,094	...	1,222	...	953	...	...	953	954	...	...	...	1,047	...	854	...	1,094	954	...	...
		Anjani...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,143	1,033	...	...	...	1,033	...	1,100	...	...	1,035	...	...
		Aryan	Do. ...	968	750	937	...	828	667	...	750	1,154	500	...	1,000	...	2,000	...	944	1,135	1,000	1,037	1,275	1,056	1,065	982	1,038	1,071	...
		Begari	Do. ...	...	1,061	1,079	...	1,000	...	2,667	1,000	...	...	4,000	...	...	333	...	1,500	1,013	1,090	1,051	1,057	615	1,601	1,058	615	1,060	...
		Gujar	Do. ...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	974	94	...	...	769	...	500	...	826	900	...	...	951	868	944	946	868	...
		Do.	Jain... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	822	...	922	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	822	923	...	898	1,000	...
		Jat	Hindu ...	167	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	960	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	760	...	155	760	...	...
		Do.	Sikh... ...	917	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	168	...	...	...	...	...	...	168	...	917	168	...	...
		Kachi	Hindu ...	883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	862	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	781	400	883	781	400	...
		Kunbi	Do. ...	904	984	984	960	957	945	979	977	970	965	997	970	1,016	976	982	967	969	976	966	968	972	971	965	974	972	571
		Mali	Do. ...	1,008	...	...	...	...	...	925	...	999	986	948	967	956	995	1,024	1,032	942	982	976	...	993	972	967	988	998	611
		Morsi	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	555	...	...	556	...	...
		Munnurwad	Do. ...	1,065	1,112	1,004	993	985	962	1,002	1,030	3,000	...	1,005	429	1,049	677	997	1,051	979	1,177	993	996	1,006	1,004	1,006	1,010	1,006	250
		Mushti	Do. ...	...	...	956	...	1,200	...	...	951	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	951	956	...	...	956	...	...	...
		Mutrasi	Do. ...	969	968	958	972	920	947	985	972	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	800	...	1,013	1,000	...	962	949	962	1,012	955	986	1,012	395
		Naidu	Do. ...	876	...	333	667	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	625	1,400	...	...	1,125	...	846	884	...	846	647
		Pichakuntla	Do. ...	...	968	909	873	1,072	822	828	996	...	...	...	...	842	...	...	1,000	832	1,000	932	932	...	840	940	842	840	...
		Reddi	Do. ...	849	960	920	993	1,009	1,159	944	666	2,000	...	1,000	1,074	1,046	...	...	1,012	919	967	1,022	1,003	1,125	970	1,000	1,047	969	...
		Satani	Do. ...	1,290	1,166	910	917	875	983	1,129	1,056	...	913	...	...	667	...	...	1,000	929	946	1,007	892	913	933	971	862	938	800
		Tirmali	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	809	1,206	...	...	1,222	1,008	1,077	...	...	...	1,136	...	1,047	...	...	1,052	...	...
		Wanjari	Do. ...	623	1,081	328	1,263	923	860	...	1,051	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,286	647	961	1,018	...	756	988	...	756	...
		Total Group 2a.....		961	994	974	968	954	949	984	986	973	969	994	969	1,014	975	984	984	966	978	970	965	974	974	968	976	976	511

STATEMENT No. 219.—*Continued.*

Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Hyderabad.	Atraf-i-Balda.	Mahbubnagar.	Nalgonda.	Warangal.	Elgandal.	Indur.	Medak.	Aurangabad.	Birh.	Nander.	Naldrug.	Bidar.	Parbhani.	Sirpur Tandur.	Gulbarga.	Raichur.	Lingsugur.	Divisions. Northern.	Eastern.	Western.	Southern.	Telingana.	Maharatwara.	Karnatic.	Railways.
A.	2b.	Ahir	Hindu ...	699	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	802	1,000	...	...	...	529	750	...	250	1,163	750	...	743	857	700	743	857	...
		Gaoli	Do. ...	949	884	811	500	333	857	1,008	2,000	927	974	991	895	926	890	972	910	1,121	1,277	956	777	947	949	932	940	987	2,000
		Koli	Do. ...	974	986	...	...	773	842	1,031	1,029	984	947	1,015	983	1,003	1,003	972	983	971	1,027	1,012	773	999	990	1,013	998	991	393
		Total Group 2b.....		946	948	811	500	769	842	1,031	1,036	964	952	1,012	979	1,001	969	971	983	969	1,029	1,010	788	987	989	1,005	992	991	407
	2c.	Dher	Hindu ...	1,018	957	947	944	931	936	1,032	990	1,039	988	1,031	987	1,002	1,012	998	973	962	1,057	981	940	1,019	991	959	1,010	993	724
		Mang	Do. ...	1,082	969	...	...	829	951	1,008	968	1,013	975	1,027	1,000	1,001	1,034	989	987	...	...	1,004	829	1,014	994	1,013	1,007	987	544
		Total Group 2c.....		1,023	957	947	944	931	936	1,022	990	1,033	983	1,029	903	1,002	1,017	997	978	962	1,057	988	940	1,017	992	963	1,009	992	665
	4	Bhil	Bhil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...
		Do.	Hindu ...	556	...	...	...	...	...	900	...	1,046	961	...	...	...	949	1,030	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	821	1,036	1,000	3,500
		Chenchulawad... ...	Do. ...	...	1,250	977	826	971	959	875	882	...	...	667	...	923	...	...	..	707	...	958	952	666	707	958	842	707	...
		Gond	Gond ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	971	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	958	...	...	...	958	...	500	...	971	958	...	...
		Do.	Hindu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	738	906	1,015	1,222	942	774	976	895	...	...	974	...	929	1,000	...	971	...	...
		Koya	Do. ...	...	1,286	...	955	975	1,000	...	...	1,216	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,137	999	975	1,216	1,136	977	1,216	1,137	...
		Oterwani	Do. ...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	...
		Total Group 4.....		556	1,256	977	836	975	974	961	882	1,044	944	971	1,222	939	912	963	935	707	1,137	965	974	1,029	1,090	974	978	1,088	1,750
		Total Class A.....		959	976	964	957	946	944	1,002	985	984	969	988	972	986	979	978	977	964	1,016	978	955	980	979	964	980	985	617
B.	5	Brahman	Hindu ...	738	937	1,032	988	954	1,068	1,015	991	895	907	915	896	925	867	1,006	918	802	944	1,001	984	893	899	953	901	900	701
		Jangam	Do. ...	889	1,002	1,013	963	921	1,071	1,044	1,045	995	875	955	897	977	919	1,130	1,000	1,049	1,033	1,002	982	936	1,016	1,013	960	1,026	800
		Total Group 5.....		743	959	1,025	985	950	1,068	1,020	1,010	896	905	929	896	953	872	1,024	957	923	997	1,005	984	898	951	964	913	967	703
	6	Aghore	Hindu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	2,500	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	1,200	...	...
		Arti	Do. ...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bairagi	Do. ...	534	536	275	1,143	877	1,152	1,280	333	708	610	866	615	975	707	1,333	690	...	...	1,094	863	711	609	838	720	588	...
		Digambar	Jain ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	793	...	...	...	793	...	...	793	...
		Devara	Hindu ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...
		Gadaria	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	333	...	...	...	333	...	...	...	333	...
		Gondarawandlu ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Gosain	Do. ...	479	689	452	333	...	1,958	1,057	538	886	848	846	821	734	829	557	783	500	824	705	444	840	815	683	823	769	...
		Gosiga...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	907	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	907	...	...	...	907	...	...	...
		Gotralwaru	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	750	...	...	...

STATEMENT No. 219.—*Continued.*

Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Hyderabad.	Atraf-i-Balda.	Mahbubnagar.	Nalgonda.	Warangal.	Elgandal.	Indur.	Medak.	Aurangabad.	Birh.	Nander.	Naldrug.	Bidar.	Parbhani.	Sirpur Tandur.	Gulbarga.	Raichur.	Lingsugur.	Divisions. Northern.	Eastern.	Western.	Southern.	Telingana.	Mahratwara.	Karnatic.	Railways.
B.	6	Gayansagar	Hindu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,667	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,667	...
		Jogi	Do.	884	...	...	...	815	...	5,000	...	914	923	1,000	948	1,126	1,028	970	1,066	640	1,144	1,122	815	981	1,013	604	993	1,073	...
		Kulpand	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	667	...	...	...	...	...	...	667	...	...	667	...	...
		Manbhao	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	927	791	884	1,000	500	873	1,167	1,000	...	...	853	...	878	1,000	1,000	882	1,000	...
		Do.	Jain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	2,000	...	...
		Nanakshahi	Hindu	...	...	333	...	...	...	...	...	1,375	...	...	...	...	571	125	1,000	...	...	286	333	1,067	200	1,333	515	1,000	...
		Odhmat	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Panasa	Do.	...	...	...	833	1,250	1,555	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,556	1,071	...	...	1,261	...	...	...
		Rinja	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	875	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	875	...	...	...	875	...	...	...
		Tonier	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...
		Total Group 6		537	606	384	1,077	543	989	1,118	481	856	838	860	835	791	858	617	948	516	983	841	842	854	856	815	838	931	...
	7	Gurao	Hindu	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,006	...	950	949	957	1,003	986	957	1,027	995	...	...	991	...	953	1,000	1,006	978	995	...
		Do.	Jain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	545	...	...	...	...	...	...	545	...	...	545	...	...
		Gurwaria	Hindu	1,625	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,625	...	...	...
		Kulugapiyar	Do.	1,285	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,286	1,286	...	...	...
		Total Group 7		1,625	...	...	...	...	...	1,006	...	950	949	957	1,003	986	952	1,027	995	...	...	991	...	952	1,001	1,032	977	997	...
	8	Bhat	Hindu	663	1,054	1,242	731	1,007	957	864	986	956	776	875	...	750	1,038	944	944	327	952	938	929	955	424	944	939	424	...
		Do.	Jain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Group 8		663	1,054	1,242	731	1,007	957	864	986	957	776	875	...	750	1,038	944	944	327	952	938	929	946	424	944	933	424	...
	9	Brahmanjai	Hindu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	100	...	...	267	...	...	...	...	...	...	310	...	...	310	...	...
		Golak	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,226	706	1,714	1,250	1,600	1,454	...	...	...	...	1,600	...	1,182	1,250	...	1,278	...	...
		Kayesth	Do.	904	1,000	1,875	...	211	167	768	750	992	1,146	846	357	1,389	865	...	935	714	1,000	893	679	982	825	890	982	887	1,000
		Mudelliar	Do.	918	...	...	...	667	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	953	...	700	600	953	...	895	...	953	667
		Patiki	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	750	1,093	...	...	...	...	1,003	...	...	750	...	1,080	...	...
		Vidur	Do.	200	1,308	1,500	400	1,400	1,097	944	500	1,022	880	1,117	1,000	968	959	1,155	1,102	1,000	1,151	995	1,125	1,011	1,073	964	1,010	1,113	...
		Total Group 9		906	1,111	1,714	286	515	894	916	667	1,028	903	1,103	963	1,012	944	1,124	1,087	870	1,105	1,001	796	1,004	1,026	906	1,011	1,053	833
	10	Joshi	Hindu	1,013	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,016	1,027	500	964	990	1,061	...	727	...	...	1,000	...	1,014	859	1,025	1,006	727	...
		Vaidya	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	...	600	...	...
		Total Group 10		1,013	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,016	1,016	500	964	990	1,061	...	727	...	...	1,000	...	1,011	859	1,025	1,004	727	...

STATEMENT No. 219.—*Continued.*

Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Hyderabad.	Atraf-i-Balda.	Mahbubnagar.	Nalgonda.	Warangal.	Elgandal.	Indur.	Medak.	Aurangabad.	Birh.	Nander.	Naldrug.	Bidar.	Parbhani.	Sirpur Tandur.	Gulbarga.	Raichur.	Lingsugur.	Divisions. Northern.	Eastern.	West rn.	Southern.	Telingana.	Mahrat-wara.	Karnatic.	Railways.
B	11	Aradhya	Hindu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,167	...	...	...	...	...	...	571	...	1,000	...	...	1,167	...	571	1,000	1,167	571	1,000	...
		Chinai	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...
		Dom	Mussulman..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	2,000	...
		Gondhle	Hindu ...	1,050	...	...	...	...	...	2,200	...	991	1,089	891	1,078	913	1,043	...	1,122	222	429	983	...	1,028	1,077	1,706	1,010	1,076	...
		Halgar	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kinnara	Do. ...	...	...	...	1,222	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,222	...	...	...	1,222	...	...	...
		Phulari	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	714	919	750	947	1,071	...	966	...	...	942	...	939	963	...	943	966	...
		Sonnayi	Do. ...	...	400	333	632	1,267	932	...	750	...	...	...	...	...	824	...	429	2,375	...	911	825	824	1,467	892	800	1,467	...
		Singadi	Do. ...	...	...	1,400	...	1,000	1,000	769	...	...	...	143	...	913	...	...	...	...	803	589	1,182	1,439	803	964	811	803	...
		Tammadi	Do. ...	364	1,160	1,041	1,000	1,013	1,057	1,000	1,068	1,025	...	...	...	892	...	1,167	1,205	997	965	1,037	1,022	942	980	1,050	930	980	...
		Total Group 11.....		806	1,146	1,036	980	1,022	1,021	1,460	1,065	998	1,050	885	1,075	918	1,021	1,167	1,061	1,001	958	992	1,018	999	995	1,046	982	985	...
	12	Kanchani	Jain ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	667	...	...	...	...	...	...	667	...	...	667	...	...
		Do.	Hindu ...	3,974	1,897	1,717	1,396	1,385	1,715	1,913	2,531	692	...	3,500	6,000	1,862	1,000	1,613	2,517	1,292	1,523	1,834	1,517	1,150	1,546	1,706	1,561	1,527	...
		Do.	Mussulman..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,250	1,268	...	1,500	11,000	1,105	...	...	...	...	11,000	...	1,287	1,500	...	1,404	...	...
		Total Group 12.....		3,974	1,897	1,717	1,396	1,385	1,715	1,913	2,531	1,286	1,268	3,500	2,143	2,167	1,047	1,613	2,517	1,292	1,523	1,852	1,517	1,230	1,545	1,706	1,485	1,527	...
	13	Bahurupi	Hindu ...	...	...	1,200	...	...	1,260	...	1,143	...	1,372	...	1,400	...	...	...	500	...	...	1,246	1,200	1,395	1,214	1,239	1,396	750	...
		Do.	Mussulman..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	3,000	a.	...
		Bhagwat	Hindu ...	333	...	...	500	1,600	1,454	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	1,385	1,286	...	1,000	967	500	1,000	...
		Bhand	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	855	...	...	...	...	855	...	...	855	...
		Bommalavaru ...	Do. ...	...	1,294	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,295	...	...	...
		Total Group 13.....		417	1,294	1,200	500	1,600	1,295	...	1,143	...	1,372	...	1,400	3,000	...	1,000	500	862	1,000	1,296	1,235	1,333	888	1,184	1,362	856	...
		Total Class B.....		762	987	1,054	977	964	1,069	1,023	1,027	898	902	928	907	944	881	985	966	918	995	996	996	899	953	974	913	968	690
C	14	Eginawar	Hindu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,040	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,040	...	...
		Aoti	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	867	...	...	...	1,333	...	...	...	...	...	1,333	...	857	...	...	944	...	...
		Balija	Do. ...	970	951	1,043	972	981	972	...	993	1,077	...	...	...	905	...	...	...	1,038	967	985	1,022	1,077	999	985	926	999	556
		Bhatia	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	...	...	1,407	...	...	...	1,143	...	...	...	...	90	1,377	...	806	1,143	...
		Bora	Mussulman..	840	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	846	889	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	864	2,000	840	864	2,000	...
		Chanewar	Hindu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,078	...	...	...	960	1,400	5,000	967	...	500	...	...	1,088	...	963	1,000	1,078	965	500	...
		Gujarati	Do. ...	805	222	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	923	1,125	...	...	947	633	1,000	1,667	...	...	667	766	1,000	986	647	781	913	267	...
		Ghasi	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	400	...	...
		Do.	Jain ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,083	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,083	...	...	1,000	...	...

STATEMENT No. 219.—*Continued.*

Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Hyderabad.	Atraf-i-Balda.	Mahbubnagar.	Nalgonda.	Warangal.	Elgandal.	Indur.	Medak.	Aurangabad.	Birh.	Nander.	Naldrug.	Bidar.	Parbhani.	Sirpur Tandur.	Gulbarga.	Raichur.	Lingsugur.	Divisions. Northern.	Eastern.	Western.	Southern.	Telingana	Mahratwara.	Karnatic.	Railways.
C.	14	Jayarkhani	Hindu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,075	...	2,000	...	...	...	785	...	...	...	786	...	1,080	...	...	1,059	...	...
		Joshaputri	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	500	...	...	...
		Kapur	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	833	...	...	714	...	...
		Kasad	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,105	...	...	983	1,545	1,000	...	832	...	...	...	...	1,105	...	900	1,000	1,105	901	...	...
		Komti	Do. ...	851	988	963	960	956	946	1,016	980	1,115	1,066	993	1,058	981	1,221	1,113	967	968	926	976	958	1,043	960	959	1,027	957	267
		Kutchi	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...
		Lingayet	Do. ...	856	973	1,132	...	1,058	865	948	900	940	916	1,047	828	967	703	976	1,326	1,005	1,043	963	1,117	924	995	973	955	997	318
		Memon	Do. ...	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	...	...	...
		Saiti	Do. ...	1,047	1,000	909	1,146	1,000	1,181	...	...	...	...	...	...	957	...	...	970	1,274	...	1,132	1,044	...	1,104	1,081	957	1,104	...
		Wani	Do. ...	680	933	817	923	621	693	978	717	873	886	959	931	971	878	904	988	571	1,029	885	318	916	970	900	944	994	351
		Do.	Jain ...	1,690	...	...	...	...	...	839	...	786	851	957	832	788	860	...	800	589	337	802	...	821	748	610	821	539	250
		Yelgar	Hindu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...
		Total Group 14.....		818	972	993	963	957	947	991	980	874	895	966	930	970	910	1,077	987	1,014	993	972	972	929	980	959	949	993	321
	15	Pusalwandlu	Hindu ...	...	717	...	929	1,109	1,007	...	333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	993	965	...	...	962	...	...	...
		Total Group 15.....		...	717	...	929	1,109	1,007	...	333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	993	965	...	...	962	...	...	...
	16	Banjara	Hindu ...	...	735	...	787	...	1,031	1,109	855	928	939	882	922	885	911	937	...	...	923	945	786	925	922	1,058	922	949	568
		Hammal	Do. ...	...	1,265	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	615	...	...	...	...	...	615	...	...	...	660	571	...	...
		Lad	Do. ...	462	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,143	791	935	...	860	1,016	927	...	1,019	...	1,026	1,017	...	867	960	700	944	1,020	...
		Do.	Jain ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	877	833	...	500	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	871	500	...	872	...	...
		Lamani	Hindu ...	607	664	705	757	810	817	844	678	868	883	915	899	838	882	937	831	816	831	824	773	889	831	779	886	828	...
		Total Group 16.....		675	664	705	757	810	821	920	706	909	936	897	916	888	901	937	835	817	833	874	773	917	850	795	914	832	568
		Total Class C.....		815	942	924	855	882	923	971	936	893	925	951	928	961	905	1,007	971	985	970	955	884	923	964	907	938	973	418
D.	17	Panchal	Hindu ...	100	872	...	1,131	784	1,022	1,033	682	796	879	837	837	947	905	1,008	998	1,075	971	985	1,044	845	991	986	952	992	...
		Do.	Jain ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,600	900	273	1,133	...	...	...	...	273	...	1,250	9[illegible]0	...	902	...	...
		Sonar	Hindu ...	955	976	1,000	952	969	949	1,022	991	950	913	1,021	941	974	971	1,003	1,018	962	998	975	972	958	975	971	960	994	250
		Do.	Jain ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	417	375	...	714	...	941	...	...	...	...	...	...	592	714	...	607	...	...
		Do.	Mussulman...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Group 17.....		952	965	1,000	960	986	952	1,023	987	945	911	1,001	938	964	971	1,006	1,010	995	981	976	973	953	981	972	958	993	200

STATEMENT No. 219.—*Continued.*

Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Hyderabad.	Atraf-i-Balda.	Mahbubnagar.	Nalgonda.	Warangal.	Elgandal.	Indur.	Medak.	Aurangabad.	Birh.	Nander.	Naldrug.	Bidar.	Parbhani.	Sirpur Tandur.	Gulbarga.	Raichur.	Lingsugur.	Divisions. Northern.	Eastern.	Western.	Southern.	Telingana.	Mahratwara.	Karnatic.	Railways.
D.	18	Hajjam	Hindu ...	880	921	961	978	943	948	1,060	965	978	971	965	937	976	1,005	926	975	936	983	979	959	981	957	960	971	965	286
		Do.	Jain ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No F.	421	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	400	...	...
		Total Group 18.....		880	921	961	978	943	948	1,060	965	978	968	965	937	976	1,005	926	975	936	983	979	959	980	957	960	971	965	286
	19	Ghisadi...	Hindu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,130	1,250	992	843	1,000	1,054	...	436	...	...	1,000	...	1,101	730	...	1,000	436	...
		Kirajgar	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,143	...	666	529	1,091	1,015	...	...	...	...	1,091	...	1,000	529	...	936	...	...
		Lohar	Do. ...	889	957	965	947	935	919	979	989	964	956	1,022	923	961	1,031	899	929	913	989	942	945	987	939	944	967	945	...
		Nalband	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	800	1,000	...	800	1,000	...
		Total Group 19.....		889	957	965	947	935	919	979	989	974	981	1,017	913	964	1,033	899	906	913	989	942	945	997	932	944	973	940	...
	20	Gaondi...	Hindu ...	955	987	974	886	1,026	972	1,035	912	916	1,121	981	970	1,058	973	1,069	936	1,231	...	1,026	979	974	961	978	1,014	944	...
		Hanigiavaru	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	636	...	...	...	636	...	...	636	...
		Nakashgar	Do. ...	1,170	1,000	675	1,189	934	1,233	1,082	...	1,111	...	...	...	813	1,500	1,652	577	...	...	1,184	929	1,143	517	1,029	1,216	517	...
		Do.	Jain ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	333	...	...	333	...	...
		Sutar	Hindu ...	918	977	936	980	985	940	1,016	1,006	967	941	964	917	958	903	1,033	989	989	940	905	968	943	954	968	944	973	...
		Do.	Jain ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Group 20.....		938	980	956	973	994	943	920	988	965	942	968	929	999	910	1,056	978	991	936	984	971	947	953	971	958	968	...
	21	Kasar	Hindu ...	843	988	1,206	1,068	944	865	803	1,009	959	951	1,006	865	872	984	960	946	902	1,190	679	1,040	967	915	937	947	981	667
		Do.	Jain ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,098	1,195	2,000	816	1,179	1,042	...	...	...	522	1,177	...	1,079	796	...	987	522	...
		Tambatgar	Hindu ...	571	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,065	977	579	974	1,086	972	...	965	333	250	1,037	...	958	918	571	969	853	...
		Total Group 21.....		826	988	1,206	1,068	944	865	803	1,009	968	969	986	858	962	999	960	950	889	991	886	1,040	978	888	936	953	944	667
	22	Darzi	Hindu ...	806	935	944	938	903	961	1,087	986	954	897	996	913	888	900	1,087	1,064	1,021	952	996	920	953	983	944	949	1,009	600
		Do.	Jain ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	837	773	636	1,500	...	888	...	...	...	...	...	...	852	1,500	...	856	...	...
		Zingar	Hindu ...	1,000	1,194	1,048	583	1,114	948	940	1,200	922	767	1,039	1,026	1,056	1,052	1,275	963	875	898	1,001	1,025	979	951	982	1,021	940	...
		Total Group 22.....		806	950	952	930	908	960	1,075	995	908	879	995	932	924	931	1,102	1,018	983	949	997	923	932	975	946	944	989	600
		[redacted]dbunja	Hindu ...	681	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	1,333	...	...	667	...	...	1,000	900	667	684	900	667	...
		[redacted]	Do. ...	715	...	...	...	...	...	667	...	852	2,750	833	...	1,097	526	846	1,320	750	949	899	...	858	1,045	710	877	1,045	500
		[redacted] 22a.....		683	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	667	...	837	2,750	769	...	1,097	786	846	1,320	714	949	899	1,000	861	1,033	687	878	1,033	500

STATEMENT No. 219.—*Continued.*

C	Group	Caste.	Religion.	Hyderabad.	Atraf-i-Balda.	Mahbubnagar.	Nalgonda.	Warangal.	Elgandal.	Indur.	Medak.	Aurangabad.	Birh.	Nander.	Naldrug.	Bidar.	Parbhani.	Sirpur Tandur.	Gulbarga.	Raichur.	Lingsugur.	Divisions. Northern.	Eastern.	Western.	Southern.	Telingana.	Mahratwara.	Karnatic.	Railways.
D.	22b	Attar	Hindu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,785	...	952	522	2,000	...	806	778	867	1,500	...	857	967	...	906	937	1,786	889	938	...
		Do.	Jain ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...
		Do.	Mussulman...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	500	...	615	...	...	...	...	...	...	667	500	...	647	...	...
		Baghban	Hindu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,286	...	...	...	...	...	1,286	...	...	1,286	...
		Do.	Mussulman...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	656	...	...	...	1,056	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	...	...	755	...	...
		Bhatiari	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,667	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,667	...	...	1,667	...	...
		Bukkavaru	Hindu ...	...	...	750	1,667	708	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	364	1,727	...	730	...	1,045	730	...	1,045	...
		Kachigundi	Do. ...	1,625	778	708	1,182	857	1,429	...	765	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,065	925	...	...	961	...	...	...
		Tamboli	Do. ...	714	...	250	...	...	...	1,524	...	1,133	5,000	833	800	833	990	750	...	875	...	1,229	250	1,032	862	1,188	1,000	875	...
		Do.	Jain ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,333	...	...	1,333	...	...
		Do.	Mussulman...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	917	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	786	...	...	857	...	...
		Total Group 22b.....		1,125	778	656	1,240	715	1,429	1,657	765	967	729	1,154	857	802	922	826	1,333	714	1,240	1,044	773	923	974	920	905	986	...
	23	Hatkar...	Hindu ...	...	727	1,043	...	...	...	...	1,444	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	988	940	1,444	1,043	...	948	1,072	...	948	...
		Julaha...	Do. ...	904	935	962	935	931	935	1,000	985	936	943	991	889	980	951	926	936	942	981	957	938	957	943	950	953	950	289
		Khatri	Do. ...	858	778	916	...	375	800	1,029	967	323	939	1,061	...	775	989	971	753	737	915	931	908	969	794	892	952	796	...
		Do.	Jain ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	Sikh ...	267	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	267	...	...	...
		Kommu	Hindu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	217	...	...	...	...	...	...	387	...	...	387	...	...
		Momin...	Mussulman..	1,208	...	...	...	...	...	1,324	...	...	909	...	...	...	2,500	...	...	...	...	1,324	...	1,000	1,000	1,282	1,000	1,000	...
		Nilgar	Hindu ...	...	981	933	...	...	902	...	954	...	...	833	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	949	940	833	...	945	833	...	...
		Pradhan	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,033	...	...	...	1,033	...	...	...	...	1,033	...	...
		Patkari...	Do. ...	1,000	1,750	531	875	...	952	...	1,016	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	990	769	...	...	943	...	...	...
		Patwegar	Do. ...	1,375	1,333	...	...	974	1,111	1,071	...	747	429	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	238	1,087	907	722	238	1,011	722	238	...
		Do.	Mussulman...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	400	...	...
		Do.	Jain ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	905	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	906	...	...	906	...	...
		Rangrez	Hindu ...	917	742	1,122	552	1,049	870	1,027	1,130	951	991	1,004	984	806	944	947	811	1,121	939	931	1,043	967	883	989	945	847	...
		Do.	Jain ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	667	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	1,500	...	1,000	...	...
		Total Group 23.....		892	932	963	933	932	934	1,002	990	927	950	993	905	953	954	968	911	946	958	958	940	958	935	950	955	938	273
	24	Dhobi	Hindu ...	879	974	1,000	953	956	924	1,025	973	1,023	1,051	1,005	968	1,015	949	995	990	1,000	1,020	968	967	1,007	998	963	1,003	1,004	615
		Do.	Mussulman...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Group 24.....		879	974	1,000	953	956	924	1,025	973	1,023	1,051	1,005	968	1,015	949	995	990	1,000	1,020	968	967	1,007	998	963	1,003	1,004	615

STATEMENT No. 219.—*Continued.*

Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Hyderabad.	Atraf-i-Balda.	Mahbubnagar.	Nalgonda.	Warangal.	Elgandal.	Indur.	Medak.	Aurangabad.	Birh.	Nander.	Naldrug.	Bidar.	Parbhani.	Sirpur Tandur.	Gulbarga.	Raichur.	Lingsugur.	Divisions. Northern.	Eastern.	Western.	Southern.	Telingana.	Mahratwara.	Karnatic.	Railways.
D.	25	Pinjari...	Hindu ...	...	...	...	...	...	903	981	...	...	...	625	...	...	...	800	...	...	...	961	...	556	...	964	643	...	...
		Do.	Mussulman..	1,667	938	1,062	955	948	927	936	1,043	...	...	968	...	811	1,833	700	884	1,000	813	950	974	1,209	871	966	989	871	500
		Total Group 25.....		1,667	938	1,062	955	948	925	961	1,043	...	...	897	...	811	1,833	733	884	1,000	813	952	974	1,096	871	966	942	871	500
	26	Dhangar	Hindu ...	1,047	963	982	958	966	932	972	989	991	980	967	960	968	966	979	948	979	935	957	967	975	956	963	971	954	792
		Gandaria	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	...	...	...	...	444	...	...	...	...	...	...	238	...	...	238	...	...
		Agiala	Do. ...	...	...	1,750	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,750	...	...	1,750	...	...	...
		Ajagar	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,139	...	...	...	1,139	...	...	1,139	...
		Kurma...	Do. ...	1,084	974	962	937	915	894	991	971	500	...	...	...	918	...	...	...	978	986	921	943	462	983	941	823	983	...
		Total Group 26.....		1,050	967	977	956	958	923	972	983	990	980	967	960	968	965	979	948	978	982	951	963	974	971	958	971	974	777
	27	Gandla...	Hindu ...	743	927	960	981	972	933	971	983	1,002	1,060	966	940	860	960	905	927	1,053	982	923	971	975	970	945	957	981	1,334
		Do.	Mussulman. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	667	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	667	...	...	667	...	...
		Total Group 27.....		743	927	960	981	972	933	971	983	1,002	1,060	966	940	860	960	905	927	1,053	982	923	971	975	970	945	957	981	1,334
	28	Kummari	Hindu ...	1,000	964	966	962	970	910	938	922	1,018	997	978	906	937	950	982	839	912	1,022	925	966	987	928	948	967	964	750
		Total Group 28.....		1,000	964	966	962	970	910	938	922	1,018	997	978	906	937	950	982	839	912	1,022	925	966	987	928	948	967	964	750
	29	Kachari	Hindu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,019	889	1,875	...	...	985	250	...	...	...	...	...	937	...	...	932	...	...
		Gajula...	Do. ...	...	1,285	...	842	1,000	1,151	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	973	1,226	1,086	889	...	1,143	1,038	...	1,143	...
		Maniari	Do. ...	273	...	...	...	...	...	9,000	...	850	...	...	912	1,045	769	1,154	1,667	...	...	1,056	...	846	923	1,000	967	1,666	...
		Do.	Mussulman. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,667	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,666	...	1,667	...	...
		Total Group 29.....		273	1,285	...	842	1,000	1,151	9,000	400	877	389	1,875	916	1,045	967	941	1,667	973	1,226	1,054	889	907	986	1,034	959	1,163	...
	30	Lonari	Hindu ...	...	667	...	...	...	...	...	...	900	957	800	1,389	1,429	1,786	...	...	...	...	1,429	...	1,195	1,389	667	1,244	...	...
		Uppara...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,333	...	1,486	...	...	1,001	973	991	1,486	...	1,333	986	...	1,482	986	...
		Total Group 30.....		...	667	...	...	...	...	...	...	900	957	1,200	1,388	1,484	1,786	...	1,001	973	991	1,483	...	1,209	987	667	1,432	986	...
	32	Zarkari	Hindu ...	333	...	900	...	885	...	...	1,111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	750	...	636	1,111	889	...	667	833	...	667	...
		Total Group 32.....		333	...	900	...	885	...	...	1,111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	750	...	636	1,111	889	...	667	833	...	667	...

STATEMENT No. 219.—*Continued.*

Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Hyderabad.	Atraf-i-Bakis.	Mahbubnagar.	Nalgonda.	Warangal.	Elgandal.	Indur.	Medak.	Aurangabad.	Birh.	Nander.	Naldrug.	Bidar.	Parbhani.	Sirpur Tandur.	Gulberga.	Raichur.	Lingsugur.	Divisions. Northern.	Eastern.	Western.	Southern.	Telingana.	Mahratwara.	Karnatic.	Railways.
D.	35	Besta	Hindu ...	...	953	964	1,020	1,009	1,006	...	1,052	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	993	959	1,009	971	...	993	990	...	993	147
		Bhoyi	Do. ...	665	...	...	...	...	...	1,154	...	984	903	1,017	943	1,073	1,029	1,031	1,038	...	...	1,129	...	1,001	986	1,017	1,010	1,038	...
		Kahar	Do. ...	515	...	...	...	571	...	...	...	1,151	1,052	...	...	714	1,000	...	...	333	...	714	571	1,122	333	519	1,095	333	667
		Do.	Sikh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mallah	Hindu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	988	1,235	...	...	1,000	...	...	888	...	...	786	...	1,028	889	400	1,027	2,000	...
		Total Group 35.....		659	953	964	1,020	1,007	1,006	1,153	1,052	1,011	935	1,017	943	1,051	1,026	1,031	1,033	993	959	1,095	979	1,008	992	997	1,013	994	169
	36	Bhandari	Hindu ...	500	800	...	...	...	1,625	933	500	...	1,142	1,086	400	1,028	6,000	...	755	...	1,109	1,040	...	1,162	942	1,000	1,056	984	...
		Gaondla	Do. ...	988	975	1,029	972	964	935	930	978	3,000	...	...	...	986	800	...	1,000	975	923	942	978	1,000	958	965	987	958	...
		Kalal	Do. ...	940	...	1,013	...	...	...	960	963	960	931	1,022	959	966	1,118	935	1,026	1,019	1,217	951	1,014	1,007	1,021	979	979	1,028	1,000
		Do.	Jain ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,129	...	...	...	1,129	...	...	...	...	1,129	...	...
		*Do.	Mussulman...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	428	...	...	...	...	...	429	...	...	...	...	429	...	...
		Total Group 36.....		941	975	1,023	972	964	937	951	972	962	937	1,029	947	975	1,134	941	1,022	978	934	946	981	1,015	981	967	984	982	750
	37	Kasai	Hindu ...	953	847	950	...	...	934	896	960	...	1,666	1,176	2,000	819	736	989	1,039	1,120	...	964	949	973	1,070	937	983	1,022	...
		Do.	Mussulman ..	1,909	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	1,142	...	902	986	589	...	853	2,045	...	1,000	3(0	944	878	1,000	1,013	733	1,256	989	733	...
		Katik	Hindu ...	1,210	1,046	...	980	836	...	...	...	862	...	928	1,022	...	5,200	...	...	1,228	889	...	880	1,121	1,094	928	1,059	1,184	...
		Do.	Mussulman..	1,417	...	...	*...	...	...	...	...	864	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	867	...	1,417	867	...	...
		Total Group 37.....		984	936	951	980	836	929	912	960	883	1,014	962	1,059	838	1,523	989	1,037	1,101	916	962	927	1,014	1,065	940	935	1,(69	...
	38	Chamar	Hindu ...	1,027	944	...	...	...	...	1,029	980	991	975	961	940	955	958	1,154	966	1,063	...	980	...	977	950	986	966	981	581
		Dhor	Do. ...	1,241	...	...	...	...	...	1,111	...	995	940	981	968	899	1,076	2,125	926	...	1,933	912	...	1,001	966	1,186	972	961	909
		Dakkala	Do. ...	...	...	333	901	972	1,090	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	800	1,034	936	...	555	974	...	556	...
		Katari	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	822	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	...	...	800	...	...
		Mochi	Do. ...	781	400	946	1,115	1,236	870	...	866	486	...	...	941	1,111	875	...	3,000	777	867	903	981	781	877	805	830	873	1,000
		Soonkari	Do. ...	...	...	12000	...	--	947	...	...	...	1,057	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	947	12000	1,057	...	1,500	1,057	...	...
		Total Group 38.....		969	939	977	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,030	979	984	970	965	943	943	972	1,206	960	1,040	899	977	987	976	948	976	965	960	556
	38a	Bedar or Badaru ...	Hindu ...	1,038	...	963	2,000	1,000	...	1,142	428	926	1,089	983	896	...	1,363	976	963	985	1,002	974	966	1,006	992	979	963	993	727
		Kamkoli	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mala	Do. ...	1,027	966	982	935	931	925	966	1,010	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	1,104	...	927	949	1,000	1,104	943	1,000	1,104	478
		Naik	Do. ...	781	1,090	...	1,169	964	947	927	1,500	933	800	1,000	...	978	1,019	1,020	1,021	1,000	...	966	968	1,000	1,014	957	1,002	1,014	1,200
		Total Group 38a		1,024	966	982	936	936	927	932	1,000	927	1,010	1,000	896	978	1,062	1,000	964	985	1,002	932	950	1,000	992	945	982	992	641

STATEMENT No. 219.—*Continued.*

Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Hyderabad.	Atraf-i-Balda.	Mahbubnagar.	Nalgonda.	Warangal.	Elgandal.	Indur.	Medak.	Aurangabad.	Bir.	Nander.	Naldrug.	Bidar.	Parbhani.	Sirpur Tandur.	Gulbarga.	Raichur.	Lingsugur.	Divisions. Northern.	Eastern.	Western.	Southern.	Telingana.	Mahratwara.	Karnatic.	Railways.
D.	39	Chandal	Hindu ...	...	...	1,007	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,008	...	...	1,008	...	...	...
		Mehtar...	Do. ...	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,094	...	1,750	...	...	1,833	...	...	...	1,050	...	...	1,168	1,050	900	1,168	1,050	...
		Do.	Mussulman...	1,150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,333	...	...	...	...	1,333	1,200	...	...	750
		Do.	Sikh... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,111	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,111	...	1,111	...	...	...
		Total Group 39.....		945	...	1,007	...	...	...	...	...	1,094	...	1,750	...	...	1,291	...	...	1,333	1,050	...	1,008	1,150	1,115	983	1,159	1,115	600
		Total Class D.....		910	962	980	956	952	933	1,015	980	979	968	981	942	971	967	985	958	980	987	961	962	976	973	959	969	979	520
E.	40	Takari...	Hindu ...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	1,096	1,112	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,105	...	1,000	1,105	...	2,000
		Do.	Mussulman ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	750	...	...	750	...	...
		Waddar	Hindu ...	1,131	908	934	1,087	962	906	900	871	920	958	937	983	949	1,014	973	954	955	979	913	1,004	956	966	980	961	965	...
		Total Group 40.....		1,131	908	934	1,087	962	906	900	871	929	973	937	983	949	1,013	973	954	955	979	913	1,004	963	966	980	963	965	500
	41	Beldar...	Hindu ...	...	...	...	...	667	...	1,163	...	1,051	1,066	931	1,136	1,141	974	1,198	1,085	...	...	1,172	666	1,019	1,101	1,089	1,081	1,085	...
		Kamati...	Do ...	600	...	...	1,500	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	459	...	...	...	...	2,000	1,500	459	...	1,000	459	...	...
		Sangtharash	Do. ...	166	1,081	911	758	...	1,248	1,175	887	1,100	1,021	1,014	1,244	1,093	923	...	2,000	875	1,142	1,137	880	1,000	1,218	1,043	1,059	1,062	...
		Total Group 41.....		363	1,081	911	806	667	1,248	1,171	887	1,052	1,053	992	1,224	1,130	872	1,198	1,104	875	1,142	1,157	868	986	1,174	1,051	1,056	1,079	...
	42	Sikalgar	Hindu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,153	285	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	881	1,000	...	881	1,000	...
		Total Group 42.....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,153	285	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	881	1,000	...	881	1,000	...
	43	Burud	Hindu ...	807	937	917	1,208	1,128	897	1,003	970	1,050	957	1,048	1,080	966	1,005	935	1,662	988	959	942	1,031	1,024	1,118	956	1,008	1,125	...
		Kaikadi	Do. ...	420	...	...	2,000	...	924	1,108	...	1,132	993	1,055	1,041	1,075	974	958	974	1,034	1,094	1,064	2,000	1,036	1,022	836	1,044	1,001	400
		Kanjari	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	667	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	667	...	...	667	...	...
		Korivi	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	947	...	...	...	...	...	947	...	...	947	...
		Kanchwad	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	...	...	800	...	...
		Total Group 43.....		670	937	917	1,216	1,128	898	1,019	970	1,064	987	1,051	1,051	1,027	990	943	1,119	995	989	965	1,032	1,024	1,055	948	1,026	1,056	400
	44	Erkala	Hindu ...	1,184	1,022	931	983	929	930	851	1,055	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	880	1,027	1,055	952	945	1,000	1,043	962	857	1,043	...
		Paradhi	Do. ...	1,000	878	1,144	...	1,076	750	729	769	747	833	935	891	1,285	995	740	1,000	...	333	905	1,141	858	911	1,004	880	975	...
		Total Group 44.....		1,173	1,002	964	983	929	929	840	1,048	747	833	945	891	1,250	995	740	940	1,027	1,054	949	954	860	1,032	965	880	1,041	...

STATEMENT No. 219.—*Continued.*

Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Hyderabad.	Atraf-i-Balda.	Mahbubnagar.	Nalgonda.	Warangal.	Elgandal.	Indur.	Medak.	Aurangabad.	Bir.	Nander.	Naldrug.	Bidar.	Parbhani.	Sirpur Tandur.	Gulbarga.	Raichur.	Lingsugur.	Divisions. Northern.	Eastern.	Western.	Southern.	Telingana.	Mahratwara.	Karnatic.	Railways.
E	45	Badamawaru	Hindu, ...	1,285	...	...	906	...	333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	333	906	...	...	889	...	...	...
		Balasantosh	Do. ...	...	857	833	944	850	905	1,428	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	953	857	...	...	882	...	...	...
		Baniala	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	849	880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	880	849	...	...	859	...	...	...
		Babusagar	Do. ...	882	...	733	...	...	...	3,000	...	...	1,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	733	1,250	...	833	1,250	...	...
		Budbudki	Do. ...	333	400	333	1,000	875	421	333	775	...	...	...	...	1,187	...	...	992	888	900	1,075	842	...	948	675	1,174	963	...
		Ganjkuti	Do. ...	...	...	692	...	...	1,428	821	941	...	...	1,333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	942	692	1,333	...	859	1,333	...	...
		Kunapusala	Do. ...	...	...	...	No M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mundi	Do. ...	200	625	...	926	1,000	833	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	833	943	...	...	847	...	...	...
		Mittulu...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	744	...	4,000	...	...	744	4,000	...	744	...
		Pandawa	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	461	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,100	462	...	...	678	...	...	...
		Paradesi	Do. ...	608	357	...	...	1,000	925	...	...	870	101	500	1,170	166	594	1,052	...	...	333	921	500	868	1,135	721	873	250	...
		Parmawaru	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	902	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	902	...	...	...	902	...	...	...
		Ramdesi	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	958	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	958	...	...	...	958	...	...	...
		Saradhi	Do. ...	...	1,000	...	869	1,142	...	1,000	1,600	...	...	818	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,300	906	750	...	1,010	750	...	...
		Vipravinodulu... ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	866	500	...	571	666	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	615	667	...	...	652	...	...	...
		Total Group 45.....		653	738	741	910	790	884	905	924	870	1,049	774	1,135	1,164	594	1,052	1,000	786	860	981	818	870	985	838	886	919	...
	46	Dommari	Hindu ...	...	3,200	964	1,007	1,196	951	1,206	1,000	2,029	1,420	1,477	1,486	2,166	114	1,257	961	1,222	994	1,074	1,074	620	1,089	1,079	702	1,036	...
		Gopal	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	845	887	787	792	...	1,068	...	250	...	650	...	...	906	727	...	900	583	...
		Jetty	Do. ...	650	150	1,000	500	...	25,000	...	600	1,322	...	...	...	815	...	...	1,692	333	1,162	1,028	974	1,323	1,237	1,133	933	1,237	333
		Total Group 46.....		541	2,916	953	992	1,196	1,117	1,206	962	962	1,144	975	1,077	889	561	1,257	1,116	1,175	996	1,062	1,061	819	1,047	1,085	838	1,039	333
	47	Gangadla	Hindu ...	...	375	914	562	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	918	...	...	804	...	919	746	...	919	...
		Garodi	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	631	...	1,571	333	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	500	...	...	1,200	632	...	500	827	500	500	...
		Katipapa	Do. ...	...	...	...	1,000	750	800	1,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	571	1,573	1,000	800	...	1,483	920	...	1,495	...
		Kalsutri	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	844	731	971	...	...	1,000	890	...	1,000	890	...
		Total Group 47.....		...	375	914	611	666	800	1,500	333	500	...	...	500	...	1,500	...	836	800	1,235	1,080	763	1,000	1,042	805	644	1,059	...
		Total Class E.....		842	954	936	1,067	962	919	953	954	897	998	969	1,018	1,010	877	1,032	1,001	971	1,004	955	989	906	996	970	943	993	416
F.	48	Armenian	Christian ...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	No F.
		Arab	Mussulman...	190	373	990	...	1,000	366	883	772	922	809	638	357	914	583	687	716	...	911	782	941	788	581	709	722	778	...
		Baloch	Do. ...	875	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	900	...	...	...
		Irani	Do. ...	350	1,000	500	...	...	...	...	...	333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154	500	...	...	322	333	...	...
		Jew	Jew	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	666
		Mughal	Mussulman ...	830	1,026	1,144	1,081	1,153	871	945	930	958	976	880	871	981	844	653	935	821	878	927	1,139	924	884	889	921	888	76
		Pathan...	Do. ...	834	949	1,001	791	920	970	976	937	930	863	954	909	924	925	882	904	922	910	933	929	920	146	885	918	909	486

STATEMENT No. 219.—*Concluded.*

Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Hyderabad.	Atraf-i-Balda.	Mahbubnagar.	Nalgonda.	Warangal.	Elgandal.	Indur.	Medak.	Aurangabad.	Birh.	Nander.	Naldrug.	Bidar.	Parbhani.	Sirpur Tandur.	Gulbarga.	Raichur.	Lingsugur.	Divisions. Northern.	Eastern.	Western.	Southern.	Telingana.	Mahrat-wara.	Karnatic.	Railways.
F.	48	Parsi	Parsi	655	500	...	2,250	428	500	2,500	...	911	727	166	...	500	1,000	...	534	700	625	1,000	656	856	519	663	763	591	864
		Rohilla	Mussulman	3,500	787	1,238	1,250	...	1,800	1,055	1,000	1,500	833	200	250	555	814	333	526	1,666	...	977	1,069	841	476	1,018	631	681	...
		Sheikh	Do.	989	919	1,000	953	999	944	1,024	992	975	946	937	959	966	967	998	978	951	965	978	1,206	663	960	973	964	959	509
		Sayyed	Do.	959	1,009	991	979	869	1,008	1,003	992	972	948	947	943	991	950	1,172	956	959	944	1,007	944	957	951	971	969	952	461
		Turk	Do.	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	1,500	...	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	529	...	1,500	...	539	857	...	...
		Other Mussulman	Do.	2,135	928	952	1,030	829	926	875	1,063	940	877	785	849	1,004	917	522	726	1,000	895	948	1,001	896	838	1,047	909	836	504
		Total Group 48		953	934	1,000	953	925	948	1,016	988	964	930	951	947	965	954	977	954	949	957	977	964	960	953	963	951	957	503
	49b	Arya	Hindu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...
		Dasari	Do.	800	1,090	989	1,030	939	1,000	630	1,184	...	...	1,073	...	984	952	764	1,153	1,035	1,161	995	971	1,043	1,094	1,003	982	1,094	...
		Jain	Jain	318	918	...	...	...	714	1,400	1,125	971	854	981	926	869	939	876	902	458	696	894	...	929	863	870	917	802	...
		Jenapa	Hindu	800	...	...	...	...	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	750	...	...	...	778	..	...	...
		Jauhari	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,315	...	869	666	714	1,666	2,714	841	962	...	...	...	1,321	...	863	1,667	1,316	897	...	...
		Kannada	Do.	800	557	...	...	...	...	1,074	1,200	984	1,177	...	666	857	886	...	1,200	500	...	1,073	...	956	958	864	953	1,000	...
		Nadgudda	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...
		Perika	Do.	...	1,077	1,134	1,022	1,004	948	928	1,192	...	...	1,012	...	1,333	...	1,061	454	...	...	961	1,013	1,012	455	985	1,040	454	...
		Sikh	Sikh	712	776	562	761	745	840	959	760	1,310	884	939	250	900	844	1,000	1,800	333	666	885	717	975	867	792	970	1,090	1,500
		Telinga	Hindu	970	1,017	994	1,014	958	949	1,000	1,013	877	865	932	902	984	1,087	1,025	992	982	888	973	982	919	986	980	951	987	322
		Other Hindu	Do.	946	942	1,150	881	1,009	909	965	849	870	976	1,140	1,048	1,062	741	979	989	1,005	1,027	974	1,001	900	1,008	950	976	1,006	504
		Total Group 49b		940	1,008	995	1,011	964	947	991	1,102	917	901	974	938	990	893	982	985	982	955	972	984	927	977	976	961	980	408
	50	Europeans	Christian	380	1,333	1,222	1,000	550	1,000	714	400	652	600	...	...	2,000	333	...	461	742	846	786	680	564	704	288	600	704	674
		Sidhi or Habshi	Mussulman	327	...	...	...	1,666	...	...	5,000	4,000	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	400	...	5,000	1,667	4,000	429	477	1,667	400	...
		Total Group 50		280	1,333	1,222	1,000	628	1,000	714	818	723	600	...	500	2,000	333	...	461	700	846	981	735	607	676	292	639	682	674
	51	Eurasian	Christian	1,040	...	...	...	379	500	857	500	807	500	...	...	1,000	...	...	2,333	873	592	606	344	759	929	1,002	774	929	803
		Total Group 51		1,040	...	...	...	379	500	857	500	807	500	...	...	1,000	...	...	2,333	873	592	606	344	759	929	1,002	774	929	803
	52	Native Christian	Christian	1,045	1,084	781	847	906	559	875	1,205	1,034	753	...	1,000	375	840	...	859	974	1,031	736	893	1,010	969	1,003	1,005	959	688
		Goanese	Do.	851	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	851	...	...	222
		Total Group 52		1,043	1,084	781	847	906	559	875	1,205	1,034	753	...	1,000	375	840	...	859	974	1,031	736	893	1,010	969	1,009	1,005	959	656
		Total Class F		932	960	997	981	947	947	1,006	1,000	963	928	953	946	966	950	986	958	955	957	974	974	951	955	963	956	957	518

Para. 460.] Sex proportion in castes with popula- [Caste, Tribe and Race- tion of 100,000 and over.

460.—Sex Proportion in castes with population of 100,000. and over in each.—At the end of Chapter IV., is given a series of three statements dealing with the proportions of the sexes in each caste, for the Province. As much of that information, as is required for the present purpose, is reproduced in the margin for easy reference. The Provincial proportion of the sexes is 964 females to 1,000 males. The most striking exceptions noted in the list of the castes appended are Munnurwad (1,007), Mang (1,005), Jangam (1,000), Koli (997), Bedar (991), Banjara (928), Brahman (920), Pathan (905) and Lamani (812). The Munnurwad are chiefly found in the Elgandal, Indur and Nander districts. It is found that the sex proportion in Elgandal (962) is quite normal. In Indur and Nander, the females are more than the males, which is also the case in the majority of the districts where this caste is found. The abnormal proportion of three times as many females as males in Aurangabad is explained by the actual figures, 12 and 36 respectively. The Munnurwad caste is closely allied to the Kapu caste and consequently it appears probable that the members of these castes got mixed up together. The Mang females in the districts where this caste is most strongly represented outnumber the males, except in Gulbarga, which may be due to natural causes or the intermixture of allied castes, such as Mala, Chamar, &c. The proportion of the sexes in Jangam is equal. Here too, natural causes may have been at work to produce an equality of the sexes. The distinction between the Lingayets and the Jangamas is not great, so that it was just possible that some of the one got mixed up with the other, which may be taken to account for the equality noticed in the Jangamas. But totalling up the figures for Lingayets and Jangamas, it is found that there are so many as 994 females to 1,000 males. This approximation to the equality of the sexes may therefore be more probably due to physical and climatic causes. Persons of both sexes of Kolis and Bedars are hardy and athletic, by virtue of the professions they follow, and the bracing village or forest atmosphere in which they flourish appears to have so acted upon the children of these castes, as to produce a state of things almost approaching equilibrium. The small forest tribe Bhil, which returned an exactly equal number of either sex is another instance in point. The four districts that returned the largest numbers of the Kolis are Indur, Bidar, Gulbarga and Lingsugur, in every one of which, except Gulbarga, the females preponderate. This further confirms our view regarding climatic and physical influence.

Mahratta	H.	959
Kunbi	...	969
Mutrasi	...	955
Munnurwad	...	1,007
Koli	...	997
Dher	...	983
Mang	...	1,005
Brahman...	...	920
Jangam	...	1,000
Wani	H.	951
Komati	...	969
Lamani	...	812
Banjara	...	928
Ausala (Sonar)	H.	969
Mangala (Hajjam) ...	H.	965
Sutar	H.	958
Salai (Julaha)	...	950
Chakala (Dhobi)... ...	H.	974
Kurma	...	966
Dhangar	...	965
Kumbar	...	956
Gaondla	...	965
Chamar	...	975
Bedar	...	991
Mala	...	944
Sheikh	...	967
Pathan	...	905
Sayyed	...	966
Telanga	...	979
Provincial Proportion ...	...	964

The Banjaras and Lamanis are carrier castes, and are therefore more or less nomadic in their habits. The Banjaras were mainly found in the border districts of Birh, Aurangabad and Parbhani. Similarly, Nalgonda and Warangal furnished the highest proportions of the Lamani caste. It is probable that the permanent homes of these castes were across the border and that in their professional peregrinations within these Dominions, they generally left their

female folks behind. The Pathans are a race proud of their '*Khandan*' (family) and the interchange of girls in marriage is hedged in by various stringent rules. The consequence is that a Pathan, who has children by a non-Pathan female, will never include them in his own category. This is the only explanation that can be offered for the paucity of females in this race. The capital claims 17 per cent of the Pathans and the statement shows that the sex proportion here is 834. Aurangabad takes up the next highest percentage and here the proportion is 930. Lastly, we have the low sex proportions in the Brahmans to take into consideration. The Provincial proportion (920) is exceeded in all the districts of Telingana, Mahbubnagar, Elgandal and Indur, being however the only ones where the proportion rises above par. In Mahratwara, Sirpur Tandur (1,001) and Birh (925) alone exceed the Province, while in the Karnatic, Lingsugur (944) alone is slightly in excess. The lowest proportion (738) is furnished by the capital which is amply accounted for by the bordes of mendicant Brahmans from the Godaveri districts and the Northern Circars, that are to be met with here. The districts that show more females than males, namely, Elgandal, Sirpur Tandur and Indur are situated on the river Godavery and its principal tributary the Wardha, while Mahbubnagar is drained by the Krishna. This leads us to infer that the Brahmans found on the banks of these sacred rivers live there with their wives and children, while those found in other parts of the country are generally immigrants, the nature of whose movement, namely, temporary, is characterised by the paucity of females.

461.—Comparison with 1881.—It has been thought unnecessary, if not useless, to compare the numbers of persons returned against each caste, tribe and race at the two Censuses of 1881 and 1891, or to calculate the percentage of variation. At the last Census we had certain castes returned, which were not found at the present one. We have no means of ascertaining what were the sub-castes that were grouped into a single main caste on that occasion. This circumstance alone accounts for the abnormal increase or decrease observable in a few of the largest and most comprehensive castes, selected for comparison and given in the margin. The decrease in the Kunbis, for instance, is probably due to certain numbers having been included under Mahratta which shows an increase of 162·2 per cent. There is again a decrease in Gaoli, but a more than proportionate increase in the case of Dhangar. Ahir, Gaoli, Golla and Dhangar, more or less represent the sub-divisions of the same or allied main castes. In the absence of full and accurate information regarding the signification of each caste name, our classification into main and sub-castes is admittedly imperfect. Until therefore the ethnographic survey of the Dominions, proposals regarding which are under the consideration of Government, is undertaken, correct comparison at subsequent Censuses appears to be an impossible task.

Caste.	1881.	1891.	Percentage of variation.
Kunbi	1,658,665	1,233,930	− 25·6
Mahratta	369,636	969,340	+ 162·2
Mannaiwar... ...	3,393	20,949	+ 517·4
Munnurwar ...	187,458	121,983	− 34·9
Gaoli	212,608	13,669	− 93·5
Dher...	806,653	1,259,459	+ 56·1
Balija	47,994	82,934	+ 73·9
Lamani	85,204	161,399	+ 89·4
Julaha	79,142	316,065	+ 299·3
Dhangar	482,035	743,318	+ 54·2
Maniari	17	3,518	+ 20,594·1
Lonari	14,655	403	− 97·2
Pinjari	31	563	+ 1,716·1
Sheikh	484,155	856,124	+ 76·0
Pathan	61,487	122,999	+ 100·2
Erkala	9,867	23,779	+ 140·9

Section III.—CHRISTIAN SECTS AND RACES.

462.—Distribution of 100 persons of each Race and territorial unit by age periods.—In Chapter III, we had something to say regarding the Christian people found within the Dominions. Some further information is here incorporated. In the following statement is depicted the distribution of 100 Europeans and Eurasians found in each territorial unit, including the City and suburbs, over the four principal age periods.

STATEMENT No. 220.

	Districts, &c.	European.								Eurasian.							
		0—14		15—34		35—49		50 and over.		0—14		15—34		35—49		50 and over.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Telingana.	Hyderabad. City	14	25	57	75	...	...	29	...	8	25	61	25	31	25	...	25
	Hyderabad. Suburbs including Secunderabad	11	39	81	45	6	11	2	5	40	41	35	39	15	13	10	7
	Total	11	39	81	45	6	11	2	5	40	41	35	39	15	13	10	7
	Atraf-i-Balda	67	25	...	50	...	...	33	25	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...
	Mahbubnagar	45	64	11	18	33	18	11	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...
	Nalgonda	...	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Warangal	20	41	45	46	27	9	8	4	24	55	59	45	14	...	3	...
	Elgandal	22	33	56	56	22	11	...	...	45	80	25	60	25	10	5	...
	Indur	33	40	...	40	17	20	50	...	57	33	29	50	14	17	...	...
	Medak	30	25	50	50	20	25	...	...	25	50	75	50	...	...	...	...
	Total	11	39	80	45	7	11	2	5	39	40	36	40	15	13	10	7
Mahratwara.	Aurangabad	17	37	57	40	22	17	4	6	46	33	31	43	15	10	8	9
	Birh	14	22	53	56	33	22	...	...	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...
	Nander	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Naldrug	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bidar	...	50	50	50	50	...	...	...	50	50	50	...	...	...	...	50
	Parbhani	13	20	60	80	27	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sirpur Tandur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	15	16	55	28	28	7	2	2	45	38	36	42	13	8	6	12
Karnatic or Kannada.	Gulbarga	54	50	23	33	23	17	...	...	56	29	33	52	...	14	11	5
	Raichur	31	35	34	38	29	23	6	4	41	51	40	38	14	9	5	2
	Lingsugur	15	30	29	50	23	10	23	10	18	19	56	56	15	13	11	12
	Total	33	36	33	40	26	19	8	5	36	40	44	45	13	11	7	4
Political divisions.	Northern	26	36	41	50	22	14	11	...	46	35	33	50	18	10	3	5
	Southern	33	36	33	40	26	19	8	5	36	40	44	45	13	11	7	4
	Eastern	24	47	38	39	30	12	8	2	22	55	63	45	12	...	3	...
	Western	15	32	55	48	27	16	3	4	45	37	34	45	14	9	7	9
	Atraf-i-Balda	11	39	81	45	6	11	2	5	39	41	36	39	15	13	10	6
	Grand Total	12	39	79	44	7	12	2	5	38	41	38	40	14	12	10	7

It has been seen in Chapter III, (p. 157) that the European and Eurasian races take up 25·7 and 12·3 per cent of the total Christian population of the Province; that 90 per cent of Europeans and 74·4 per cent of Eurasians are found in the capital; that, in the case of the former, the districts of Warangal (1·2), Aurangabad (1·5) and Raichur (1·2) alone show percentages of more than one in each, the other districts showing 0·5 and less, and that, in the case of the latter, Raichur has 4·7 per cent, followed by Aurangabad (1·9), Lingsugur (1·7), Warangal (1·6), Gulbarga and Elgandal (1·2) each, while the proportions in the other districts fall below 0·5 per cent. From the above, it will be evident that the distribution by age periods in the districts is of no importance, especially when it is remembered (*vide* Supplementary Table A., Part II.) that out of 5,261 Europeans, 4,743 were found in the capital, the distribution of the remainder over the districts nowhere yielding a number higher than 77, and that out of 2,507 Eurasians, 1,865 were found in the capital, the highest number found in the districts being 118. Turning to the distribution in the capital, it is seen that among European males, 81 per cent are found in the age period 15-34, thus showing that they are largely to be found in the ranks of the military service. Next comes the first age period with 11, followed by the third and fourth, which take up 6 and 2 per cent respectively. In the case of the females too, the second age period takes up nearly half (45 per cent) followed by 0—14, which shows 39, while the last two between themselves absorb the remaining 16 per cent. In the case of Eurasians, the age periods take up, in succession, the highest proportions, both of males and females, the first two showing 75 per cent of males and 80 per cent of females. The Provincial distribution tallies almost exactly, for reasons above adduced, with the distribution in the capital.

463.—Sex proportion in each Race at each age period.—The subjoined statement shows the sex proportion that prevails at each period among Europeans and Eurasians.

STATEMENT No. 221.

	Districts, &c.	European.				Eurasian.			
		0—14	15—34	35—49	50 and over.	0—14	15—34	35—49	50 and over.
Telingana.	Hyderabad. City	100	75	...	No F.	100	12	25	No M.
	Hyderabad. Suburbs including Secunderabad	103	15	50	80	106	117	93	70
	Total	103	15	50	80	106	115	90	73
	Atraf-i-Balda	50	No M.	...	100	...	No F.	...	...
	Mahbubnagar	175	200	66	No F.	...	No F.	...	...
	Nalgonda	...	No M.	No F.	...	...	...	...	...
	Warangal	112	55	18	33	85	29	No F.	No F.
	Elgandal	150	100	50	...	33	120	20	No F.
	Indur	100	No M.	100	No F.	50	150	100	...
	Medak	33	40	50	...	100	33	...	...
	Total	104	15	49	70	104	109	86	71
Mahratwara.	Aurangabad	137	46	50	100	66	112	50	100
	Birh	100	62	40	...	...	50	...	...
	Nander	...	...	No F.	...	...	...	...	...
	Naldrug	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bidar	No M.	200	No F.	...	100	No F.	...	No M.
	Parbhani	50	44	No F.	...	No F.	...	...	...
	Sirpur Tandur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	13	52	31	100	64	90	50	150
Karnatic or Kannada.	Gulbarga	42	66	33	...	120	366	No M.	100
	Raichur	81	83	60	50	107	84	55	33
	Lingsugur	150	100	33	33	60	60	50	66
	Total	75	85	50	40	102	95	76	57
Political divisions.	Northern	114	100	50	No F.	46	90	83	100
	Southern	75	85	50	40	102	95	76	57
	Eastern	183	66	26	25	85	25	No F.	No F.
	Western	118	46	33	100	61	100	50	100
	Atraf-i-Balda	106	15	50	78	106	114	90	73
	Grand Total	103	17	48	71	103	101	80	71

For reasons adduced in the last para, it is unnecessary to notice any proportions except those against the capital. Here too, the Provincial proportions vary but little from the proportions in the City and suburbs. The number of European girls of the first age period, 0—14, is slightly in excess of that of the boys. But, in the second age, the disproportion of females to males is so great that it confirms the conclusion drawn in dealing with the last statement that the members of the bachelor military service belong largely to this age period. The proportion rises to 50 in the age 35—49 for which a similar explanation has to be given. In the last period the number of females approximate par. In the case of Eurasians, the girls of the first age period slightly outnumber the boys of the same age, which is also the case, though more emphatically in the females of the second age period. In the period, 35—49, the proportion is 90, while it falls to 73 in the last period. The Provincial proportions among Eurasians are however nearer par in the first two age periods.

464.—Territorial distribution of 100 persons of each Sect.—We shall close this section with a view of the distribution of 100 persons of each Christian sect among the different territorial units of this Province. The following statement depicts the distribution.

Caste, Tribe and Race.] Territorial distribution of 100 persons of each sect. [Para. 464.

STATEMENT No. 222.

District.	Protestant.		Roman Catholic.		Church of England.		Baptist.		Methodist.		Wesleyan.		Presbyterian.		Church of Scotland.		Free Church.		Unsectarian.		Congregationalist.		Episcopalian.		Greek Church.		Lutheran.		Puritan.		Unspecified.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Hyderabad. City	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad. Suburbs including Secunderabad	...	...	78	78	75	60	22	19	28	38	85	88	41	26	18	18	60	70	79	83	100	...	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...
Total.....	20	24	78	78	75	60	22	19	28	38	85	88	41	26	18	18	65	70	79	83	100	...	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...
Telingana. Atraf-i-Balda	3	5	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Telingana. Mahbubnagar	3	8	...	...	...	...	24	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Telingana. Nalgonda	14	12	...	...	12	20	6	7	14	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	17	...	...
Telingana. Warangal	15	9	2	2	...	...	...	...	18	5	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Telingana. Elgandal	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Telingana. Indur	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Telingana. Medak	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mahratwara. Aurangabad	27	80	5	4	6	11	39	42	18	29	...	...	54	71	28	55	35	80	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mahratwara. Birh	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	8	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mahratwara. Nander	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	10	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mahratwara. Naldrug	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mahratwara. Bidar	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mahratwara. Parbhani	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mahratwara. Sirpur Tandur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karnatic or Kannada. Gulbarga	...	1	...	...	1	...	6	5	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	7	...
Karnatic or Kannada. Raichur	...	1	2	2	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	27	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	76	...
Karnatic or Kannada. Lingsugur	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Districts.....	79	76	19	19	21	85	77	80	68	62	10	10	57	72	55	82	35	80	11	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100	...	...
Total Districts including Hyderabad...	99	100	97	97	96	95	99	99	96	95	95	98	98	98	73	100	100	100	90	98	100	...	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...
Railways.....	1	...	3	3	4	5	1	1	4	5	5	2	2	2	27	...	...	...	10	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...

The statement shows that it is only the Protestants who show a pretty uniform distribution over the Province. The capital claims 20 and 24 per cent of males and females respectively. Aurangabad comes higher with 27 and 30 per cent respectively. Nalgonda and Warangal follow, with proportions of 14 and 12 in the former and 15 and 9 per cent in the latter respectively, the proportions in the other districts falling below 7 and 6 per cent of males and females respectively in Elgandal. The districts of Mahratwara, except Aurangabad and Birh, show no proportions of Protestants at all. The Baptists also are found most abundantly in Aurangabad, while the proportions in Mahbubnagar and the suburbs are almost on a par with each other. The Presbyterians are also found principally in Aurangabad and the suburbs. The Congregationalists, Episcopalians, Lutherans and followers of the Greek Church were exclusively enumerated in the suburbs, while about 75 per cent of the Roman Catholics, Wesleyans, Unsectarians and members of the Church of England were also returned in the same locality.

APPENDIX.

FOREST TRIBES.

1.—Introduction.—The so-called forest tribes in His Highness the Nizam's Dominions are, as in other parts of India, an obscure people who in the absence of a race name of their own may be called the non-Aryans or Aborigines. They have left no written records, indeed the use of letters or of any, the simplest hieroglyphs, was to them unknown. The sole works of their hands which have come down to us are rude stone circles, and the upright slabs and mounds, beneath which, like the primitive people of Europe, they buried their dead. From these, we only discover that at some far distant but unfixed period, they knew to make round pots of hard, thin earthenware not inelegant in shape; and that they fought with iron weapons and wore ornaments of copper and gold. In front of this far stretching background of the early stone and metal ages, we see that these aborigines were driven into the jungles by the Aryan race.

The aborigines of the present age differ much from their ancestors owing to the process of assimilation to, and inclusion within, the folds of ordinary Brahmanical Hinduism, which, for some time past, has been making steady progress among these tribes, and their modes and forms of worship, and the deities of the plains, rapidly encroach on their mountains, though they are shut off from civilization, which, with the reformed Government of His Highness the Nizam and the advancement of commerce thereby, is flapping its wings through the native wilds amongst the beasts of prey. The Brahman priest, as is done amongst the lower classes of Hindus, is reverenced and many of the Hindu gods have been admitted. Not to say that these tribes have entirely taken to Hinduism, but there are still some who follow the vestige of their ancestral faith. It is on account of this that they do not much frequent the Hindu communities nor do they leave their jungle homes. Nakedness and the leaf clothings adopted by their ancestors are now vanishing. Their present garb when in their wilderness is a *lungoti* for a male and a rough cloth for the female round her loins. When they come out to the adjoining village the male will have a rough cloth on his shoulders and the female a very rough and dirty *sadi*. The hill and forest tribes differ in character from the tamer population of the plains. Their truthfulness, sturdy loyalty and a certain joyous bravery are worth praising. In his Report on wild tribes, General Briggs writes :—" They are faithful, truthful and attached to their superiors, ready at all times to lay down their lives for those they serve and remarkable for their indomitable courage."

2.—Aborigines found in His Highness the Nizam's Dominions.—The following are the principal aboriginal or hill tribes found in His Highness the Nizam's Dominions. The brief descriptive sketch given below for each tribe will further elucidate their antecedents.

(1) Gonds, (2) Bhils, (3) Koyas, (4) Chentchulawad, and (5) Andhs.

GONDS.

3.—Gonds.—This hill tribe has in these Dominions a strength of 4,737 males and 4,598 females returned as following the Hindu religion and 14,637 males and 14,023 females returned as professing their ancestral religion. Out of more than a dozen sub-divisions of this tribe the following are found within the area under report, viz :—(1) Raj Gond, (2) Pardhan, (3) Korku, (4) Kolam, (5) Dharwe and (6) Koilabhute, the remaining names in the Caste Index, which were taken directly

from the schedules, only representing the names of the deities worshipped by the Gonds or the occupations followed. The Gonds are mostly found in the Mahratwara districts, north of the Godaveri river.

4.—Early History.—During the incursions of the Aryan race into the Deccan, the Gonds had taken refuge in the forests of Gondwana (*lit*: Gond forest), which lay apart from the line of march of the invaders. While the ravages of war wasted the rich cities of the plains, the refugees were slowly gathering strength and confidence. The growing strength of the Aryans, however, compelled this tribe to migrate down to the south or the Deccan and here they scattered themselves over the forests which they occupied. Though the term "Aborigines" is applied to them, it must be remembered that this is merely a convenient expression serving to distinguish the tribe from races of Aryan descent.

With the little or no record of the antecedents of this tribe, antiquarians have found it unable to discover or formulate any characteristics distinctive to them. From one of the Gond hymns, preserved by Mr. Hislop, we learn that they were created near Mount Dowlagiri in the Himalayas and that their gluttonous and impure habits caused a foul odour which so offended the nostrils of Mahadev, that he converted a part of his body into a squirrel which was ordered to flee with tail erect before them. The Gonds pursued the squirrel and followed it into a cave which was the God's prison on earth. Mahadev then arose and placed a stone of 16 cubits long at the entrance to the cave and stationed a giant at the gate. But four brothers had been left behind. They travelled on, over hill and dale till they reached Kachikopa Lohargiri, the iron valley in the Red Hills. Here they found a giant who was at first inclined to eat them, but becoming pacified, gave them his daughters in marriage. From these unions sprang the Gond race.

This legend at any rate is consistent with the theory that the Gonds entered this part of the country from the North and intermarried with the inhabitants they found here. Notwithstanding the rising power of the Aryans all round this tribe, they upheld their independence for about two centuries, and they yet maintain their nationality.

5.—Gond Superstitions, &c.—Though the Gonds have copied much from the Hindu ceremonial, an account of the observances of some of their ancestral superstitions, &c., will not be devoid of some interest. They carry cow's flesh to their lips wrapped in cloth, so as not to break too openly with the Hindu divinities. They are on this account ranked lower than the lowest Hindu castes. But in the social scale, Mahars and Dhers are below them. At the present day the Gonds are frequent visitors at the adjacent villages, the shyness and timidity they displayed when first brought out of their forest homes having almost disappeared. Others who have never stepped within the precincts of a village still entertain the same ancestral timidity, for, on the approach of even a half civilized villager, they leave their huts and their little possessions and take refuge in the thickest parts of the jungle. In common with other hill tribes, the Gonds possess black skins, flat noses and thick lips, which at once proclaim them of other than Aryan blood. For both sexes, a cloth wound about the waist constitutes the chief article of attire. Necklaces of beads, ear rings of brass and iron, brass bracelets and girdles of twisted cords find favor in the eyes of the young men and women. For the most part, light-hearted and easy tempered, when once their shyness is overcome, they prove exceedingly communicative. They are naturally frank and far more truthful than the average inhabitant of the town or village. They are nevertheless arrant thieves, though their pilfering is generally managed in the simplest and most adroit manner. They are fond of music and celebrate their festivals by dancing to the sound of a drum and a fife. Sometimes they form a ring by joining hands and advance in step towards the centre and again retire while circling round and round. When wearied with dancing, they sing. All are addicted to drinking.

6.—Gond Agriculture.—The recruited Gonds from the wilder clans live by cultivation. They first seek on the hill slope for a new piece of ground. This they clear of jungle and then cover with logs of wood heaping up smaller brushwood on the top. Just before the rains, when the hot weather has thoroughly dried the new cut wood, they set fire to the pile. After the first rainfall they scatter millet or other inferior grain among the ashes; and where the ground is steep, they merely throw the seed in a lump along the top of the plot and leave it to be washed to its place by the rains. This facile mode of husbandry is happily less practised now than formerly.

7.—Gond Religion.—Coming next to the religion of the Gonds we find the most conflicting accounts given regarding it. As has already been said, the Gonds count at least 12 religious sects distinguished by the number of deities they respectively worship. But the fact is that the religious beliefs of these tribes vary from village to village and nowhere has their theological system attained such a pitch of precision as to enable them to exactly define the number of their gods. Their principal gods are:—(I) *Thakur Dev.* He is the household god presiding over the homestead and the farmyard and, being Omnipresent, requires no image to represent him. (II) *Ghansham Dev.* His worshippers build for him a rude hut about a hundred yards from the village. In one corner they plant a bamboo with a red or yellow rag tied to the end; and hanging up a withered garland or two, and strewing about the floor a few blocks of rough stone smeared with vermilion, they dedicate the place to Ghansham Dev. There every November or so, the whole village assembles to worship, with sacrifices of fowls and liquor or even a pig. Presently the god descends on the head of one of the worshippers, who staggers to and fro, bereft of his senses, till he wildly rushes into the jungle. Then, happy that a scapegoat has been found for the sins of the village, the people send two or three men after him, who bring the fugitive back. (III) *Bagh Dev.* His shrine is in the jungle. He protects them from tigers and other beasts of prey. (IV) *Bapa Dev.* He has a place on the village boundary. (V) *Matwa Dev.* His shrine is opposite the headman's house. (VI) *Khara Dev,* and (VII) *Sanjia Dev.* These gods are represented by egg shaped stones near the village. With the exception of these their ancestral deities, they reverence also cholera and small-pox under the names of *Mari* and *Mata Devi.* They also believe in evil spirits and propitiate them. They set up poles consisting of a bamboo with a piece of rag tied to the end placed on a heap of stones or the like. There the spirit takes up his abode and then at each festival in the family the spirit has his share of the banquet.

8.—Gond Priests.—As in the case of other religions, the Gonds too have their priests called *Baigas,* with whom some authorities identify the Bhaninas Physically finer men than the ordinary Gond and surpassing him in courage and skill as sportsmen, these priests have won for themselves a respect which is rarely abused; and in any question, whether of a religious observance or of a boundary dispute, their decision is final. When a Gond falls victim to a tiger, the Baiga is called in to lay the spirit of the dead and to charm away the additional power which the tiger has derived from his prey. The Baiga goes through certain movements representing the tiger in his fatal spring and lastly takes up with his teeth a mouthful of the blood stained earth. This done, the jungle is free again. While worshipping the same gods as the Gonds, the Baigas have a special reverence for *Mai Dharitri,* (mother earth.)

9.—Hindu ceremonies among Gonds.—The Gonds also observe certain Hindu ceremonies, such as *Pitrapaksh,* &c., in the performance of which they call in the aid of Brahman priests. The auspicious day for Gond marriages is not unoften fixed by a Brahman astrologer. Births and marriages are celebrated with some peculiar customs and no ceremony is reckoned complete without a drinking bout. The pretended abduction of the bride forms part of the wedding ceremony. Generally the wife is purchased by the bridegroom. For this reason the cheaper plan of marrying a near relation finds favour with the

poor or frugal lover. As a rule, the Gonds bury their dead but the more prosperous families now, sometimes burn an adult corpse after the manner of the Hindus. "Waking" the dead, forms an important part of the funeral rites.

10.—Sub-divisions of the Gonds.—We next turn to the consideration of the six principal sub-divisions of the Gonds found within these Dominions.

I.—RAJA GOND or "Royal" Gond.—This sect is considered far superior to the other sub-divisions. Any of the Gonds will eat with a Raj Gond and use his leaf plates, but the latter will not return the civility. Their women (Raj Gond) often affect the Hindu style of dress. They still tie up their hair in the Telugu fashion ; but instead of bringing their *lugades* up over the left breast they are now beginning to wear short sleeved bodices. The respect shown to the Raj Gond by other Gonds seems to be on account of his descent from a Rajput. Many of the descendants of the petty chiefs of the days of the Gond rule show the clearest signs of possessing a mixture of Hindu and aboriginal blood. The Hindu element in such cases has not been the debased article current among the labouring masses of the population, but the purer strain derived from the aristocratic families of Rajputana. The majority of the Raj Gonds appear to have returned themselves as Hindus, as they imitate the Hindus in most of their ceremonies, outdoing the Brahman in purifying themselves and aping them in all their ceremonies. A pure Raj Gond wears the sacred thread and thinks it an insult to him if he, in status, be compared to a Gond. His purification takes him so far as to clean, as a Brahmin does, the faggots wherewith his food is cooked and water is sprinkled over them before they are taken to the oven which is first purified with cowdung.

II.—PARDHANS.—These justly correspond to the Dakkalas among the Mangs. They are the priests of the tribe, but occupy a very low status. The priestly office is hereditary and the Bhumiah or the village priest receives grain dues just as do the *balwatedars* in a village community. They are also servants of the adjacent village and evidently get their living in this manner. In some instances they have taken to agriculture. The profession of the Pardhans is to repeat the genealogies of the Gonds, describing the exploits of their ancestors and reciting the myths of their religion in rhyme. They are known by different names, such as Pathari and Desai, in different parts of the country. The Pardhans when pressed by want maintain themselves by committing petty thefts. Exclusive of the occupations already mentioned, cotton spinning, cloth selling, timber dealing, grass selling, &c., are also frequent avocations among the Pardhans.

III.—KORKUS, or Kurkus.—The Korkus are of Kolarian origin and are therefore presumably anterior to the Gonds. The Korkus are divided into six classes, viz., (1) *Buboe*, (2) *Banwar*, (3) *Dholewar*, (4) *Rumbah*, (5) *Bardza*, and (6) *Boptiah*. The languages of 2, 3 and 4 are alike, while those of the others differ a little. The members of the first class occasionally take the daughters of the fourth in marriage, but will not allow the attention to be reciprocated. The Korkus are divided into Gotras ; the story goes that their ancestors were assembled by the gods and to each was assigned the name of the object near which he took up his position. Whenever a Korku dies a teakwood headstone is set up at his or her own village cemetry. On the headstone is carved representations of the sun, the moon, a man on horseback, a peacock and a jungle spider. The Korkus are slightly taller than the Gonds, well built and muscular. Their physiognomy is not pleasing. Now-a-days their whole creed is tainted with Hinduism and it is difficult to find out their original belief. From their act of worshipping by turning towards the sun and the moon, it may be presumed that they were the worshippers of the sun and the moon. Certain trees were once held in reverence, and the teak is still worshipped. The following accounts of the Korku creation are very interesting and are therefore reproduced in this Report which is the first of its kind in His Highness' territories.

"It came to pass that the gods took counsel together to make man of red earth, and the god Bhim sent a messenger to the house of a white ant, for there was no red earth elsewhere. The ant said it could spare none, but Bhim told it that men should not live for ever and when they died they should be buried in the earth and again become clay. And Bhim called the sun and the moon to be his witnesses and his security. Then the gods made men of the clay and set them in the sun to dry. Now at that time there were not many trees on the earth, but each tree was a demon and demons came and spoilt the clay images and vexed the soul of Bhim. But he made a dog and set him to watch and when the tree demons came, the dog barked; and Bhim catching them turned their roots upside down, so the men of clay dried and became Korkus. And after this both the gods and men were hungry. Then Bhim sent forth a crow and the crow flew over the great waters for many days until its wings dropped off, and then it hopped over strong ground until its feet were sore. At last it found one grain of *kitki* before the house of a Mang and it took the grain back to Bhim. Then Bhim sent for the Mang and would have bought food from him but he said, "Nay, but I will freely give you your fill." So they all ate from the hand of the Mang, save one god named Kuar. Then Bhim created women, one woman for each man: and the Korkus bred and mustered. But it happened that a head man of the race waxed greedy and would have taken from the Korkus one measure instead of one grain of *kitki* daily. Therefore Bhim turned him into a bullock and said, "I will make Mahars to eat your flesh and your bones will return to the ants and Chambars will I raise to tan your hide." Then he made two Gaolans to tend the bullock and of filth made he them.

"Another account states that Mahadev created the Korku race at the entreaty of Ravana, king of Ceylon, in order to people the Satpura Hills. The demons in this account are not trees but horses. Mahadev also created the *mahoti* and the *singwal* trees to provide them waist cloths and *pagris*; the wild plantain for shade, and for food, the *moha*, the *chár*, the *siwan* and the roots of edible grasses. The name of the Mang in this account is Japre. The pig Badder is brought from the tank by Bhimsen to eat the filth with which the hero, in his anger at finding that he has defiled himself by eating from a Mang's hands, has covered the house of Japre. The pig does so, and is rewarded by being worshipped every third year under the name of Mahabissen.

The Korkus are ancestor worshippers and worship their male and female anscestors (*Pitavaki*). They annually hold a ceremony called the "*Phulyagni*" at which they place the departed spirits at rest. Five bits of bamboo to represent the dead man's bones, five crab's legs, seven blades of *dograh* gras, a piece of turmeric and five grains of rice are together placed in a small basket and forced into a crab's hole under water. The son or any other relative, who is to "lay" the spirit of the departed one, works himself into a state of drunken excitement before entering a pool to search for a crab's hole. Dancing and drinking conclude the ceremony. The Baiga priests of the Gonds are largely drafted from this sect.

IV.—Kolams.—These, though they differ from the Gonds in their religious beliefs are generally considered to be a branch of the same tribe. Among the Kolams, as among the Korkus, the teak is a sacred tree. They worship two goddesses: (1) Sita who presides over the fields and the crops, and (2) Devi who watches over the health of the village. To Sita they offer first fruits in Srawan (August), the men bringing teak leaves and jungle flowers on the first day and on the second day taking their offerings to their fields. Then the village people assemble and eat together near a shrine, still using teak leaves. A goat is sacrified and an old man of the caste prays for a blessing on their crops and fields. Devi is worshipped on the last evening of Vaishak (May). A goat and five fowls are killed at each of the four corner stones marking the village boundaries and a feast is held the next day. The Kolams are said to belong properly to the genus Gond,

V.—Darwe, or as they are generally called Naik Gonds, were soldiers under the Gond kings and, even to the present day, they prefer serving a zemindar as a sepoy to cultivating a field.

VI.—Koilabhutes or Kolabhuts are a vagrant Gond tribe. Their women are dancing girls as would appear from the sense of the word. They follow their profession chiefly among the Hindus which is reckoned disreputable by the people of their own race.

BHILS.

11.—Bhils.—The next forest tribe with a population of 5,414 males and 5,601 females is Bhil. Out of this, 235 males and 235 females returned themselves as following the ancestral Bhil religion while the rest returned themselves as Hindus.

12.—Early History.—The ancestors of the Bhils now found in these Dominions appear to have been driven out of the forests of Mewar and Udaipur where they flourished under the rule of their own independent chiefs. They gradually found their way into Khandesh and thence into the forests of Ajanta, &c., in His Highness' territories.

The popular legend of the origin of the Bhils is that they are descended from Mahadev who begat them of a female whom he met in the woods. One of them, ugly and vicious, killed his father's bull, and was banished to the mountains and forests. His descendents have since that time been called Bhils or outcastes. The name Bhil is however believed to be derived from the Dravidian "*billu*," a bow. In many states of Rajputana, Malwa and Gujerat when a Rajput chief succeeds, his brow is marked by blood taken from the thumb or the toe of a Bhil. The Rajput says that this blood-mark is a sign of Bhil allegiance, but it seems to be a relic of Bhil power. The Bhils are very persistent in keeping alive this practice. The right of giving blood is claimed by certain families, and the belief that the man from whose veins it flows dies within a year fails to damp their zeal from this usage. The Rajputs, on the other hand, would gladly let the practice die out, as they say that they shrink from the application of this impure Bhil blood. The true ground of their dislike to the ceremony is probably due to the quasi-acknowledgment which it conveys of their need of investiture by an older and conquered race. The Bhils although grouped in distinct classes, are one people. The Mughals, (1600, A. D.) found them hardworking and loyal subjects, and under the Delhi Emperors they seemed to have continued quiet and orderly. But during the eighteenth century in the disturbances that marked the transfer of power from the Mughals to the Mahrattas, they asserted their independence and the Mahrattas failing to bring them to order treated them as outlaws and permitted their lowest officers to take their lives without trial. A Bhil caught in a disturbed part of the country was without inquiry flogged and hanged. Torture was freely resorted to. Exposed to the sun, with his nose slit and his ears shaved from his head, the Bhil was burnt to death chained to a red-hot iron seat. Hundreds were thrown over a high cliff near Antur and large bodies of them, assembled under a promise of pardon, were beheaded or blown from the guns. Their women were mutilated or smothered by smoke, and their children smashed to death against the stones. Cruelties like this drove the Bhils to desperation. They took refuge in the rocky fastnesses and forests. The Bhils, roving and restless by disposition and skilful hunters by necessity, long defied their oppressors. Superstitious in the extreme and possessing little attachment to fixed spots, their hivelike habitations on the isolated knolls were abandoned without regret on the occurrence of any evil omen. Addicted to bouts of drinking they burst forth in frenzied bands on the more settled country, and were a scourge to the lowlands. Ten thousand of the Gaekwar's troops, sent for the purpose of their coercion were defeated and driven with disgrace from their fastnesses. After an unsuccessful

attempt on the part of the British in 1818 to bring them to order by force, kinder measures were resorted to. A large body of the Bhils were thus reclaimed. They took service under the English and formed a Bhil Corps which in 1827 numbered 600 men. This corps stormed the fastnesses of the unreformed sections of the race, seized the leaders and reduced the whole of the clans to habits of order. By the personal influence of some of the early English officers, Robertson, Evans and Outram, many Bhils settled down, as members of the Police or as husbandsman into regular industry. At the same time, though peace was established and has since on the whole prevailed, any local disturbance has sufficed to reawaken in some of the Bhil tribes. their old love of plunder.

13.—Social Condition of the Bhils.—The Bhil has made little advance in the standards of civilization or comfort. Ignorance, carelessness and love of liquor have sunk many of the race deep in debt to the astute Hindu. The machinery of the law courts is worked by the Hindu usurer to keep his Bhil debtors in his power, and notwithstanding the great rise in the value of their labour, many of the Bhils toil on in practical bondage to their creditors. They are fed between seed time and harvest, and they receive an occasional turban or cotton cloth. In other respects they are not much better off than in the old times of oppression. Even as small landholders their carelessness and want of skill prevent their rise in the social scale. As labourers, although physically strong and efficient workers when they please, their idleness and fitfulness stand in the way of their earning high wages.

How far the modern Bhil has changed from the original Bhil it is hard to say. The lowland Bhils, and when well fed many hill Bhils also, become equal in size and appearance to the low class Hindus. In Poona, they are superior in stature, appearance and intelligence to the Satpuras. This seems to show that the stunted, stupid and savage Bhils of Khandesh, Gujerat, Rajputana and Central India have, either from marriage with older and lower races or from exposure and want of food, suffered both in mind and body. The wild woodman is dark, short but well made, active and hardy, with high cheek bones, wide nostrils and in some cases coarse, almost African features. Among the southern and western tribes who probably more nearly represent the original type of Bhil, are many well built and not a few tall handsome men with regular features and wavy hair. The lowland Bhils are now scarcely to be distinguished from the local low class Hindus.

14.—Bhil Sub-divisions.—The Bhils of the present day may conveniently be arranged under the following groups, viz., (1) those of the plains, (2) those of the hills and forests and (3) the mixed tribes. The first and the third are found in small numbers in all the Mahratwara districts and the second, viz., 235 males and 235 females in Sirpur Tandur. The first and the third group are those that are returned as Hindus and are much more reformed than the second set who have seldom any clothing except a strip of cotton round their loins. Their women wear a coarse tattered robe. When they cannot get grain, they feed on wild roots and fruits, on several kinds of vermin or animals that have died a natural death, and probably in remote places on the flesh of the cow. The lowland Bhils wear a turban, a coat and waistcloth, and their women a robe with or without a bodice. Both the men and women wear brass or silver ear-rings and anklets. They are in many respects Hinduised and now constitute a low caste of the Hindu community. They give caste dinners at births, betrothals, marriages and deaths and are particular as to what they eat.

15.—Bhil superstitions, &c.—There are some oaths and ceremonies which no Bhil will venture to break. One is swearing by the dog; the Bhil placing his hand on the head of the dog, prays that if what he says be not true, the curse of the dog may fall upon him. Another oath is, taking a small quantity of jowar into the hand and holding it up praying that the grain he eats may bring curses and destruction on him, should he speak aught but truth. A

third oath is taken by placing the hand on the head of his son. In many instances when these oaths are made use of, written agreements are given by which the person swearing, agrees that, should any serious or extraordinary injury happen to himself or his family within a certain time, he will consent to be held guilty or to have stated a falsehood.

They believe strongly in witchcraft, and, also in the power of the Burwas or witch-finders to point out who may be the witch who has inflicted any injury on them. Should any of their relatives die without apparent cause, they consult the Burwa, who, generally a shrewd, clever fellow, manages to find out beforehand what ugly, disagreeable old woman may live in the enquirer's village, and he proceeds, apparently oracularly, to describe this old witch. Witches with the Bhils are tried much in the same way that they were in civilized England two centuries ago. They place the woman in one side of a bullock's packsack, and three dry cakes of cowdung in the other, and throw her into a water, when if she sink, she is no witch, but if she swim she is. Another mode is by rubbing chillies in the eyes which in a witch has no power to produce tears.

Their method of settling disputes is by the ceremony called, *chák phirana*, or the assemblage of all the Bhils of the two villages to which the disputants belong. The matter is then discussed; and when they are agreed as to the sentence to be passed, one party pours a quantity of spirits into the hand of his opponent, who, after praying if he ever quarrels again on the point now settled, the curse of the deity Mátá or small-pox may fall upon him, drinks it off; and every one present then goes through the same ceremony.

16.—Bhilala.—The Bhilala is a cross between a Bhil and a Rajput. Of this class are all the Bhil chiefs of the Vindhya Range. They do not intermarry with Bhils, but only in their own caste. Their marriage ceremonies comprise the agreement, the betrothal and the wedding. The ceremony of marriage consists of an interchange of visits by the members of the bride's and bridegroom's family during which the necessary liquor for the discussion of the preliminaries is drunk. The betrothal and the wedding are performed by the bride and bridegroom being painted over with turmeric ten days before the wedding, both parties eating together, and the bridegroom being conveyed on horseback to the bride's house, where a *mandup* or a kind of shed is put up, which he first enters. The bride is then brought out to him and they both march seven times round a burnt offering of oil-seed and barley, their clothes being tied together. The night is spent in drinking and dancing and in the morning the bridegroom takes the bride to his own house. The dowry given by the bridegroom is Rs. 16½, while the bride contributes her jewels. The Bhilala women do not remarry, although the Bhil women may. If the husband die, his brother alone may take the widow and all the property and children. But the brother-in-law sometimes gives her away, without consulting her wishes to another man, an irregularity which proves a fruitful source of quarrel. Should a widow have no offspring, her husband's property is divided among his relatives.

Bhil marriages differ somewhat from those of the Bhilalas and are less formal. With them the marriage take place at the age of 12 years and there is no betrothal. The Bhils are very suspicious of their wives. Bhil women who leave their husbands subject the man with whom they run away to a fine of twelve cattle in the case of a first marriage, and six in the case of a second, while in the case of running away with a virgin the fine is only three. The Bhils bury boys and virgins and those who have died of small-pox; all others are burnt. The funeral ceremonies are performed by the Gosain Rawals who are generally presented with a bullock for their part in the work.

17.—British Policy towards Bhils.—The policy adopted by the British Government to civilize the Bhils is worth noting here.

Two widely different kinds of policy were adopted towards the refractory Bhils, which deserve consideration. The first was that of coercion by the slaughter of leaders, by banishment, imprisonment, the lash and the gibbet, accompanied by alternations of conciliatory measures, abandoned, if not soon successful for the primitive remedy, which was equally unsuccessful. The second was that of gentleness, kindness, and persuasion solely, a policy which tamed these savage barbarians, and proved wonderfully successful. "The main features in this theory of reformation were, the awarding of strict justice to an oppressed race; the overthrow of the patriarchal authority of the Naiks (hereditary headman) and the substitution in their stead of a European Chief, who should be equally respected and obeyed and whose commands and precepts would prove of a very different nature to those which had heretofore emanated among the hills; the conciliatory character and talent of the officers to be employed; the judicious selection for the new military body of the wild unruly spirits who disdained the toil of honest labour and the settlement among the colonies of the more staid of the community; the provision of a comparable maintenance for every one, the re-establishment of the ancient village Bhil police, and above all the mild and liberal though firm spirit of the existing administration which encouraged with generous assistance the well disposed, exercised a wholesome control over the evil-doers, and whose measures, under the new arrangement were equally certain of being promulgated and enforced by unbiassed servants." "A free pardon was granted for all past crimes to those who surrendered at discretion; waste lands were alloted, rent free for a term of 20 years, wherever the Naiks and their followers proposed to settle and an ample grant of money for clothes and subsistence, together with animals and implements of cultivation, were allowed during the period when the rude husbandman was under proper instruction to make the earth yield up her treasures for his own support."

At first it was difficult for the Bhils, accustomed to look with a suspicious eye on the proceedings of all other races with which they came in contact, to believe in the good faith of the British Government. Gradually however their confidence was gained. Yet it was a hard matter for a tribe which had been engaged for so many years in rapine and debaucherry, to settle down to peaceable pursuits. Much depended on the tact and judgment of the English officials. Captain Outram freely associated with them and went about unattended. Indulging the wildmen with feasts and entertainments and delighting all by his matchless urbanity, Captain Outram at length contrived to draw over to the cause nine recruits, one of whom was a notorious plunderer and had a short time before successfully robbed the officer commanding a detachment which had been sent against him.

This infant corps soon became strongly attached to the person of their new chief, and entirely devoted to his wishes. Their good will had been won by his kind and conciliatory manners; while their admiration and respect had been thoroughly roused and excited by his prowess and valour in the chase. Slowly but surely the happiest results of this policy were attained. The Bhils themselves were organised into an invincible corps for establishing order in the province; and for subduing their own clans. The lands were again cultivated, and began to assume that appearance of prosperity which now so conspicuously distinguishes it.

The Bhil, who has confirmed to the new administration has experienced a new birth. He has been completely changed and has entered on a new career. "He feels a relish for that industry" says Captain Graham "which renders subsistence secure and life peaceful and happy. He unites with the ryot in the cultivation of those fields which he once ravaged and laid waste, and protects the village, the traveller and the property of Government, which were formerly the objects of his spoliation. The extensive wilds, which heretofore afforded cover during his bloody expeditions, are now smiling with fruitful crops. And populated industry and opulence are professing throughout the land. Schools

have been introduced for the benefit of the rising generation ; and the present youth, inured to labor, and sobered by instruction, have lost the recollection of the state of older times, when from their insular position, the tribe alone retorted vengeance and hatred upon the oppressors."

During 1819, the Bhils in the Ajanta and Goatala ranges had greatly increased in numbers and were under 32 leaders, the chief of whom was Chil Naik who was afterwards subdued and hanged. But the Bhils were still ravaging the plains to avenge the loss of Chil Naik and in 1821 a military force had to be sent against them, which succeeded in making 1,200 of their followers capitulate. After a few months quiet, there was another outbreak in 1822 headed by the famous Hina. The low country was harassed for some time but as force failed to subdue them it was determined in 1825 to try kind measures. The Bhils were promised a living if they came down to the plains but they refused to do so. Attempts were therefore made to encourage them to enlist and form them into a Bhil Corps. An agency was established near Chalisgaon, and Major Evans and Lieut. Graham induced many of the Ajanta Bhils to form settlements and engage in agriculture. The Bhils were still troublesome and those at Kanhar recommenced their depredations about 1830. The Goatala hill, seven miles north of Kanhar became noted as one of their strongholds and a body of the contingent troops was ordered up from Aurangabad, to hunt them out of the hills and re-open the ghat roads. The troops were encamped at Goatala for six months and the hills were scoured. It was about this time that the Outram ghat was constructed by Capt. Outram while he was conciliating the wild hill men of the Ajanta and Goatala ranges. A force was afterwards cantoned at Kanhar for several years and a British officer was stationed there as Bhil Agent. The troops were withdrawn in 1840 and the Bhil agency was abolished a few years later. During the Great Indian Mutiny, the Ajanta Bhils were once more troublesome and under Bhagojee Naik, broke out in the Ahmednagar district. They continued their depredations for a couple of years but in 1859 their leader was surprised and captured during a bold raid on Chalisgaon.

18.—Bhil Clans.—Out of more than a dozen of the Bhil clans the principal one that is found in these Dominions is Nirdhi or as it is generally called Hirdhi or Naik tribe. The Hirdhis are mostly found on the Ajanta range of Hills in Jamnair and Bragaon. They are said to be discontented and quarrelsome and therefore difficult to manage.

ANDHS.

19.—Andhs.—The Andhs are more Hinduised than the rest of the aborigines. Brahmans are employed to celebrate their marriages and they abstain from beef and liquor. Almost all the Andhs in these Dominions are agricul turists. They bury their dead. The Andhs are chiefly found in the Mahratwara districts adjoining the Berars. From their name it appears probable that they are the descendants of the Andhs, an aboriginal race dwelling in the Telingana country. Although they speak Mahratti, their women retain the Telugu fashion of doing the hair.

KOYAS.

20.—The Koyas.—The Koyas are an aboriginal race found chiefly in the Telingana districts and mostly in the Warangal district. They belong to the same family as the Gonds and the other primitive races of Central and Southern India. The Koyas say that they are the descendants of Bhimsen and the local tradition is that when Bhimsen accompanied his brother Dharmaraja in his forest exile, he one day went out hunting. Here he met a wild woman of the woods with whom he fell in love and subsequently married. The fruit of their union was the Koya people. The tradition further states that this wild

woman was not a human being. The language spoken by them is similar to that of the Gonds. Like the latter they are noted for their truthful habits. Their numerous villages in the vicinity of the Pakhal lake, usually contain but a small number of huts and are often situated in the small clearings made in the heart of the jungle. The huts are composed entirely of thatch and bamboo. When clearing a patch for the purpose of cultivation, the Koyas cut down all the trees except the Ippa (*Bassia latifolia*) and tamarind trees, the fruit of which serves as food. The fruit of the Ippa tree is dried and reduced to powder. This made into cake or porridge forms the favourite food for the greater part of the year. They also distil great quantities of an intoxicating spirit from the flowers. They will eat the flesh of every animal, not even rejecting that of the cow. They seldom remain long in one place, for, as soon as the productive powers of the soil are exhausted they move to another spot and make a fresh clearing. They have no caste; their religion consists of belief in One Supreme Being. They also worship the spirits of the mountains and a divinity who protects them from the ravages of tigers. They regard heaven as a large and strong fort where there is an abundance of rice stored up for those who are permitted to enter. Hell is a place in which an iron cow continually gnaws the flesh of the unfortunate persons detained there. Widow marriages are allowed. Their wedding ceremonies are exceedingly simple: the betrothed couple have triangular marks placed on their foreheads; they then kneel together and the ceremony is completed by pouring water over the heads of both. The personal appearances of both sexes is the reverse of prepossessing. They are victims to fever and both men and women are untidy and dirty. The men carry bows and arrows and some have matchlocks with which they shoot game. They also collect honey and bees' wax for barter.

21.—Koya Sub-divisions.—These, like the Chentchus have returned themselves, as Hindus and their only sub-divisions are:—(1) Racha Koya, (2) Banna Koya, (3) Ali Koya, and (4) Tooloo Koya.

CHENTCHULAWAD.

22.—Chentchulawad.—In the hilly parts of Telingana is found the hill tribe called Chenchola, Chentsu, Chentchulawad or Chentsuwad. The account they give of themselves is that during the war of the Ramayana they were shepherds, but that having distinguished themselves in the contest by their skilful use of the bow and arrow they were given the title of Chencaolas or Chensuwads. They then migrated to the hilly districts which they now inhabit in small communities called *gudems*. Each *gudem* includes several tribes and has a portion of the hills alloted to it by common consent. The Chentchus do not transfer their rights to the hill produce to each other but occasionally give a portion as dowry to their daughters. They are generally unwilling to take to agricultural pursuits, though they are sometimes employed by the villagers in the plains to watch their fields during the harvest. In former times they levied a kind of black mail; but since the introduction of the Police force, this has been discontinued, and some of them are employed as ghat *taliaries* or road watchmen. During the hill festival which takes place in the jungle called Garudachellam in the Nallamalai Hills in April, they collect fees from the pilgrims. The legend goes on to say that one Chentchu Lakshmi, the beloved daughter of Chiki Naik, the Chief of the Chentchus, had been married to the *Man Lion*, one of the incarnations of Vishnu during the Dwapara Yuga at Garudachellam, wherefore all the Chentchus are Vaishnavas. Owing to this marriage they consider themselves to be very much higher in status than the other forest tribes. Their language is chiefly a *patois* of Telugu.

This aboriginal race, though Hinduized to a certain extent, has developed great expertness in hunting. The men wear nothing but a narrow strip of cotton cloth round their loins, and the women are clothed like Hindus but more

scantily. A Chentchu man who has not lost his primitive habits always carries an axe slung in his girdle and bows and arrows in his hand. They are an inoffensive people, easily managed by judicious treatment, but also easily roused to violence, and traditionally addicted to petty theft. The Chentchus live in small hamlets along the base and lower spurs of the hills. Their huts are of primitive but neat construction, sometimes dome shaped, sometimes resembling waggon-tilts. Their food consists of roots and berries, tamarind, milk, &c., but they also eat grain which they obtain honestly or by theft. They are expert cliff climbers and obtain honey from bee-hives in the cliffs which they barter to the Banias for cotton cloths, grain, &c. They are divided into clans, the head of each of which is styled a Naikadu who officiates at marriages and settles disputes. They choose their priest from amongst their own number and he is the only one of the community that is buried after death, all the others being burnt. When an adult dies, a rupee is placed on the head of the deceased, before his body is disposed of.

23.—Sub-divisions.—All the Chentchus in this Province returned themselves as Hindus and they consequently were classed as such in the Age and Civil Condition Tables. The following are the sub-divisions of the Chentchus:—

(1) Bheem.
(2) Adavi.
(3) Deva.
(4) Enadi.
(5) Gondu.
(6) Ingi.
(7) Kuria.
(8) Racha.
(9) Ura.

DISCUSSION OF STATISTICS.

24.—Discussion of Statistics.—As has already been stated, there are 5 forest tribes, viz., Bhils professing the Hindu and Bhil religions, Gonds who returned themselves as Hindus and Gonds, and Chenchuwad, Koya and Andh, who returned themselves as Hindus. In the Tables VI, VII, and VIII, those professing their own first religion, viz., Bhil and Gond, were tabulated as such and the rest were included under Hindus. In the following pages, the figures appertaining to the above forest tribes irrespective of the religion they profess are touched upon. The following statement gives in a synoptical form, the numbers returned under each tribe, the variation and the proportions of the sexes.

Forest tribe.	Actual Population.			Percentage to total Provincial Population.			Variation.		No. of females to 1,000 males.	Percentage to total population of Forest Tribes.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Actual difference between 1881-1891.	Percentage.		Total.	Males.	Females.
Koya...	60,897	30,763	30,134	·53	·27	·26	15,597	25·6	979	43·9	43·8	44·0
Goud	37,995	19,374	18,621	·33	·17	·16	−1,518	−4·0	961	27·4	27·5	27·3
Andh	18,209	9,289	8,920	·16	·09	·07	10,153	55·7	960	13·1	13·3	13·0
Bhil	11,015	5,414	5,601	·09	·04	·05	2,545	23·1	1,034	7·9	7·7	8·1
Chentchuwad ...	10,641	5,441	5,200	·09	·05	·04	8,310	77·4	956	7·7	7·7	7·6
Total.....	1,38,757	70,281	68,476	1·20	·62	·58	35,087	25·3	974	100	100	100

The total strength of the aboriginal element within these Dominions is 138,757 persons, (70,281 males and 68,476 females). This number bears a percentage of 1·2 to the total provincial population, of which 0·62 are males and 0·58 are females. The Koyas bearing the highest proportion of 0·53 per cent beat the other tribes. Gonds come a fair second with 0·33 per cent. The others show percentages varying from 0·16 to 0·09.

As in the case of both sexes the Koya males and females show the highest percentages of 0·27 and 0·26 respectively, and are followed by Gond males (0·17) and females (0·16). Out of the three other forest tribes, the Andhs have 0·09 per cent for their males and 0·07 per cent for their females. The Bhils and Chentchuwads have changed their places, the former having 0·04 per cent of males which is shown by the females in the latter, while 0·05 per cent is furnished by Chentchu males and Bhil females alike.

Considering next the distribution of these tribes among the total population of the forest tribes, it is found that the Koyas, with 43·9 for both sexes, 43·8 for males and 44·0 for females, again come first followed by the Gonds who show 27·9 for both sexes, 27·5 for males and 27·3 for females. Of the remaining tribes, the Andhs have a percentage for both sexes of 13·1, for males of 13·3, and 13·0 for females, the Bhils and Chentchuwad having the same percentage (7·7) for their males, a percentage of 7·9 and 7·7 respectively in both sexes and 8·1 and 7·8 for females respectively.

In comparing the variation in the figures of these tribes between the two Censuses, we find an increase of 35,087 persons or 25·3 per cent. The Chentchuwads head the group with a percentage increase of 77·4 corresponding to an actual addition of 8,310 persons. The Andhs come second with an increase of 55·7 per cent represented by 10,153 persons. The Koyas though they show the largest increase intrinsically, viz., 15,597, show a percentage increase of only 25·6. Lastly, the Bhils have increased by 23·1 per cent or have increased by 2,545 persons. The only *decrease*, 4 per cent, is found among Gonds who show 1,518 persons less when compared with the figures for the Census of 1881. This may be attributed to emigration to the more fertile regions under the British rule adjoining the Mahratwara districts where they are mostly found. The forest tribes are peculiarly nomadic in their habits, always migrating in search of better lands and jungles. The only forest tribe that has a greater number (1,034) of females to every 1,000 males is the Bhil. The Koyas show 979, the Gonds 961, Andhs 960 and Chentchuwad 956. These numbers range from 979 to 956 and require no explanation. As regards the preponderance of Bhil females, it may be urged either that female births were comparatively more amongst them or that many of the male Bhils had emigrated to other spots in search of forest produce, as the time of the enumeration corresponded with the season for collecting honey, &c.

25.—Territorial distribution.—We now proceed to consider the territorial distribution of each forest tribe as depicted in the following statement.

Districts.	Total Forest Tribes.		Gond.		Bhil.		Chentchuwad.		Koya.		Andh.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Hyderabad	*	*	...	...	0·2	0·1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atraf-i-Balda	0·1	0·1	...	...	...	...	0·7	0·8	0·0	0·0	...	...
Mahbubnagar	1·8	1·8	...	...	...	...	23·5	24·0	0·0	0·0	...	...
Nalgonda	0·4	0·4	...	...	...	...	5·0	4·3	0·1	0·1	...	...
Warangal	40·4	40·4	...	...	...	...	2·0	2·0	91·5	91·5	...	...
Elgandal	8·0	8·0	...	...	...	...	66·7	67·0	6·6	6·7	...	...
Indur	1·0	1·1	1·4	1·4	0·5	0·5	0·1	0·1	...	...	4·6	5·2
Medak	0·1	0·1	...	...	...	...	0·6	0·6	...	...	...	...
Aurangabad	6·6	7·1	0·2	0·2	83·4	84·4	...	...	0·1	0·1	0·4	0·5
Birh	0·7	0·7	0·8	0·7	6·6	6·1	...	...	...	..	29·2	29·0
Nander	4·2	4·1	1·0	1·0	0·1	...	0·2	0·1	...	...	...	...
Naldrug	*	*	0·0	0·1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Bidar	0·2	0·2	0·7	0·7	...	...	0·5	0·5	...	...	63·4	63·0
Parbhani	8·6	8·4	0·2	0·1	2·2	2·0	...	...	...	...	2·4	2·3
Sirpur Tandur	27·2	26·9	95·6	95·7	6·8	6·6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gulbarga	*	*	0·1	0·1	0·2	0·2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raichur	0·1	*	...	...	...	...	0·7	0·6	...	...	...	...
Lingsugur	0·6	0·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·3	1·5	...	...
Railways	*	*	...	...	0·0	0·1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provincial Total.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

The highest proportions, both in males and females, (40·4) are found in the district of Warangal, Sirpur Tandur coming next with 27·2 per cent of males and 26·0 per cent of females. The high proportion in these districts is easily accounted for by the existence of extensive jungles in them.

Parbhani has 8·6 males and 8·6 females while Elgandal has a little less, viz., 8·0 both for males and females. Aurangabad with all its caves and jungles, has only 6·6 per cent of males and 7·1 of females. The proportions in the other districts range from 4·2 in males and 4·1 in females, in Nander to 0·1 each in males and females in Atraf-i-Balda, dwindling down to inappreciable quantities in the districts marked with asterisks in the statement.

The Gonds are mainly grouped in the Mahratwara districts of which Sirpur Tandur has the highest proportion, viz., 95·6 per cent of males and 95·7 of females. Gulbarga, one of the Karnatic districts, shows the low percentage of 0·1 each in the case of males and females, while Indur a district in the Telingana has an equal proportion of 1·4 males and females. The last named two districts though classed respectively in the Karnatic and Telingana divisions have some Mahratti speaking taluqs where the Gonds live. The other districts contain low percentages of the Gond population ranging from 1·0 both for males and females in Nander to 0·2 for males and 0·1 for females in Parbhani.

The Bhils like the Gonds are also mainly found in Mahratwara. Aurangabad with a percentage of 83·4 for males and 84·4 for females, occupies the same position in relation to the Bhil population as Sirpur Tandur with regard to the Gonds. In the City of Hyderabad were enumerated a few Bhils who bear the proportions of 0·2 and 0·1 among males and females respectively. Indur and Gulbarga in the case of this forest tribe also show percentages of respectively 0·2 and 0·5 in males and females. Sirpur Tandur takes up 6·8 per cent of Bhil males and 6·6 per cent of females, while Birh shows somewhat lower percentages, viz., 6·6 males and 6·1 females. The proportion in the other districts range from 2·2 in males and 2·0 in females in Parbhani to 0·01 males in Naldrug and about the same percentage of females on the Railways.

The highest proportions (66·7 males and 67·0 females) of the Chentchus are found in Elgandal, Mahbubnagar following with 23·5 in males and 24·0 in females. It is worth while noting here that the largest proportions of this forest tribe are found in Telingana, while the majority of the Gonds and the Bhils are found in Mahratwara and that this tribe speaks a *patois* of Telugu while the Gonds and the Bhils speak either a broken kind of Mahrati or Hindi. The only Mahratwara districts that have any Chentchus are Nander and Bidar with percentages of 0·2 males and 0·1 females in the former and 0·5 males and 0·5 females in the latter. In the Karnatic division, Raichur has 0·7 and 0·6 per cent of males and females respectively. Out of the remaining Telingana districts, Nalgonda has 5·0 males and 4·3 females per cent and Warangal 2 per cent of each sex. The proportions of 0·6 and 0·1 per cent in the case of either sex are found respectively in Medak and Indur.

The Koyas are also mainly found in Telingana in which the largest proportion, (viz., 91·9 males and 91·5 females), is borne by Warangal itself, while of the remaining districts, Elgandal has 6·6 males and 6·7 females. From the above, it is observed that almost all the Koyas are collected together in the jungles of the Warangal and the Elgandal districts. The remaining few are found in Lingsugur which bears proportions of 1·3 males and 1·5 females per cent and in the Aurangabad and Nalgonda districts each of which shows about 0·1 per cent of either sex.

The Andhs who may be looked upon as somewhat civilized are found wholly in the Mahratwara districts of which Parbhani with percentages of 63·4 males and 63·0 females, heads the list, followed by Nander with proportions of 29·2 males and 29·0 females. Indur comes next with 4·6 males and 5·2 females, the rest, viz., Sirpur Tandur and Aurangabad making up the total with proportions varying from 2·4 for males and 2·3 for females in the former to 0·4 males and 0·5 females in the latter.

From the statement it will further be noticed that each forest tribe predominates in a separate district as for instance, the Gonds in Sirpur Tandur, the Bhils in Aurangabad, the Chentchus in Elgandal, the Koyas in Warangal and the Andhs in Parbhani.

CHAPTER XI.

OCCUPATIONS.

Preliminary Remarks.—Occupation Statistics.—Proportions of the Sexes.—Occupations combined with Agriculture.

CHAPTER XI.

OCCUPATIONS.

Section I.—PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

465.—Analysis of causes of error in Occupation Statistics.—We have now come to the last of the chapters dealing with the statistics collected at the enumeration. It will have been noted that uncertainty or rather inaccuracy is an invariable factor in all the statistics that we have hitherto discussed. But the statistics, the study of which we shall now enter upon, differ in one essential point from the foregoing. While the inaccuracy in the former figures is insignificant and of an easily localisable or eliminable nature, the errors in the present case, as exemplified by the irregularities in the figures are more widespread in their significations. This arises from the greater complication of the subject, the uniform and universal prevalence of ignorance with regard to what was required to be entered in the column of the enumeration schedule or what it is intended to represent. In the instructions to enumerators, explicitness and comprehensiveness ought to be the true remedy for this, but it is next to impossible to give clear questions, which would cover the whole scope of the subject. Even if the instructions could be framed in a satisfactory manner, there is next the enumerator and the population enumerated to be reckoned with. These latter always evince a tendency to error by using terms which are either insufficient to indicate the exact nature of the occupation or bear a local or special meaning. Lastly, in the classification of this enormous amount of detail, the chances of error are very great indeed.

466.—Instructions to Enumerators.—These remarks apply to the occupation returns of every province, and we may add, every country, where a return of occupations has been attempted. As regards the first cause of error above noted, we may here remark that the instructions to the enumerators on the subject of occupations were as elaborate and comprehensive as were compatible with the vastness of detail implied. The instructions for the two Censuses of 1881 and 1891 are hereunder printed in parallel columns for the sake of comparison :—

1881.

Column 10.—*Occupation of men, also of Boys and Females who may do work.* [N. B.—Boys at school, girls, small children and women who perform no regular work, should not be shown at all in this column.]

Only such persons are to be shown in this column as actually do work contributing to the family income. Mere employment in such domestic occupations as spinning will not entitle women to be shown in this column, unless the produce of their labour is brought to market. When a person has two or more occupations, he should be entered as following the occupation whence his income is chiefly derived, but if he combines agriculture with any other profession or trade, such as that of vakil or money-lender, carpenter, or smith, both occupations should be shown.

General terms such as servant, workman, dealer, must not be employed. In each case, the specific service or trade in which the person is engaged must be named, *e. g.*, watchman, office-messenger, digger, ploughman, cloth-seller. General expressions [such as *pesha-i-khud*] must not be employed. In every case the occupation must be indicated by the common vernacular term by which it is known [and not by the Persian name; thus *Kumbar* for potter, not *Kasgar.*]

1891.

Rule 11.—*Column* 11.—*Occupation or means of subsistence.* Enter here the exact occupation or means of livelihood of all males and females who do work or live on private property such as *house-rent, pension, &c.* In the case of children and women who do no work, enter the occupation of the head of their family, or of the person who supports them, adding the word "dependent," but do not leave this column unfilled for any one, even an infant. If a person have two or more occupations, enter only the chief one, except when a person owns or cultivates land in addition to another occupation, when both should be entered.

No vague terms should be used, such as *service, Government service, shop-keeping, writing* and *labour*, &c., but the *exact service*, the *goods sold*, the *class* of *writing* or of *labour* must be stated. When a person's occupation is connected with agriculture it should be stated whether the land is cultivated in person or let to tenants; if he be an agricultural labourer, it should be stated whether he be engaged by the month or year, or is a daily held labourer. Women who earn money by occupations independent of their husbands, such as *spinning, selling firewood, cow-dung cakes, grass,* or by *rice-pounding, weaving,* or *doing house-work* for wages, should be shown under those occupations. If a person makes the articles he sells, he should be entered as "maker and seller" of them. If a person lives on alms, it should be stated whether he is a religious mendicant or an ordinary beggar. When a person is in Government, railway, or municipal service, the special service should be entered first, and the word Government, railway, or municipal, &c., after it, as: clerk, *Government*; sweeper, *municipal*; labourer, *railway.*

If a person be temporarily out of employment, enter the last or ordinary occupation.

In the Census of 1881, only the actual and independent workers for their maintenance were shown in the returns. The consequence of this was that 52 per cent of the total population of the Dominions, made up of 25 per cent of the males and 79 per cent of the females, were returned as practically following no occupation. At this Census, however, the sustaining power of each occupation was sought to be ascertained and the principal point in which the instruc-

tions differed from the former one, was in the direction to leave no blanks in the columns. It is difficult to draw the line of demarcation between a worker and a non-worker. For instance, in the last Census a woman who did work such as domestic work, in a strange household for food or wages was returned as a worker, while a woman who performed the same service for her husband and children was returned as a non-worker. To eliminate this anomaly, it was directed at this Census that against the name of each and every member of a family, who was not an actual bread-winner, the occupation of the head of that family was to be entered with the word "dependent" annexed, to show that the occupation referred to them only in its sustaining capacity.

467.—Method of Abstraction.—We said above, that the principal feature of the recent Census was the return of every individual under some occupation either direct or dependent. By the retention of the word 'dependent' in the process of abstraction, it would have been possible to have obtained an almost exact idea of the workers and dependents. But the cost of the operation was simply forbidding, and the word was therefore completely ignored in abstraction. The abstraction of the occupations by age periods was, however, intended to bring out the same idea. The age periods prescribed were three. The first period covered the first five years of life and included all who were too young to work. The second, 5-14, comprised the school-going age in the better classes of the population, while, in the case of the lower middle and lower classes, the children of this period generally yield some casual help in home occupations. The last age period, 15 years and upwards, though it includes some of both sexes who are yet at school, who are too old to work and who are not regularly employed, represents approximately the working age of the mass of the people.

468.—Classification of Occupations.—The Imperial Census Commissioner issued, shortly after the Census, a very elaborate scheme for the classification of the occupations, whereby it was intended to attain a certain amount of uniformity among the different Indian Provinces. The occupations, which were comprised in a long list of 478 titles, were grouped into 7 classes, 24 orders and 77 sub-orders. The list of occupations is too long to be reproduced in this place. Moreover it can be read in the first statement of the next section of this chapter. The classes, orders and sub-orders alone are shown below, and the Census Commissioner's explanatory remarks are also quoted *in extenso*, as this is the best and shortest way of explaining the system of classification.

GENERAL SCHEME OF CLASSIFICATION OF MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

Class.	Order.	Sub-order, and group, where any.
Government ...	I. Administration ...	1. Service of the Imperial and Provincial Governments.
		2. Service of Local and Municipal Bodies.
		3. Village service.
	II. Defence ...	4. Army.
		5. Navy and Marine.
	III. Foreign and Feudatory State service.	6. Administrative service.
		7. Military and other service.
Pasture and Agriculture.	IV. Provision and care of cattle.	8. Stock breeding and dealing. (a) Horses and horned cattle.
		(b) Other draught animals.
		(c) Small cattle.
		9. Subsidiary Services in connection with animals. (a) Training and care of cattle.
		(b) Vermin destroying.
	V. Agriculture.	10. Interest in land.
		11. Agricultural labour.
		12. Growth of special produce, of trees, &c.
		13. Agricultural training and supervision.
Personal services.	VI. Personal, Household and Sanitary services.	14. Personal and Domestic services.
		15. Non-Domestic entertainment.
		16. Sanitation.
Preparation and supply of material substances.	VII. Food and drink, &c.	17. Animal food.
		18. Vegetable food.
		19. Drinks, condiments and narcotics.
	VIII. Light, firing and forage.	20. Lighting.
		21. Fuel and forage.
	IX. Buildings.	22. Building materials.
		23. Artificers in building.
	X. Vehicles and vessels.	24. Railway plant.
		25. Carts, Carriages, &c.
		26. Ships and boats.
	XI. Supplementary requirements.	27. Paper.
		28. Books and prints.
		29. Watches, clocks and scientific instruments.
		30. Carving and engraving.
		31. Toys and curiosities.
		32. Music and musical instruments.
		33. Necklaces, garlands, sacred threads, bracelets and beads, &c.
		34. Furniture.
		35. Harness.
		36. Tools and Machinery.
		37. Arms and Ammunition.
	XII. Textile Fabrics and dress.	38. Wool and Fur.
		39. Silk.
		40. Cotton.
		41. Hemp, flax and coir, &c.
		42. Dress.
	XIII. Metals and Precious stones.	43. Gold, silver and precious stones.
		44. Brass, copper and bell metal.
		45. Tin, zinc, quicksilver and lead.
		46. Iron and steel.
	XIV. Glass, Pottery, and stoneware.	47. Glass and China ware.
		48. Earthen and stone ware.
	XV. Wood, Cane and leaves, &c.	49. Wood and Bamboos.
		50. Cane, matting and leaves, &c.
	XVI. Drugs, dyes, gums, &c.	51. Gums, Resins and similar forest produce.
		52. Drugs, dyes, pigments, &c.
	XVII. Leather ...	53. Leather, horns, bones and grease.

- E. Commerce, transport and storage.
  - XVIII. Commerce ...
    - 54. Money and Securities.
    - 55. General merchandise.
    - 56. Dealing unspecified.
    - 57. Middlemen.
      - (a) Brokers, agents.
      - (b) Contractors, Farmers.
  - XIX. Transport and storage.
    - 58. Railways ...
      - (a) Administration.
      - (b) Working Staff.
    - 59. Road ...
      - (a) Carts, Carriages, Trams, &c.
      - (b) Pack animals.
    - 60. Water ...
      - (a) Vessel owners, Agents, &c.
      - (b) Working Staff.
    - 61. Messages ...
      - (a) Postal and other messengers.
      - (b) Telegraph and Telephone.
    - 62. Storage and weighing.
- F. Professions.
  - XX. Learned and artistic professions.
    - 63. Religion ...
      - (a) Priests, ministers, &c.
      - (b) Subsidiary Religious service
    - 64. Education.
    - 65. Literature.
    - 66. Law.
    - 67. Medicine ...
      - (a) Practitioners.
      - (b) Subsidiary medical services.
    - 68. Engineering and Survey.
      - (a) Engineers and surveyors.
      - (b) Subsidiary staff.
    - 69. Other sciences.
      - (a) Astronomy and natural science
      - (b) Minor Sciences.
    - 70. Pictorial art, sculpture, &c.
    - 71. Music, acting and dancing.
  - XXI. Sport and amusements.
    - 72. Sport.
    - 73. Exhibitions and games.
      - (a) Catching, training and exhibiting animals.
      - (b) Conjuring, fortune-telling and similar exhibitions.
      - (c) Acrobatic and athletic exhibitions.
      - (d) Service of places of entertainment.
- G. Indefinite and Independent.
  - XXII. Complex occupations. (To be sub-divided Provincially.)
  - XXIII. Indefinite.
    - 74. Unskilled labour.
      - (a) Earth-work and special branches of labour.
      - (b) General unskilled labour.
    - 75. Undefined and disreputable means of livelihood.
  - XXIV. Independent of work.
    - 76. Property and Alms.
      - (a) Property and allowances.
      - (b) Charity and endowments.
    - 77. At the Public charge.
      - (a) Pensions.
      - (b) Prisoners, &c.

"The object in view is to group the entries in the Census schedules as far as possible in accordance with the distribution of occupations in India in general, and at the same time to allow room for the designation of special features found only in certain provinces. It is superfluous, therefore, to discuss the classification in use at the Census of communities further advanced in economic differentiation, or one based simply on the abstract laws of sociological science. The classification now published is not altogether scientifically correct, but it will serve its purpose if it collects under one head occupations known to be akin to each other, and keeps apart others which are but nominally related.

"2. There are certain classes of occupations in India which require a few general remarks before the details of the scheme are reviewed. In the first place, Government service is so comprehensive a term in this country that for the purposes of classification it is necessary to restrict its application to the functions which cannot be dissociated from the main end of administration—protection and defence. Thus, special functions undertaken by the State in India beyond the primary duties above quoted are to be classed, not under the head of Government Service, but under their special designation. Public Instruction will come under Education, and Engineering, Meteorology, Agricultural training, Medical practice and Administration under these heads respectively. It will be almost impracticable to effect a complete separation from the general title to which objection is raised above, as the combination of these special functions with that of the Military or Civil Service of the Crown has been retained too closely in the schedules to admit of discrimination; but, as far as possible, the principle above enunciated should be rigorously applied. It is the same with the service of Local and Municipal bodies, where only persons actually engaged in administration should be entered under those titles. Engineers and Road Overseers or Supervisors, Sanitary Inspectors or Surveyors, Schoolmasters and Vaccinators, all have their special groups, irrespective of the source from which their salary is drawn. If the extent to which the functions of the State are in India exercised beyond the limits of protection be in question, the best source of information will be the periodical lists published by Government of its employés, rather than a Census return.

"3. A second class of occupations needing special treatment is the very large one of what have been called "Village-Industries," one great characteristic of which is that the same person both makes and sells. Amongst the most important of these come the brass-smith, blacksmith, cotton-weaver, potter, tanner, carpenter, and the like, representing with their fellows the bulk of the artisan class throughout the country. Owing to the extension of towns, it is misleading to group such occupations under what would be otherwise an obviously suitable title, and some artisans indeed may have totally changed the character of the occupation on emigrating from the simple community to which they originally ministered. It has, therefore, been thought advisable to make no difference in the classification between those who make and those who sell special goods, though in the sub-divisional groups there is room for the general dealer, the commercial agent, and other middlemen, and also for that class of dealers known by a special name in each province, (*gándhi, chilhar, kirkul, parchuran, &c.*), which supplies certain articles which are almost invariably associated together throughout the country.

"4. After the above general remarks, the scheme may be taken up in detail. In the first place, the aggregate of the various means of livelihood are divided into the following main classes :—

Classes.

A.—Government.

B.—Pasture and agriculture.

C.—Personal services.

D.—The preparation and supply of material substances.

E.—Commerce and the transport of persons, goods, and messages, and the storage of goods.

F.—Professions, learned, artistic, and minor.

G.—Indefinite occupations, and means of subsistence independent of occupation.

Of these, the first and fourth are the most complicated, though, making allowances for the defective return in certain cases, the former should be nearly freed from all but those who can rightly be classed in it. The fourth has had to be minutely sub-divided lest confusion should arise.

"5. Subordinate to the seven classes come 24 orders, as shown marginally, bracketted according to their respective main heads. The first few explain themselves. As regards the seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth and eleventh, the object, the article or service is intended for, is placed more prominently than the material dealt with. On the other hand, from the twelfth to the seventeenth the latter is regarded as more characteristic of the occupation than the object for which the prepared article is intended. The distinction is, of course, conventional only and not economic, as in both orders the makers and the sellers of an article are combined, and it is only in the eighteenth order that special mention is made of those who return themselves as exclusively engaged in distribution.

ORDERS.

A. I. Administration.
II. Defence.
III. Foreign and Feudatory State Service.

B. IV. Cattle-breeding, &c.
V. Agriculture.

C. VI. Personal services.

D. VII. Food and drink.
VIII. Light, firing and forage.
IX. Buildings.
X. Vehicles and vessels.
XI. Supplementary requirements.
XII. Textile Fabrics and dress.
XIII. Metals and precious stones.
XIV. Glass, Pottery and Stoneware.

D. XV. Wood, cane and leaves.
XVI. Drugs, gums, &c.
XVII. Leather.

E. XVIII. Commerce.
XIX. Transport and storage.

F. XX. Learned and artistic Professions.
XXI. Sports and amusements.

G. XXII. Complex occupations.
XXIII. Indefinite do.
XXIV. Independent of work.

"6. The classification next passes into sub-orders, and where still further definition is thought necessary, into groups below the sub-orders. Of the latter there are 77, which are shown, with their groups, in Appendix A. In some respects they are the most important items of the scheme, and it is possible that with careful classification, the Imperial Tables may be based on them, leaving detail below groups for supplementary or Provincial returns. At all events, beyond a few generally prevalent occupations, it is probable that each Province will be best served by being given discretion to select under each group the items it considers most typical or otherwise important in the constitution of its population. Before this is done, however, every occupation and means of livelihood returned will have to be catalogued for classification, so that uniformity up to the point mentioned above may be ensured.

Sub-orders and groups.

"7. In Appendix B. is given a sample of the application of the scheme to a collection of items found in two or three of the Census Reports of 1881. It is not to be confounded with a complete index, such as was attempted on the last occasion, but will nevertheless serve as a general guide in preparing the detailed catalogues prescribed for the present Census in Appendix B. page 12 of Circular M.

Occupations.

"8. A very important point to be dealt with in connection with the tabulation of occupations in India is how to deal with an occupation shown conjointly with some description of agriculture or with the possession of land, or, again, which is locally known to be always combined with another non-agricultural occupation, of apparently quite a distinct character. It seems advisable to show all of the former class in the main return under their respective special headings, and in a supplementary return to show them with the agricultural connection as the main head, and the special occupation subordinate to each several sub-division of the former. For example:—We may have a pleader who is a non-cultivating land-owner, a money-lender who is also a non-cultivating land-owner, a carpenter who is a cultivating tenant, and so on. In the general return these will appear under the items of pleader, money-lender, and carpenter respectively. In the supplementary return, after the total number of non-cultivating land-owners who have no other occupation returned against them, will come the pleader, and after him the money-lender, whilst the carpenter will occupy a corresponding position under the head of cultivating tenant. In this way the total number of land-owners and tenants and their families, so far as the Census return is correct, will be obtained without detracting from the roll of the occupations which probably take up an equal or greater portion of the time of the person returning both. As regards the second class, no general heads can be prescribed, as the combinations may differ in every Province. Notorious instances are those of the tanner and shoemaker, shepherd and blanket-weaver, and, as shown by Mr. Ibbetson for the Punjab, the fisherman, water carrier and public cook. Where the caste is used to denote the occupation, there need be no difficulty in providing a special heading for the complex functions in question. In other cases, local knowledge should be called in to point out which are the occupations almost always combined together, and these can be demarcated by a special note to the return. The instruction, however, that only the main occupation should be entered in the schedule, is against the chance of obtaining a complete return of non-agricultural combinations. All the same, Provincial Superintendents should suggest as soon as possible the heads of this class which they find can be distinguished in their respective Provinces."

Combined occupations.

Section II.—OCCUPATION STATISTICS.

469.—Occupations by age, &c.—The statistics of occupations were compiled both in reference to age and to territorial distribution and embodied in Imperial Tables XVII. A., and XVII. B. There is also another Table, XVII. C., which deals with occupations combined with agriculture. The first of the following statements is based on Table XVII. A., and depicts three sets of figures; (1) the distribution of 1,000 persons of each occupation by age for the Province as well as town and country; (2) the ratio borne by each class, order, &c., of occupations to the urban and rural population reduced to 10,000 respectively; and (3) the urban and rural percentages of each occupation under each age. The statement is somewhat elaborate, but the information contained is in great detail and proportionately interesting. The second and third statements are based on Table XVII. B., and represent respectively the distribution of 1,000 persons of each class, order and sub-order of occupation among the districts and divisions, and the ratio borne by each to the total population of the districts and divisions.

STATEMENT

Class and Order.	Sub-order and Group.	Serial No.	Occupations.	Distribution of a total population occupation					
				Provincial.			Urban.		
				0—4	5—14	15 and over.	0 - 4	5—14	15 and over.
A. I. Administration.	1. Service of the Imperial and Provincial Governments.	1	The Viceroy, Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, and Chief Commissioners and their families	48	276	676	48	276	676
		2	Officers	98	188	714	99	188	713
		3	Officers, Superintendents, and Clerical Establishments, Police, and Excise Inspectors, Sub-Registrars, &c.... ...	120	210	670	113	220	667
		4	Messengers, Constables, Bailiffs, Wardens, Menials, &c.	118	196	686	108	187	705
			Total Sub-order 1.....	118	197	685	109	188	703
	2. Services of Local & Municipal Bodies.	5	Inspecting and Supervising Officials ...	...	167	833	...	167	833
		6	Clerical Establishments	65	370	565	55	278	667
		7	Menials	116	175	709	115	172	713
			Total Sub-order 2.....	115	178	707	114	173	713
	3. Village Service.	8	Headmen, when not Agriculturists ...	128	224	648	104	202	694
		9	Accountants	117	204	679	115	211	674
		11	Watchmen and other Menials	163	224	613	139	229	632
			Total Sub-order 3.....	147	221	632	127	219	654
			Total Order I.....	136	211	653	110	191	699
II. Defence.	4. Army.	12	Officers	129	211	660	144	223	633
		13	Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates.	113	192	695	112	190	698
		14	Followers	118	189	693	118	191	691
		15	Administrative Establishments ...	111	192	697	111	192	697
			Total Sub-order 4.....	115	191	694	115	191	694
	5. Navy & Marine.	16	Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...
		17	Engineers, Warrant Officers and Seamen	...	...	...	...	...	...
		18	Administrative Staff	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total Sub-order 5.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total Order II.....	115	191	694	115	191	694
III. Foreign and Feudatory State Service.	6. Administrative Service.	19	Chiefs, Consuls and Officers	101	242	657	101	242	657
		20	Clerical Establishments	108	181	711	109	184	707
		21	Menials, &c.	105	186	709	100	171	729
			Total Sub-order 6.....	106	192	702	104	188	708
	7. Army and Marine.	22	Officers	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000
		23	Privates and Seamen, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total Sub-order 7.....	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000
			Total Order III.....	106	192	702	104	188	708
			Total Class A.....	133	209	658	111	191	698
B. IV. Live-Stock.	8. Stock breeding and dealing. (a) Horses & horned cattle.	24	Horse breeders and dealers	142	243	615	131	183	686
		25	Cattle breeders and dealers, and Commissariat Farm Establishment ...	126	356	518	134	250	616
		26	Herdsmen	110	460	430	109	352	539
		27	Buffalo breeders and dealers	141	293	566	...	...	1,000
			Total Group 8a.....	114	436	450	116	320	564
	(b)—other draught, &c., animals.	28	Elephant catchers and breeders... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		29	Camel breeders and dealers	...	333	667	...	333	667
		30	Ass and mule breeders and dealers ...	125	250	625	...	333	667
			Total Group 8b.....	116	256	628	...	333	667
	(c) Small stock.	31	Sheep and goat breeders and dealers ...	163	278	559	147	245	608
		32	Pig breeders and dealers...	133	267	600	83	333	584
			Total Group 8c.....	163	278	559	147	245	608
			Total Sub-order 8	144	340	516	132	281	587

No. 223.

of 1,000 persons of each by age.			Distribution of total population of 10,000 persons by occupation.						Urban and Rural percentages of each occupation under each age.							
Rural.			Urban.			Rural.			0—4		5—14		15 and over.		All ages.	
0—4	5—14	15 and over.	Ratio per 10,000 of each occupation to the total Urban population.	Ratio per 10,000 of each occupation to the total Urban population of each class.	Ratio per 10,000 of each occupation to the total Urban population of each order.	Ratio per 10,000 of each occupation to the total Rural population.	Ratio per 10,000 of each occupation to the total Rural population of each class.	Ratio per 10,000 of each occupation to the total Rural population of each order.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.
...	...	...	14	86	132	...	...	...	100	...	100	...	100	...	100	...
96	186	718	11	69	105	...	9	9	76	24	76	24	75	25	75	25
121	208	671	34	214	325	12	284	289	22	78	24	76	23	77	23	77
128	204	668	880	5,497	8,366	91	2,177	2,220	46	54	48	52	51	49	50	50
127	205	668	939	5,866	8,928	103	2,470	2,518	44	56	46	54	50	50	49	51
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	100	...	100	...
71	429	500	...	1	1	...	1	1	33	67	29	71	46	54	39	61
139	238	623	28	174	265	...	8	8	95	5	95	5	97	3	96	4
127	273	600	28	175	267	...	4	4	95	5	93	7	96	4	96	4
129	224	647	13	82	125	78	1,884	1,921	1	99	2	98	2	98	2	98
117	204	679	25	156	238	51	1,195	1,218	5	95	5	95	5	95	5	95
164	224	612	47	291	442	176	4,256	4,339	2	98	3	97	3	97	3	97
147	221	632	85	529	805	305	7,335	7,478	2	98	3	97	3	97	3	97
142	217	641	1,052	6,570	10,000	408	9,809	10,000	17	83	19	81	22	78	21	79
41	137	822	8	51	159	...	8	191	95	5	91	9	82	18	86	14
119	205	676	321	2,002	6,238	6	140	7,978	84	16	84	16	86	14	85	15
119	156	725	176	1,101	3,432	1	32	1,831	93	7	94	6	93	7	93	7
...	...	...	9	55	171	...	...	...	100	...	100	...	100	...	100	...
118	194	688	514	3,209	10,000	7	175	10,000	88	12	88	12	88	12	88	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
118	194	688	514	3,209	10,000	7	175	10,000	88	12	88	12	88	12	88	12
...	...	...	6	39	1,752	...	...	...	100	...	100	...	100	...	100	...
73	98	829	14	85	3,867	...	1	604	98	2	98	2	97	3	97	3
120	225	655	15	97	4,378	1	15	9,396	69	31	67	33	75	25	72	28
117	217	666	35	221	9,997	1	16	10,000	83	17	83	17	86	14	85	15
...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	100	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	100	...
117	217	666	35	221	10,000	1	16	10,000	83	17	83	17	86	14	85	15
142	216	642	1,601	10,000	10,000	416	10,000	10,000	24	76	26	74	30	70	28	72
150	278	572	2	14	339	...	1	14	34	66	28	72	42	58	38	62
125	359	516	5	31	760	22	48	813	2	98	2	98	3	97	2	98
110	462	428	20	129	3,142	82	162	8,085	2	98	2	98	3	97	2	98
141	295	564	...	...	2	...	...	9	...	100	...	100	1	99	...	100
118	440	447	27	174	4,243	104	206	8,921	3	97	2	98	3	97	3	97
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	100	...	100	...
135	243	622	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	100	10	90	8	92	7	93
135	243	622	...	...	8	...	...	1	...	100	18	82	15	85	14	86
163	279	558	29	192	4,676	160	317	6,050	2	98	2	98	2	98	2	98
137	262	601	...	...	18	...	...	6	4	96	8	92	6	94	7	93
163	279	558	29	192	4,694	160	317	6,056	2	98	2	98	2	98	2	98
144	342	514	56	366	8,945	264	528	9,978	2	98	2	98	2	98	2	98

STATEMENT

Class and Order.	Sub-order and Group.		Serial No.	Occupations.	Distribution of a total population occupation					
					Provincial.			Urban.		
					0—4	5—14	15 and over.	0—4	5—14	15 and over.
IV. *Live-Stock.—Concld.* B.	9. Subsidiary Services to stock.	(a) Training & doctoring live-stock.	33	Veterinary Surgeons and Assistants ...	91	273	636	100	300	600
			34	Farriers and gelders	136	208	656	137	212	651
			35	Horse and elephant breakers and trainers, &c.	147	274	579	106	306	588
				Total Group 9 a	137	222	641	132	226	642
		(b) Vermin destroying.	36	Rat, monkey, jackal, crocodile, &c., catchers	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Total Group 9 b	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Total Sub-order 9.....	137	222	641	132	226	642
				Total Order IV.....	144	340	516	132	275	593
V. *Agriculture.*	10. Interest in land.		37	Land occupants, not cultivating ...	139	222	639	95	179	726
			38	Land occupants, cultivating	161	250	589	187	271	542
			39	Lessees of villages, &c.	131	65	804	80	40	880
			40	Tenants, not cultivating...	143	240	617	99	224	677
			41	Tenants and sharers, cultivating ...	159	235	606	144	219	637
				Total Sub-order 10.....	158	235	607	139	215	646
	11. Agricultural labourers.		42	Farm-servants	149	223	628	139	208	653
			43	Field labourers and crop-watchers ...	145	212	643	152	210	638
				Total Sub-order 11.....	146	215	639	146	209	645
	12. Growers of special products and trees.		44	Tea, coffee and cinchona planters, Managers and Assistants	...	...	...	...	...	...
			45	Cocoanut growers	...	...	...	...	...	...
			46	Betel-vine and areca-nut growers ...	126	207	667	111	111	778
			47	Waternut growers	...	...	1,000	...	...	...
			48	Cardamom and pepper growers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			49	Indigo planters, Managers, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...
			50	Fruit growers	127	233	640	109	202	689
			51	Market gardeners, (vegetable growers)	138	198	664	106	183	711
			52	Gardeners, seedsmen, &c.	126	186	688	112	177	711
			53	Manure preparers and sellers, (sometimes also scavengers)	136	364	500	...	...	...
			54	Forest Officers	174	304	522	...	...	...
			55	Forest rangers, Guards, Peons	115	237	648	160	214	626
				Total Sub-order 12.....	132	200	668	112	182	706
	13. Agricultural training and supervision.		56	Directors of Agriculture and their Assistants	143	286	571	143	286	571
			57	Model-Farm Managers, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...
			58	Agents and Managers of landed estates, (not planters)	154	385	461	154	385	461
				Total Sub-order 13.....	150	350	500	150	350	500
				Total Order V.....	157	233	610	189	214	647
				Total Class B.....	157	238	605	188	217	645
VI. Personal and household services. C.	14. Personal and domestic services.		59	Barbers	152	233	615	125	223	652
			60	Ear-pickers	...	...	...	...	...	...
			61	Tattooers	154	77	769	...	...	...
			62	Caste-mark appliers	...	...	...	...	...	...
			63	Washermen, (sometimes also dyers) ...	160	248	592	139	234	627
			64	Water carriers	134	213	653	117	210	673
			65	Cooks	117	207	676	113	217	670
			66	Indoor servants	125	202	673	98	167	735
			67	Grooms, coachmen and dog boys, &c. ...	120	189	691	108	183	709
			68	Door-keepers, &c.	133	219	648	103	256	641
				Total Sub-order 14.....	137	217	646	104	179	717

No. 223.—*Continued.*

of 1,000 persons of each by age.			Distribution of total population of 10,000 persons by occupation.						Urban and Rural percentages of each occupation under each age.							
Rural.			Urban.			Rural.			0—4		5—14		15 and over.		All ages.	
0—4	5—14	15 and over.	Ratio per 10,000 of each occupation to the total Urban population.	Ratio per 10,000 of each occupation to the total Urban population of each class.	Ratio per 10,000 of each occupation to the total Urban population of each order.	Ratio per 10,000 of each occupation to the total Rural population.	Ratio per 10,000 of each occupation, to the total Rural population of each class.	Ratio per 10,000 of each occupation to the total Rural population of each order.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.
...	...	1,000	...	1	80	...	...	...	100	...	100	...	86	14	91	9
186	201	663	6	87	899	1	1	16	58	42	59	41	57	43	58	42
167	258	575	...	6	126	...	...	6	24	76	36	64	33	67	32	68
144	217	639	6	44	1,055	1	1	22	51	49	55	45	54	46	53	47
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
144	217	639	6	44	1,055	1	1	22	51	49	55	45	54	46	53	47
144	342	514	62	410	10,000	265	524	10,000	3	97	2	98	3	97	2	98
145	229	626	129	844	880	83	164	173	91	9	89	11	84	16	86	14
155	245	600	9	56	59	4	8	8	21	79	20	80	17	83	19	81
191	95	714	...	1	1	...	...	...	33	67	33	67	59	41	54	46
145	240	615	1	9	10	6	11	12	2	98	2	98	3	97	2	98
159	286	605	1,082	7,118	7,417	4,194	8,277	8,784	2	98	2	98	3	97	3	97
159	235	606	1,221	8,028	8,367	4,287	8,460	8,927	3	97	3	97	3	97	3	97
150	225	625	106	699	728	108	218	225	9	91	9	91	10	90	9	91
144	213	643	107	701	731	403	795	839	3	97	3	97	3	97	3	97
145	216	639	213	1,400	1,459	511	1,008	1,064	4	96	4	96	4	96	4	96
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
127	209	664	...	1	1	...	1	1	2	98	1	99	3	97	3	97
...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	100
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
185	247	618	1	7	7	...	1	1	27	73	27	73	33	67	31	69
158	206	641	11	74	77	3	4	4	25	75	30	70	35	65	33	67
148	200	652	12	76	79	1	1	2	55	45	58	42	63	37	61	39
186	364	500	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	100	...	100	...	100
174	304	522	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	100	...	100	...	100
95	247	658	1	...	9	...	1	1	48	57	28	72	30	70	31	69
145	212	643	25	166	173	4	8	9	33	67	36	64	41	59	39	61
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	100	...	100	...	100	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	100	...	100	...	100	...	100	...
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	100	...	100	...	100	...	100	...
158	233	609	1,459	9,590	10,000	4,802	9,476	10,000	3	97	3	97	3	97	3	97
157	239	604	1,521	10,000	10,000	5,067	10,000	10,000	3	97	3	97	3	97	3	97
155	234	611	87	573	572	78	1,564	1,564	9	91	10	90	12	88	11	89
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
154	77	769	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	100	...	100	...	100	...	100
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
162	249	589	113	753	753	139	2,980	2,980	7	93	7	93	8	92	8	92
150	216	634	34	224	224	4	78	78	43	57	48	52	51	49	49	51
128	183	689	38	257	257	2	32	32	70	30	76	24	72	28	73	27
188	219	643	1,094	7,271	7,271	248	5,193	5,193	25	75	26	74	35	65	32	68
156	207	637	113	750	750	4	84	84	67	33	72	28	77	23	75	25
114	218	648	...	2	2	2	50	51	1	99	2	98	1	99	2	98
148	230	622	1,479	9,830	9,829	467	9,982	9,983	19	81	20	80	27	73	25	75

STATEMENT

Class and Order.	Sub-order and Group.	Serial No.	Occupations.	Distribution of a total population occupation					
				Provincial.			Urban.		
				0—4	5—14	15 and over.	0—4	5—14	15 and over.
VI. Personal and household services.—*concld.* C.	15. Non-domestic Establishment.	69	Hotel, Lodging and Boarding house, Bar and Refreshment-room keepers ...	136	211	653	143	248	614
		70	Rest-house, Serai, Bath house, &c., Owners and Managers...	77	154	769	143	286	571
		71	Club-Secretaries, Managers, Stewards, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total Sub-order 15.....	134	209	657	144	244	612
	16. Sanitation.	72	Sanitary Officers of Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		73	Sanitary Inspectors, &c., Local and Municipal	185	197	618	194	186	620
		74	Sweepers and Scavengers	134	225	641	126	228	651
		75	Dust and sweepings contractors... ...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000
			Total Sub-order 16.....	137	222	641	129	220	651
			Total Order VI.....	137	217	646	105	179	716
			Total Class C.....	137	217	646	105	179	716
VII. Food and drink. D.	17. Animal food.	76	Cow and buffalo-keepers, and milk and butter sellers	132	232	636	132	223	645
		77	Ghee preparers and sellers	137	222	641	46	198	756
		78	Cheese-makers and sellers	...	...	...	...	...	...
		79	Butchers	143	238	619	129	232	639
		80	Fowl and egg dealers	185	222	593	136	204	660
		81	Fishermen and fish-curers, (many are also boatmen and palki bearers) ...	182	266	552	163	268	569
		82	Fish dealers	184	243	573	153	233	614
			Total Sub-order 17.....	163	249	588	137	236	627
	18. Vegetable food.	83	Grain dealers	123	222	655	101	189	710
		84	Grain parchers	123	210	667	119	205	676
		85	Pulse and flour preparers and sellers ...	98	192	710	101	212	687
		86	Flour mill service and management ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		87	Bakers	89	187	724	90	183	727
		88	Bran sellers	91	182	727	91	182	727
		89	Vegetable sellers	154	236	610	132	226	642
		90	Fruit sellers	177	254	569	140	222	638
		91	Cocoanut dealers	179	231	590	174	246	580
		92	Confectioners and sweetmeat makers, and sellers, and cooks, who are also sometimes fishermen and water carriers	118	206	676	105	187	708
		93	Sweetmeat pedlars	94	138	768	94	138	768
			Total Sub-order 18.....	136	228	636	111	200	689
	19. Drink, Condiments and Narcotics.	94	Ice manufacturers and sellers	121	178	701	91	227	682
		95	Sodawater, Lemonade, &c., manufacturers and sellers	84	208	708	83	208	709
		96	Sharbat preparers and sellers	100	400	500	200	200	600
		97	Country spirits distillers and sellers ...	157	243	600	122	219	659
		98	Toddy drawers and sellers	157	254	589	119	220	661
		99	Foreign wine and spirit dealers	109	189	702	102	188	710
		100	Brewers	...	...	...	...	...	...
		101	Tea sellers and tasters, (not planters) ...	86	202	712	86	202	712
		102	Coffee preparers and sellers, (not planters)	231	77	692	231	77	692
		103	Sugar manufacturers and sellers ...	132	169	699	191	333	476
		104	Molasses (jaggery, gur, &c.), makers and sellers	141	179	680	104	197	699
		105	Salt preparers and sellers	144	239	617	116	243	641
		106	Assafœtida, turmeric, &c., sellers ...	117	227	656	125	234	641
		107	Vinegar manufacturers and sellers ...	...	308	692	...	400	600
		108	Pickle makers and sellers	91	242	667	...	200	800
		109	Grocers and general condiment dealers...	126	214	660	118	196	686
		110	Cardamom preparers and dealers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		111	Betel-leaf and areca-nut sellers	135	217	648	124	203	673
		112	Tobacco and snuff manufacturers and sellers	111	219	670	96	196	708

No. 223.—*Continued.*

of 1,000 persons of each by age.			Distribution of total population of 10,000 persons by occupation.						Urban and Rural percentages of each occupation under each age.							
Rural.			Urban.			Rural.			0—4		5—14		15 and over.		All ages.	
0—4	5—14	15 and over.	Ratio per 10,000 of each occupation to the total Urban population.	Ratio per 10,000 of each occupation to the total Urban population of each class.	Ratio per 10,000 of each occupation to the total Urban population of each order.	Ratio per 10,000 of each occupation to the total Rural population.	Ratio per 10,000 of each occupation to the total Rural population of each class.	Ratio per 10,000 of each occupation to the total Rural population of each order.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.
119	138	743	2	15	15	...	2	2	73	27	80	20	66	34	70	30
...	...	1,000	...	...	1	...	...	...	100	...	100	...	40	60	54	46
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
118	130	752	2	15	16	...	2	2	74	26	81	19	64	36	69	31
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
175	208	617	1	7	8	...	3	3	54	46	49	51	52	48	52	48
162	230	608	22	148	147	1	13	12	74	26	78	22	80	20	78	22
...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	37	63	37
164	225	611	23	155	155	1	16	15	72	28	76	24	78	22	76	24
148	230	622	1,504	10,000	10,000	468	10,000	10,000	19	81	21	79	28	72	25	75
148	230	622	1,504	10,000	10,000	468	10,000	10,000	19	81	21	79	28	72	25	75
188	239	628	71	262	887	9	48	161	45	55	44	56	46	54	45	55
142	224	634	1	3	10	1	7	24	2	98	5	95	7	93	6	94
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
155	242	603	91	337	1,141	11	64	207	41	59	44	56	47	53	45	55
229	288	583	2	7	22	...	1	4	35	65	43	57	52	48	47	53
185	266	549	41	151	510	33	181	597	10	90	12	88	12	88	11	89
188	245	567	14	53	179	10	57	190	10	90	12	88	13	87	12	88
172	254	574	220	813	2,749	64	358	1,183	22	78	25	75	28	72	26	74
128	229	643	145	539	1,822	72	396	1,308	14	86	15	85	19	81	17	83
124	218	662	11	41	139	3	14	46	31	69	31	69	32	68	31	69
97	182	721	6	22	78	1	7	24	33	67	35	65	31	69	32	68
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	409	545	11	40	134	...	...	...	99	1	96	4	99	1	98	2
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	100	...	100	...	100	...	100	...
161	238	601	50	186	630	19	108	356	18	82	20	80	22	78	21	79
182	259	559	28	103	349	21	117	385	9	91	10	90	14	86	12	88
184	218	598	...	2	8	...	...	2	43	57	47	53	43	57	44	56
126	216	658	17	63	214	3	18	57	32	68	33	67	38	62	36	64
...	...	...	2	6	21	...	...	...	100	...	100	...	100	...	100	...
143	234	623	270	1,002	3,391	119	660	2,178	16	84	17	83	21	79	19	81
138	149	713	1	4	12	...	1	3	28	72	47	53	36	64	37	63
...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	100	...	100	...	100	...	100	...
66	467	467	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	50	12	88	30	70	25	75
160	245	595	37	136	458	56	311	1,028	5	95	6	94	7	93	6	94
158	255	587	78	270	912	192	1,068	3,525	3	97	3	97	4	96	4	96
207	207	586	5	16	51	...	...	1	86	14	92	8	94	6	94	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3	12	...	...	...	100	...	100	...	100	...	100	...
...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	100	...	100	...	100	...	100	...
117	129	764	...	1	2	...	...	1	29	71	39	61	14	86	19	81
163	167	670	2	9	28	...	2	8	28	72	41	59	39	61	38	62
146	238	616	7	22	76	13	68	225	4	96	5	95	5	95	5	95
117	227	656	2	8	28	7	39	127	4	96	3	97	3	97	3	97
...	...	1,000	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	67	33	77	23
107	250	643	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	12	88	18	82	15	85
127	217	656	137	509	1,721	81	454	1,497	14	86	14	86	16	84	15	85
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
138	221	641	31	115	388	11	56	185	22	78	23	77	25	75	24	76
120	234	646	10	36	122	2	10	31	33	67	34	66	40	60	38	62

STATEMENT

Class and Order.	Sub-order and Group.	Serial No.	Occupations.	Distribution of a total population occupation					
				Provincial.			Urban.		
				0—4	5—14	15 and over.	0—4	5—14	15 and over.
VII. Food and drink.—*concld.* D.	19. Drink, Condiments and Narcotics.—*concld.*	113	Prepared hukka pedlars	778	111	111	778	111	111
		114	Opium, &c., manufacturers and sellers...	94	240	666	91	212	697
		115	Bhang, ganja, &c., preparers and sellers.	105	180	715	94	196	710
			Total Sub-order 19.....	147	240	613	118	207	675
			Total Order VII.....	146	239	615	121	218	666
VIII. Light, firing and forage.	20. Lighting.	116	Oil-pressers and sellers	133	219	648	123	221	656
		117	Oil and salt sellers	151	226	623	162	176	662
		118	Oilcake dealers	123	208	669	182	182	686
		119	Candle makers and sellers	182	364	454	182	364	454
		120	Torch makers and sellers	170	240	590	117	233	650
		121	Kerosine oil dealers	178	244	578	167	111	722
		122	Matches makers and sellers	...	292	708	...	292	708
		123	Lamp and lantern makers and sellers ...	101	202	697	101	202	697
		124	Gas workers, Gas Company Managers, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total Sub-order 20.....	133	219	648	123	221	656
	21. Fuel and forage.	125	Firewood and grass gatherers and sellers	150	216	634	129	211	660
		126	Firewood contractors and dealers ...	153	204	643	177	193	680
		127	Coal miners, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		128	Coal dealers, brokers, Coal Company Managers, &c.	381	143	476	...	...	...
		129	Charcoal burners and dealers	158	238	604	114	235	651
		130	Cowdung-fuel preparers and sellers (*are often also scavengers*) ... ...,	129	233	638	143	219	638
		131	Hay, &c., contractors and dealers ...	118	234	648	98	226	676
			Total Sub-order 21.....	149	217	634	128	212	660
			Total Order VIII.....	139	218	643	126	216	658
IX. Buildings.	22. Building materials.	132	Brick and tile burners and sellers ...	119	222	659	120	226	654
		133	Lime, chunám and shell burners and sellers	160	234	606	137	266	597
		134	Stone-quarry owners, contractors, marble dealers, &c.	181	216	603	176	271	553
		135	Thatch dealers and thatchers	106	280	614	109	239	652
			Total Sub-order 22.....	157	227	616	128	242	630
	23. Artificers in building.	136	Building contractors	129	211	660	100	100	800
		137	Stone and marble workers	197	234	569	175	187	638
		138	Masons	159	233	608	137	208	655
		139	Builders and Joiners	180	264	556	82	290	628
		140	Plasterers and house painters	71	157	772	68	136	796
		141	Mudwall and roof builders	170	243	587	140	200	660
		142	Plumbers and tile-turners	183	167	656	91	273	636
		143	Tilers and tile-turners	125	375	500	...	...	...
			Total Sub-order 23.....	166	238	596	139	206	655
			Total Order IX.....	165	237	598	138	211	651
X. Vehicles and Vessels.	24. Railway Plant.	144	Railway mechanics, (Fitters, painters, boiler makers, rivetters, &c.)	137	208	655	114	224	662
		145	Railway permanent-way Foremen, Plate-layers, Inspectors, &c.	136	127	737	100	100	800
			Total Sub-order 24.....	136	164	700	113	215	672
	25. Carts, carriages, &c.	146	Cart makers, carriage makers and sellers	136	226	638	114	209	677
		147	Palki, Dandi, Rickshaw, &c., makers and sellers	211	263	526	267	200	533
			Total Sub-order 25.....	136	226	638	127	208	665

No. 223.—*Continued.*

of 1,000 persons of each by age.			Distribution of total population of 10,000 persons by occupation.						Urban and Rural percentages of each occupation under each age.							
Rural.			Urban.			Rural.			0—4		5—14		15 and over.		All ages.	
0—4	5—14	15 and over.	Ratio per 10,000 of each occupation to the total urban population.	Ratio per 10,000 of each occupation to the total urban population of each class.	Ratio per 10,000 of each occupation to the total urban population of each order.	Ratio per 10,000 of each occupation to the total Rural population.	Ratio per 10,000 of each occupation to the total Rural population of each class.	Ratio per 10,000 of each occupation to the total Rural population of each order.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.
...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	100	...	100	...	100	...	100	...
96	254	650	2	7	23	1	2	7	32	68	29	71	34	66	33	67
123	154	723	1	4	12	....	...	1	56	44	68	32	62	38	62	38
149	243	608	308	1,141	3,860	364	2,011	6,639	7	93	7	93	9	91	8	92
151	242	607	798	2,956	10,000	547	3,029	10,000	11	89	12	88	14	86	13	87
135	219	646	65	242	4,273	44	246	6,083	12	88	13	87	13	87	13	87
141	271	588	1	3	44	...	...	11	50	50	36	64	49	51	47	53
120	210	670	...	1	20	1	4	80	8	92	4	96	5	95	5	95
...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	100	...	100	...	100	...	100	...
250	250	500	1	2	36	...	...	6	41	59	58	42	66	34	60	40
185	333	482	...	1	11	...	...	3	37	63	18	82	50	50	40	60
....	....	...	...	1	15	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	100	...	100	...
...	...	...	1	3	66	...	...	...	100	...	100	...	100	...	100	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
185	219	646	68	252	4,472	45	250	6,183	13	87	14	86	14	86	14	86
156	217	627	73	270	4,773	27	149	3,684	19	81	21	79	23	77	22	78
80	237	683	2	7	116	...	...	8	87	13	71	29	74	26	75	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
381	143	476	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	100	...	100	...	100	...	100
180	239	581	2	6	101	1	2	42	25	75	34	66	37	63	34	66
119	244	637	2	7	136	...	2	42	46	54	39	61	41	59	41	59
163	252	585	6	23	402	...	1	38	58	42	67	33	73	27	70	30
156	218	626	85	313	5,528	28	154	3,817	21	79	23	77	25	75	24	76
142	219	639	153	565	10,000	78	404	10,000	16	84	18	82	18	82	18	82
115	206	679	7	27	801	...	1	32	83	17	84	16	82	18	83	17
167	224	609	4	16	458	1	7	288	21	79	27	73	24	76	24	76
181	213	606	1	3	85	2	9	323	4	96	6	94	5	95	5	95
103	320	577	1	3	92	...	1	19	50	50	42	58	52	48	49	51
170	220	610	13	49	1,436	3	18	662	24	76	32	68	30	70	30	70
134	228	638	...	1	24	...	1	25	11	89	6	94	16	84	16	84
201	243	556	7	25	734	4	21	798	14	86	12	89	17	83	15	85
165	239	596	65	240	7,002	26	147	5,409	17	83	18	82	22	78	20	80
181	264	555	...	1	31	4	22	815	...	100	1	99	1	99	1	99
77	192	731	7	1	44	...	...	5	60	40	55	45	65	35	63	37
172	245	583	...	25	718	11	61	2,275	5	95	5	95	7	93	6	94
204	143	653	...	...	11	...	...	10	9	91	80	70	18	82	18	82
125	375	500	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	100	...	100	...	100	...	100
171	243	586	79	293	8,564	45	252	9,338	13	87	13	87	17	83	15	85
171	242	587	92	342	10,000	48	270	10,000	14	86	15	85	18	82	16	84
229	146	625	4	13	6,548	...	1	324	67	33	86	14	81	19	80	20
138	129	733	...	1	510	1	2	1,888	4	96	4	96	6	94	5	95
151	181	718	4	14	7,058	1	3	2,212	32	68	51	49	37	63	39	61
137	227	636	2	5	2,687	2	12	7,774	5	95	6	94	7	93	6	94
...	500	500	...	1	255	...	...	14	100	...	60	40	80	20	79	21
137	227	636	2	6	2,942	2	12	7,788	7	93	6	94	7	93	7	93

STATEMENT

Class and Order.	Sub-order and Group.	Serial No.	Occupations.	Distribution of a total population occupation					
				Provincial.			Urban.		
				0—4	5—14	15 and over.	0—4	5—14	15 and over.
X. Vehicles and Vessels—*concld.* D.	26. Ships and Boats.	148	Ship wrights, boat-builders, &c.... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		149	Boat and ship painters, tarrers, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		150	Sail makers	...	...	...	...	...	...
		151	Wicker-boat makers, canoe diggers, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		152	Ship chandlers and marine store dealers.	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total Sub-order 26.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total Order X	136	207	657	117	218	670
XI. Supplementary requirements.	27. Paper, &c.	153	Paper makers and sellers, and palm leaf binders	162	252	586	133	295	572
		154	Stationers	98	196	706	33	233	734
		155	Waste paper and rag dealers	...	...	...	...	...	...
		156	Waxed-cloth preparers and sellers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total Sub-order 27.....	157	248	595	129	292	579
	28. Books and Prints, &c.	157	Press proprietors, Lithographers and Printers	104	229	667	99	230	671
		158	Book-binders	185	235	630	132	243	625
		159	Book-sellers and publishers	83	127	790	85	151	764
		160	Newspaper proprietors and Managers ...	85	254	661	85	254	661
		161	News Agents, Book Agents and Newspaper sellers, &c.	200	200	600	200	200	600
		162	Print and picture dealers	107	107	786	...	...	...
			Total Sub-order 28	102	198	700	102	218	680
	29. Watches, clocks, and scientific instruments.	163	Watch and clock makers and sellers ...	94	198	708	99	198	703
		164	Opticians	...	...	...	...	...	...
		165	Surgical instrument makers and sellers	...	...	...	...	...	...
		166	Photographic apparatus dealers... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		167	Other scientific instrument makers, menders and sellers	...	...	...	...	...	...
		168	Scale makers and sellers	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total Sub-order 29	94	198	708	99	198	703
	30. Carving, engraving, &c.	169	Wood and ebony carvers	154	461	885	154	461	885
		170	Ivory carvers	...	...	...	...	...	...
		171	Cotton stamp makers and sellers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		172	Turners and lacquerers	179	214	607	...	500	500
		173	Die sinkers and seal, &c., engravers ...	60	864	576	60	864	576
		174	Type-founders	...	...	...	...	...	...
		175	Mica, flint and Tale workers and sellers	45	91	864	...	...	...
		176	Mosaic and Alabaster workers and sellers	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total Sub-order 30.....	104	271	625	83	896	521
	31. Toys, curiosities, &c.	177	Toy, kite and cage makers and sellers, Bird stuffers	129	239	632	25	300	675
		178	Huka stem makers and sellers... ...	119	196	685	110	199	691
		179	Papier-maché workers and sellers ...	140	192	668	...	...	...
		180	Card-makers and sellers	...	...	...	...	...	...
		181	Tábut and Tázia makers and sellers ...	192	77	731	...	...	...
		182	Curiosity dealers	43	261	696	43	261	696
			Total Sub-order 31.....	133	200	667	85	226	689
	32. Music and musical instruments.	183	Music and musical instrument dealers...	125	75	800	...	200	800
		184	Conch-dealers, drum and horn makers, &c.	146	162	692	144	173	683
			Total Sub-order 32.....	141	141	718	132	175	693

No. 223.—*Continued.*

of 1,000 persons of each by age.			Distribution of total population of 10,000 persons by population.						Urban and Rural percentages of each occupation under each age.							
Rural.			Urban.			Rural.			0—4		5—14		15 and over.		All ages.	
0—4	5—14	15 and over.	Ratio per 10,000 of each occupation to the total urban population.	Ratio per 10,000 of each occupation to the total urban population of each class.	Ratio per 10,000 of each occupation to the total urban population of each order.	Ratio per 10,000 of each occupation to the total Rural population.	Ratio per 10,000 of each occupation to the total Rural population of each class.	Ratio per 10,000 of each occupation to the total Rural population of each order.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
140	206	654	6	20	10,000	3	15	10,000	14	86	17	83	17	83	17	83
184	221	595	8	25	798	1	5	452	34	66	49	51	41	59	42	58
113	187	700	...	1	32	...	1	54	7	93	23	77	20	80	20	80
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
176	218	606	8	26	830	1	6	506	33	67	47	53	39	61	40	60
136	222	642	4	15	460	...	1	35	79	21	84	16	85	15	84	16
167	167	666	1	5	164	...	...	8	87	13	93	7	89	11	89	11
80	101	819	2	6	178	...	1	65	54	46	63	37	51	49	53	47
...	...	...	1	2	64	...	...	...	100	...	100	...	100	...	100	...
...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	100	...	100	...	100	...	100	...
107	107	786	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	100	...	100	...	100	...	100
105	141	754	8	28	871	...	2	120	74	26	82	18	73	27	75	25
...	182	818	2	8	240	...	...	5	100	...	96	4	95	5	95	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	182	818	2	8	240	...	...	5	100	...	96	4	95	5	95	5
...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	100	...	100	...	100	...	100	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
192	192	616	...	...	2	...	...	11	...	100	17	83	6	94	7	93
...	...	...	...	2	36	...	...	...	100	...	100	...	100	...	100	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	91	864	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	100	...	100	...	100	...	100
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
125	146	729	...	2	52	...	...	21	40	60	73	27	42	58	50	50
165	218	617	...	1	48	...	1	50	5	95	32	68	28	72	26	74
286	143	571	1	5	147	...	...	8	88	12	96	4	96	4	95	5
140	192	668	...	...	...	1	2	164	...	100	...	100	...	100	...	100
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
192	77	731	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	100	...	100	...	100	...	100
...	...	...	...	1	25	...	...	...	100	...	100	...	100	...	100	...
151	190	659	1	7	215	1	3	228	18	82	31	69	28	72	27	73
167	33	800	...	...	11	...	...	13	...	100	67	33	25	75	25	75
154	115	731	1	4	112	...	...	12	79	21	86	14	79	21	79	21
161	71	768	1	4	123	...	...	25	63	37	83	17	65	35	67	33

STATEMENT

Class and Order.	Sub-order and Group.	Serial No.	Occupations.	Distribution of a total population occupation					
				Provincial.			Urban.		
				0—4	5—14	15 and over.	0—4	5—14	15 and over.
D. XI. Supplementary requirements,—*contd.*	33. Necklaces, bracelets, beads, sacred threads, &c.	185	Bangle makers and sellers in lac ...	169	207	624	...	...	1,000
		186	Bangle makers and sellers in stone ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		187	Bangle makers and sellers in wood and bone	143	321	536	...	...	...
		188	Bangle makers and sellers in clay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		189	Bangle makers and sellers in glass ...	133	221	646	116	209	675
		190	Bangle fitters	134	229	637	155	203	642
		191	Imitation and pewter jewelry makers and sellers	200	...	800	...	...	...
		192	Bead makers and sellers...	183	269	548	172	224	594
		193	Rosary and necklace makers and sellers.	111	289	600	...	...	...
		194	Flower garland makers and sellers ...	122	212	666	98	191	711
		195	Artificial flower and caste-mark spangle makers and sellers	28	167	805	29	171	800
		196	Sacred thread makers and sellers ...	66	267	667	...	333	667
			Total Sub-order 33	134	223	643	114	202	684
	34. Furniture.	197	Upholsterers	...	...	...	...	...	...
		198	Furniture makers	...	318	682	...	231	769
		199	Frame makers	96	254	650	86	280	634
		200	Looking-glass makers and sellers ...	67	133	800	...	...	1,000
			Total Sub order 34.....	86	253	661	80	273	647
	35. Harness.	201	Saddlery and harness makers and sellers	148	221	631	147	226	627
		202	Saddle cloth makers, embroiderers and sellers	112	167	721	120	149	731
		203	Whip, goad, &c., makers	207	190	605	...	...	...
			Total Sub-order 35.....	145	210	645	139	201	660
	36. Tools and machinery.	204	Knife and tool makers and sellers ...	206	164	630	125	125	750
		205	Knife and tool grinders	134	254	612	101	261	638
		206	Looms and Loom-comb makers and sellers	143	260	597	154	253	593
		207	Mechanic, (not railway)...	114	205	681	118	177	705
		208	Machinery dealers, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total Sub-order 36.....	134	242	624	111	289	650
	37. Arms and Ammunition.	209	Gun makers, menders and sellers ...	97	193	710	75	200	725
		210	Ammunition and Cap dealers	...	125	875	...	...	1,000
		211	Gun-powder makers and sellers... ...	128	225	647	140	193	667
		212	Firework makers and sellers	160	254	586	155	188	657
		213	Sword and scabbard makers and sellers,.	96	230	674	54	219	727
		214	Spear-head, shield, &c., makers and sellers	174	261	565	105	263	632
		215	Bow and arrow makers and sellers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		216	Cudgel (láthi) makers and sellers ...	500	...	500	500	...	500
			Total Sub-order 37.....	134	238	628	102	209	695
			Total Order XI.....	134	224	642	114	217	669
XII. Textile fabrics and dress.	38. Wool and Fur.	217	Carpet weavers and sellers	151	281	568	147	291	562
		218	Shawl weavers and sellers	80	211	709	82	219	699
		219	Felt and *pashm* workers and sellers ...	114	211	675	...	...	1,000
		220	Blanket weavers and sellers (often also shepherds)	170	239	591	159	289	602
		221	Woollen cloth manufacturers and dealers.	167	281	552	155	279	566
		222	Woollen yarn spinners and sellers ...	103	187	710	53	212	785
		223	Wool carders	53	115	832	...	...	...
		224	Wool dyers	...	...	...	...	...	...
		225	Fur dealers	262	214	524	...	...	...
			Total Sub-order 38.....	167	255	578	153	260	587
	39. Silk.	226	Silkworm rearers and cocoon gatherers..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		227	Silk carders and spinners	111	196	693	104	170	726
		228	Silk weavers and dealers	122	236	642	121	239	640
		229	Silk printers and dyers	205	77	718	182	91	727
		230	Braid and ribbon makers and sellers ...	119	224	657	117	242	641
			Total Sub-order 39.....	117	214	669	112	206	682

No. 223.—*Continued.*

of 1,000 persons of each by age.			Distribution of total population of 10,000 persons by occupation.						Urban and Rural percentages of each occupation under each age.							
Rural.			Rural.			Urban.			0—4		5—14		15 and over.		All ages.	
0—4	5—14	15 and over.	Ratio per 10,000 of each occupation to the total Urban population.	Ratio per 10,000 of each occupation to the total Urban population of each class.	Ratio per 10,000 of each occupation to the total Urban population of each order.	Ratio per 10,000 of each occupation to the total Rural population.	Ratio per 10,000 of each occupation to the total Rural population of each class.	Ratio per 10,000 of each occupation to the total Rural population of each order.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.
171	208	621	...	...	2	...	1	92	...	100	...	100	2	98	1	99
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
143	321	536	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	100	...	100	...	100	...	100
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
136	223	641	21	78	2,463	12	67	5,451	13	87	15	85	16	84	15	85
181	234	635	3	10	314	1	9	759	16	84	13	87	14	86	14	86
200	...	800	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	100	...	...	...	100	...	100
185	277	538	2	8	264	2	6	492	17	83	15	85	19	81	18	82
111	289	600	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	100	...	100	...	100	...	100
143	282	625	16	61	1,909	2	10	829	89	61	43	57	51	49	48	52
...	...	1,000	...	1	38	...	...	...	100	...	100	...	97	3	97	3
83	250	667	...	...	8	...	...	5	...	100	25	75	20	80	20	80
140	229	631	42	158	4,993	17	93	7,662	18	82	19	81	22	78	21	79
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	444	556	...	...	14	...	...	4	...	...	43	57	67	33	59	41
129	167	704	2	6	201	...	...	28	70	30	85	15	76	24	78	22
77	154	769	...	...	2	...	...	6	...	100	...	100	17	83	13	87
105	197	698	2	6	217	...	...	88	67	33	79	21	71	29	73	27
149	219	632	5	20	645	1	7	579	31	69	32	68	31	69	31	69
97	200	703	3	9	297	...	1	67	69	31	57	43	65	35	64	36
207	190	603	...	...	...	...	1	51	...	100	...	100	...	100	...	100
148	215	637	8	29	942	1	9	697	34	66	34	66	36	64	35	65
216	169	615	...	...	9	...	...	28	11	89	7	93	8	92	13	87
166	247	587	5	19	597	1	4	248	37	63	51	49	52	48	49	51
127	270	603	1	3	98	...	...	27	64	36	58	42	59	41	59	41
106	260	634	2	7	219	...	1	45	69	31	57	43	68	32	66	34
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
159	244	597	8	29	928	1	5	348	43	57	51	49	54	46	52	48
136	182	682	...	2	47	...	...	10	50	50	67	33	66	34	66	34
...	250	750	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	100	57	43	50	50
124	285	641	...	2	62	...	1	74	28	72	22	78	26	74	25	75
162	280	558	2	6	195	1	2	202	27	73	21	79	31	69	28	72
164	248	588	3	8	261	...	1	66	34	66	58	42	66	34	61	39
500	250	250	...	1	21	...	...	2	50	50	83	17	92	8	83	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	100	...	100	...
154	262	584	5	19	594	1	4	355	31	69	34	66	44	56	40	60
143	226	631	85	316	10,000	22	122	10,000	24	76	28	72	30	70	29	71
155	271	574	5	20	58	1	3	10	47	53	50	50	48	52	48	52
...	...	1,000	1	5	18	...	...	...	100	...	100	...	95	5	97	3
117	216	667	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	100	...	100	4	96	3	97
171	238	591	28	102	272	85	474	1,454	3	97	3	97	3	97	3	97
168	281	551	30	110	294	69	377	1,158	4	96	4	96	4	96	4	96
105	186	709	1	5	12	4	24	73	1	99	3	97	3	97	3	97
58	115	832	...	...	...	...	1	8	...	100	...	100	...	100	...	100
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
262	214	524	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	100	...	100	...	100	...	100
168	255	577	65	242	644	159	881	2,704	4	96	4	96	4	96	4	96
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
116	220	664	15	57	152	2	10	81	44	56	41	59	49	51	47	53
124	233	643	10	36	95	1	8	24	41	59	42	58	41	59	41	59
214	72	714	...	...	1	...	...	...	25	75	33	67	29	71	28	72
120	212	668	7	25	67	1	6	18	40	60	44	56	39	61	40	60
120	221	659	32	118	315	4	24	73	42	58	42	58	44	56	44	56

STATEMENT

Class and Order.	Sub-order and Group.	Serial No.	Occupations.	Distribution of a total population occupation					
				Provincial.			Urban.		
				0—4	5—14	15 and over.	0—4	5—14	15 and over.
D. XII. Textile fabrics and dress.—*concld.*	40. Cotton.	231	Cotton cleaners, pressers and ginners ...	137	212	651	122	210	668
		232	Cotton carpet and rug makers and sellers	161	219	620	63	375	562
		233	Cotton spinners, sizers and yarn beaters..	115	204	681	102	204	694
		234	Cotton weavers, Mill-owners and Managers	155	236	609	140	215	645
		235	Cotton factory hands (undefined) ...	129	210	661	124	221	655
		236	Calenderers, fullers and printers... ...	111	222	667	...	...	1,000
		237	Cotton dyers	137	232	631	130	226	644
		238	Tape makers and sellers...	186	229	585	500	....	500
		239	Tent manufacturers and sellers... ...	91	454	455	...	...	...
			Total Sub-order 40.....	147	230	623	138	215	647
	41. Jute, flax, coir, &c.	240	Flax spinners, weavers and sellers ...	173	181	646	227	136	637
		241	Hemp rope makers and sellers	176	214	610	72	250	678
		242	Jute manufacturers, Managers and Agents...	69	103	828	...	...	...
		243	Sacking, tarpaulin and gunny makers and sellers	167	234	599	102	246	652
		244	Net makers and sellers	167	250	583	286	143	571
		245	Fancy work dealers	238	238	524	...	...	...
		246	Coir preparers, manufacturers and sellers	169	225	606	...	...	...
			Total Sub-order 41.....	169	227	604	100	236	664
	42. Dress.	247	Tailors and darners	137	233	630	127	230	643
		248	Milliners and dressmakers	82	177	741	82	177	741
		249	Outfitters, and cloths and quilt dealers...	144	241	615	182	273	545
		250	Hosiers and Haberdashers	144	237	619	114	218	668
		251	Hat, cap and turban makers and sellers.	113	125	762	118	147	735
		252	Turban binders	172	192	636	160	200	640
		253	Umbrella makers and sellers	167	166	667	...	...	...
		254	Embroiderers and lace and muslin makers	113	202	685	97	233	670
		255	Button makers and sellers	158	210	632	250	...	750
		256	False plait makers and sellers	127	222	651	129	199	672
		257	Piece-goods dealers	136	228	636	122	215	663
			Total Sub-order 42.....	136	230	634	124	220	656
			Total Order XII.....	150	235	615	132	220	648
XIII. Metals and precious stones.	43. Gold, silver and precious stones.	258	Gold and silver dealers	90	219	691	55	168	777
		259	Gold and silver assayers	151	613	236	162	243	595
		260	Gold and silver workers	135	236	629	112	218	670
		261	Gold beaters	141	125	734	111	133	756
		262	Goldsmiths' dust washers	158	273	569	139	218	643
		263	Gold miners, managers, and agents ...	98	98	804	250	250	500
		264	Enamellers	222	111	667	250	...	750
		265	Electro-platers	164	180	656	167	183	650
		266	Gold and silver wire drawers and braid makers	99	180	721	101	180	719
		267	Plate and platedware dealers	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000
		268	Diamond polishers and dealers	77	77	846	77	77	846
		269	Diamond diggers, washers, &c. ...	...	400	600	...	400	600
		270	Ruby workers	...	167	833	...	...	...
		271	Ruby and emerald, &c., dealers ...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...
		272	Pearl divers	...	500	500	...	...	...
		273	Pearl and other precious stone (unspecified) dealers	96	190	714	97	219	684
		274	Coral dealers	...	...	1,000	...	...	...
		275	Cornelian and Agate cutters and sellers...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total Sub-order 43.....	134	235	631	109	218	678
	44. Brass, copper and bell metal.	276	Brass workers and sellers	...	143	857	...	250	750
		277	Brass pot makers and sellers	138	222	640	142	205	653
		278	Brass Image casters and sellers	250	...	750	250	...	750
		279	Copper workers and sellers	144	227	629	146	227	627
		280	Brass and copper wire drawers and sellers	...	333	667	...	...	...
		281	Bell metal workers and sellers	121	177	702	75	135	790
		282	General workers in brass, copper, and bell metal	135	247	618	116	204	680
		283	Brass and copper dealers	111	243	646	113	240	647
			Total Sub-order 44.....	138	233	629	129	208	663

No. 223.—*Continued.*

of 1,000 persons of each by age.			Distribution of total population of 10,000 persons by occupation.						Urban and Rural percentages of each occupation under each age.							
Rural.			Urban.			Rural.			0—4		5—14		15 and over.		All ages.	
0—4	5—14	15 and over.	Ratio per 10,000 of each occupation to the total Urban population.	Ratio per 10,000 of each occupation to the total Urban population of each class.	Ratio per 10,000 of each occupation to the total Urban population of each order.	Ratio per 10,000 of each occupation to the total Rural population.	Ratio per 10,000 of each occupation to the total Rural population of each class.	Ratio per 10,000 of each occupation to the total Rural population of each order.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.
138	212	650	26	94	251	* 29	163	499	7	93	8	92	8	92	8	92
187	179	634	...	1	3	...	1	2	8	92	35	65	19	81	21	79
116	204	680	28	86	229	50	277	850	4	96	5	95	5	95	5	95
159	240	601	467	1,731	4,611	234	1,298	3,983	15	85	16	84	18	82	17	83
187	188	675	12	43	113	1	3	9	66	34	72	28	68	32	68	32
116	283	651	...	...	...	...	56	1	...	100	...	100	7	93	4	96
140	236	624	60	222	591	10	...	174	36	64	37	63	39	61	38	62
183	231	586	...	...	...	...	1	4	2	98	...	100	1	99	1	99
91	454	455	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	100	...	100	...	100
149	232	619	588	2,177	5,798	324	1,799	5,522	15	85	15	85	16	84	16	84
164	188	648	...	1	2	...	1	2	20	80	12	88	15	85	15	85
189	210	601	1	5	14	1	6	20	5	95	13	87	12	88	11	89
69	103	828	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	100	...	100	...	100
168	234	598	1	2	6	4	22	67	1	99	2	98	2	98	2	98
146	268	586	...	...	1	...	...	1	25	75	8	92	14	86	15	85
288	238	524	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	100	...	100	...	100
169	225	606	...	...	...	1	5	16	...	100	...	100	...	100	...	100
171	227	602	2	8	23	6	34	106	2	98	4	96	4	96	4	96
139	234	627	104	384	1,021	35	192	590	22	78	23	77	24	76	24	76
...	...	...	1	3	8	...	...	...	100	...	100	...	100	...	100	...
148	240	617	...	1	4	2	18	41	2	98	2	98	1	99	2	98
155	245	600	11	42	112	3	16	50	28	77	26	74	31	69	28	72
83	...	917	1	2	6	...	...	...	89	11	100	..	82	18	85	15
184	183	633	1	3	9	...	1	2	44	56	50	50	48	52	48	52
167	166	667	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	100	...	100	...	100
180	170	700	1	4	9	...	1	2	43	57	59	41	50	50	51	49
133	267	600	...	1	...	...	...	...	33	67	...	100	25	75	21	79
126	233	641	2	8	22	1	3	8	32	68	28	72	33	67	32	68
141	233	626	206	762	2,029	53	294	902	26	74	27	73	30	70	29	71
141	234	625	327	1,210	3,220	94	520	1,595	24	76	25	75	27	73	27	73
153	238	609	1,014	3,755	10,000	587	3,258	10,000	13	87	14	86	16	84	15	85
120	262	618	5	16	199	1	3	38	28	72	35	65	52	48	46	54
145	812	43	...	1	15	...	...	5	38	62	14	86	88	12	35	65
138	239	623	118	435	5,324	74	410	5,214	12	88	13	87	15	85	14	86
211	105	684	...	2	19	...	...	1	56	44	75	25	72	28	71	29
164	292	544	1	4	42	...	2	21	22	78	20	80	28	72	25	75
70	70	860	...	...	8	...	...	8	40	60	40	60	10	90	16	84
200	200	600	...	...	2	...	...	...	50	50	...	100	50	50	44	56
...	...	1,000	1	4	50	...	...	...	100	...	100	...	98	2	98	2
59	147	794	12	43	519	...	...	2	98	2	98	2	97	3	97	3
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	100	...
...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	100	...	100	...	100	...	100	...
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	100	...	100	...
...	167	833	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	100	...	100
...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	100	...	100
...	500	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	100
96	150	754	3	12	143	...	2	18	57	43	66	34	54	46	57	43
...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	100
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
138	239	623	140	517	6,325	75	417	5,302	13	87	14	86	17	83	16	84
...	...	1,000	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	50	50	57	43
137	225	638	9	32	396	5	29	366	15	85	14	86	15	85	15	85
...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	100	...	100	...
148	228	629	6	28	280	4	28	295	14	86	13	87	13	87	13	87
...	333	667	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	100	...	100
151	204	645	1	4	50	...	1	13	24	76	30	70	44	56	39	61
139	253	608	10	37	454	7	37	465	12	88	11	89	15	85	14	86
107	250	643	2	7	85	...	...	6	72	28	70	30	71	29	70	30
139	237	624	28	103	1,270	16	90	1,145	14	86	14	86	16	84	15	85

STATEMENT

Class and Order.	Sub-order and Group.	Serial No.	Occupations.	Distribution of a total population occupation					
				Provincial.			Urban.		
				0—4	5—14	15 and over.	0—4	5—14	15 and over.
XIII. Metals and precious stones,—*concld.* D.	45. Tin, zinc, mercury and lead.	284	Tin workers and sellers	144	216	640	127	206	667
		285	Tinfoil makers and sellers	...	...	1,000	...	...	...
		286	Zinc workers and sellers	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000
		287	Lead and quick-silver workers and sellers	...	250	750	...	250	750
		288	General workers in tin, lead and zinc ...	101	203	696	104	167	729
			Total Sub-order 45	139	214	647	125	203	672
	46. Iron and steel.	289	Iron and steel founders, smelters and sellers...	189	277	534	28	167	805
		290	Blacksmiths	145	234	621	130	210	660
		291	Iron and hardware dealers	150	198	652	125	156	719
		292	Nail makers and sellers	...	...	...	...	...	...
		293	Lock makers, menders, and sellers ...	188	187	625	...	143	857
		294	Weight makers and stampers	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total Sub-order 46.....	145	235	620	129	209	662
			Total Order XIII.....	138	234	628	116	211	673
XIV. Glass, pottery and stone-ware.	47. Glass & Chinaware.	295	Glass-blowers, window glass makers, &c.	219	94	687	...	200	800
		296	Bottle dealers	149	340	511	149	340	511
		297	Glass and Chinaware dealers	136	127	737	113	112	775
			Total Sub-order 47.....	154	176	670	116	192	692
	48. Earthen and stoneware.	298	Potters and pot and pipe-bowl makers and sellers. (Some are also brick and tile makers)	159	241	600	144	220	636
		299	Grindstone and millstone makers and sellers	154	246	600	119	227	654
		300	Pestle and mortar makers and sellers ...	235	294	471	400	200	400
		301	Quartz and soapstone powder preparers and sellers	164	250	586	...	...	...
			Total Sub-order 48.....	159	241	600	143	220	637
			Total Order XIV.....	159	241	600	142	220	638
XV. Wood, cane & leaves, &c.	49. Timber and wood.	302	Timber and bamboo agents and dealers..	149	236	615	167	216	617
		303	Wood cutters and sawyers	146	206	648	103	197	700
		304	Carpenters	144	233	623	130	212	658
		305	Coopers and box makers	75	302	623	71	286	643
			Total Sub-order 49.....	144	233	623	129	212	659
	50. Carework, matting and leaves, &c.	306	Bamboo and rattan splitters, makers and sellers	157	239	604	149	209	642
		307	Basket weavers and winnowing pan makers and sellers	173	250	577	162	243	595
		308	Mat makers and sellers	181	247	572	194	252	554
		309	Screen (chik) makers and sellers ...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000
		310	Leaf plate makers and sellers. (Are also often temple servants)...	130	226	644	96	254	650
		311	Tooth-stick sellers	...	364	636	...	375	625
		312	Leaf-fan makers and sellers	400	200	400	667	333	...
		313	Brush and comb makers and sellers ...	108	206	686	126	199	675
		314	Broom makers and sellers	154	190	656	158	223	619
		315	Pith and bark collectors, workers and sellers	147	165	688	...	...	1,000
			Total Sub-order 50.....	165	248	592	153	230	617
			Total Order XV.....	151	236	613	137	217	646
XVI. Drugs, gums, dyes, &c.	51. Gums, wax and similar forest produce.	316	India-rubber collectors and sellers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		317	Camphor and gum collectors and sellers...	250	...	750	250	...	750
		318	Gallnut (myrobolan) collectors and sellers	273	...	727	...	...	...
		319	Catechu preparers and sellers	...	...	...	...	...	...
		320	Lac collectors and sellers...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		321	Sealing-wax makers and sellers... ...	125	250	625	...	...	...
		322	Tar preparers and sellers	...	...	...	...	...	...
		323	Wax, honey and general minor forest produce collectors and sellers... ...	175	249	576	133	133	734
			Total Sub-order 51.....	175	249	576	158	105	737

No. 223.—*Continued.*

of 1,000 persons of each by age.			Distribution of total population of 10,000 persons by occupation.						Urban and Rural percentages of each occupation under each age.							
Rural.			Urban.			Rural.			0—4		5—14		15 and over.		All ages.	
0—4	5—14	15 and over.	Ratio per 10,000 of each occupation to the total Urban population.	Ratio per 10,000 of each occupation to the total Urban population of each class.	Ratio per 10,000 of each occupation to the total Urban population of each order.	Ratio per 10,000 of each occupation to the total Rural population.	Ratio per 10,000 of each occupation to the total Rural population of each class.	Ratio per 10,000 of each occupation to the total Rural population of each order.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.
157	223	620	8	27	332	1	6	75	37	63	40	60	44	56	42	58
...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	100
...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	50	50	50
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	100	...	100	...
101	215	684	...	2	20	...	1	10	25	75	20	80	26	74	24	76
149	221	630	8	29	354	1	7	85	36	64	38	62	42	58	40	60
195	283	522	...	2	15	1	4	54	1	99	3	97	7	93	4	96
146	237	617	44	164	2,006	48	265	3,376	8	92	8	92	9	91	9	91
158	203	644	1	2	27	1	8	38	9	91	8	92	11	89	10	90
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
333	222	445	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	100	33	67	60	40	44	56
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
147	237	616	45	168	2,051	50	272	3,468	8	92	8	92	9	91	9	91
141	238	621	221	817	10,000	142	786	10,000	11	89	13	87	15	85	14	86
318	45	637	...	...	16	...	...	2	...	100	67	33	36	64	31	69
...	...	...	...	2	74	...	...	...	100	...	100	...	100	...	100	...
286	214	500	1	3	139	...	...	2	71	29	77	23	91	9	86	14
306	111	583	1	5	229	...	...	4	61	39	88	12	83	17	80	20
161	242	597	55	201	9,237	82	454	9,771	6	94	6	94	7	93	6	94
160	250	590	8	12	526	2	10	207	12	88	14	86	17	83	16	84
218	304	478	...	...	8	...	...	5	17	83	7	93	8	92	10	90
164	250	586	...	...	...	...	1	13	...	100	...	100	...	100	...	100
160	243	597	58	213	9,771	84	465	9,996	6	94	6	94	7	93	7	93
161	242	597	59	218	10,000	84	465	10,000	6	94	6	94	7	93	7	93
146	239	615	1	3	76	1	3	89	17	83	13	87	15	85	15	85
185	214	601	3	11	282	...	2	28	34	66	46	54	51	49	48	52
146	234	620	78	288	6,805	97	589	6,765	7	93	6	94	8	92	8	92
77	308	615	...	1	11	...	...	2	25	75	25	75	27	73	26	74
146	234	620	82	303	6,624	98	544	6,829	7	93	7	93	8	92	8	92
159	244	597	15	57	1,245	9	47	596	15	85	14	86	12	88	16	84
174	251	575	17	65	1,411	24	138	1,671	7	93	7	93	7	93	7	93
180	247	573	3	11	243	7	39	484	5	95	4	96	4	96	4	96
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	100	...
132	224	644	8	11	250	4	25	319	5	95	7	93	7	93	7	93
...	333	667	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	75	25	71	29	73	27
...	...	1,000	...	...	2	...	...	...	100	...	100	...	...	100	60	40
97	210	693	1	5	113	...	1	16	45	55	37	63	38	62	39	61
158	182	665	2	5	104	1	3	40	19	81	22	78	18	82	19	81
147	165	688	...	...	2	1	4	45	...	100	...	100	...	100	...	100
167	244	589	41	154	8,376	46	252	8,171	8	92	8	92	9	91	9	91
158	237	610	128	457	10,000	144	796	10,000	7	93	8	92	9	91	8	92
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	100	...	100	...
273	...	727	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	100	...	...	...	100	...	100
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
125	250	625	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	100	...	100	...	100	...	100
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
175	249	576	...	1	68	7	86	8,922	...	100	...	100	...	100	...	100
175	249	576	...	1	86	7	86	8,988	...	100	...	100	...	100	...	100

STATEMENT

Class and Order.	Sub-order and Group.	Serial No.	Occupations.	Distribution of a total population occupation					
				Provincial.			Urban.		
				0—4	5—14	15 and over.	0—4	5—14	15 and over.
D. XVI. Drugs, gums, dyes, &c.—*concld.*	52. Drugs, dyes, pigments, &c.	324	Chemists and druggists	141	216	643	110	174	716
		325	Borax workers and sellers	...	...	...	...	...	...
		326	Saltpetre workers and sellers	112	235	653	...	148	857
		327	Alum, soda, &c., workers and sellers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		328	Soap makers and sellers...	169	205	626	...	...	...
		329	Sulphur workers and sellers	...	385	615	...	667	333
		330	Indigo workers and dealers (not planters)	113	216	671	52	224	724
		331	Madder and logwood workers and dealers,...	129	236	635	143	238	619
		332	Ink makers and sellers	108	165	727	129	165	706
		333	Antimony preparers and sellers... ...	194	194	612	43	87	870
		334	Henna „ „	136	182	682	...	...	...
		335	Carmine „ „	148	235	617	190	143	667
		336	Kunku (red powder) preparers and sellers	138	259	603	114	244	642
		337	Perfume preparers and sellers	140	231	629	97	241	662
			Total Sub-order 52.....	139	236	625	103	228	669
			Total Order XVI.....	152	240	608	104	227	669
XVII. Leather, horns, bones and grease.	53. Leather, &c.	338	Tanners, curriers and hide sellers (many also shoe-makers)	195	238	567	177	276	547
		339	Shoe, sandals, boot-makers and sellers ...	171	236	593	137	221	642
		340	Leather dyers	161	235	604	148	235	617
		341	Water bag, well-bag, bucket and ghee-pot makers and sellers	201	234	565	279	207	514
		342	Hide, horns and bone dealers	185	234	581	145	209	646
		343	Catgut preparers and sellers	135	250	615	135	250	615
		344	Glue makers and sellers...	200	200	600	...	...	...
		345	Grease preparers and sellers	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total Sub-order 53.....	181	236	583	158	223	619
			Total Order XVII.....	181	236	583	158	223	619
			Total Class D.....	150	236	614	129	216	655
E. XVIII. Commerce.	54. Dealers in money and securities.	346	Bankers and Bank managers	72	158	770	62	137	801
		347	Money-lenders and Pawnbrokers ...	131	218	651	112	211	677
		348	Bill-discounters, &c.	158	247	595	111	276	618
		349	Insurance Agents and under-writers ...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000
		350	Money changers and testers	115	217	668	100	214	686
		351	Bank clerks, cashiers, bill collectors, accountants, &c.	88	210	702	88	210	702
			Total Sub-order 54.....	124	217	659	101	208	691
	55. General merchants.	352	General merchants	123	232	645	113	215	672
		353	Merchants' managers, accountants' clerks, assistants, &c....	96	211	693	96	212	692
			Total Sub-order 55.....	123	231	646	112	214	674
	56. Dealing unspecified.	354	Shop-keepers' clerks, salesmen, &c. ...	105	182	713	105	181	714
		355	Shop-keepers' and Money-lenders' servants...	129	196	675	105	181	714
		356	Shop-keepers otherwise unspecified ...	126	210	664	108	193	699
		357	Pedlars, Hawkers, &c.	112	219	669	112	220	668
			Total Sub-order 56.....	126	208	666	108	192	700
	57. Middlemen, &c. (a)—Brokers, &c.	358	Brokers' Agents, Dubash	109	188	708	88	164	748
		359	Auctioneers, Auditors, Actuaries, Notaries public, Appraisers and House-Agents, &c.	100	350	550	105	369	526
			Total Group a.....	109	186	705	88	170	742

No. 223.—*Continued.*

of 1,000 persons of each by age.			Distribution of total population of 10,000 persons by occupation.						Urban and Rural percentages of each occupation under each age.							
Rural.			Urban.			Rural.			0—4		5—14		15 and over.		All ages.	
0—4	5—14	15 and over.	Ratio per 10,000 of each occupation to the total Urban population.	Ratio per 10,000 of each occupation to the total Urban population of each class.	Ratio per 10,000 of each occupation to the total Urban population of each order.	Ratio per 10,000 of each occupation to the total Rural population.	Ratio per 10,000 of each occupation to the total Rural population of each class.	Ratio per 10,000 of each occupation to the total Rural population of each order.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.
159	241	600	2	7	987	...	2	208	29	71	30	70	42	58	37	63
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
121	242	637	...	...	32	...	...	52	...	100	4	96	9	91	7	93
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
169	205	626	...	...	...	...	1	111	...	100	...	100	...	100	...	100
...	300	700	...	...	14	...	...	6	...	...	40	60	12	88	28	77
187	213	650	1	3	344	...	1	113	18	87	29	71	30	70	28	72
124	236	640	1	3	380	...	2	138	29	71	26	74	25	75	26	74
75	164	761	1	4	493	...	...	38	74	26	62	38	60	40	62	38
240	227	533	...	1	104	...	...	43	5	95	11	89	33	67	23	77
136	182	682	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	100	...	100	...	100	...	100
133	267	600	...	1	95	...	...	84	33	67	16	84	28	72	26	74
141	261	598	4	15	1,956	3	16	1,632	11	89	12	88	14	86	13	87
148	229	623	11	41	5,509	7	35	3,680	11	89	17	83	17	83	16	84
146	237	617	20	75	9,914	10	57	6,067	13	87	17	83	18	82	17	83
158	242	600	20	76	10,000	17	93	10,000	8	92	11	89	12	88	11	89
198	232	570	10	36	746	7	37	491	12	88	15	85	12	88	13	87
174	238	588	81	301	6,294	80	443	5,819	8	92	9	91	10	90	10	90
166	285	599	9	34	710	2	12	155	28	72	31	69	31	69	31	69
198	286	566	15	54	1,125	42	232	3,042	4	96	3	97	3	97	3	97
193	240	567	14	52	1,088	6	38	493	14	86	16	84	20	80	18	82
...	...	...	...	1	33	...	...	...	100	...	100	...	100	...	100	...
200	200	600	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	100	...	100	...	100	...	100
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
183	237	580	129	478	10,000	137	762	10,000	8	92	8	92	9	91	9	91
183	237	580	129	478	10,000	137	762	10,000	8	92	8	92	9	91	9	91
154	239	607	2,700	10,000	10,000	1,804	10,000	10,000	11	89	12	88	14	86	13	87
106	227	667	7	139	204	...	12	18	65	35	66	34	80	20	76	24
134	220	646	28	585	783	17	857	1,261	13	87	15	85	16	84	15	85
188	228	584	2	32	46	...	14	21	27	73	44	56	40	60	39	61
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	100	...
130	220	650	49	934	1,368	5	279	410	42	58	48	52	50	50	49	51
...	...	...	1	10	15	...	...	...	100	...	100	...	100	...	100	...
134	220	646	87	1,651	2,416	22	1,162	1,710	23	77	28	72	30	70	28	72
124	234	642	45	848	1,241	40	2,081	3,062	10	90	10	90	11	89	10	90
...	...	1,000	5	89	131	...	...	...	100	...	100	...	100	...	100	...
124	234	642	50	937	1,372	40	2,081	3,062	10	90	10	90	12	88	11	89
113	189	698	4	82	120	...	3	4	89	11	89	11	90	10	90	10
134	199	667	16	295	432	8	406	599	14	86	16	84	18	82	17	83
132	215	653	181	3,421	5,008	55	2,845	4,185	22	78	23	77	27	73	25	75
...	...	1,000	2	45	66	...	...	...	100	...	100	...	99	1	100	...
132	213	655	203	3,843	5,626	63	3,254	4,788	21	79	23	77	26	74	25	75
142	213	645	6	115	169	...	21	30	50	50	55	45	65	35	61	39
...	...	1,000	...	3	5	...	...	...	100	...	100	...	91	9	95	5
141	213	646	6	118	174	...	21	30	50	50	56	44	65	35	62	38

STATEMENT

Class and Order.	Sub-order and Group.	Serial No.	Occupations.	Distribution of a total population occupation					
				Provincial.			Urban.		
				0—4	5—14	15 and over.	0—4	5—14	15 and over.
XVIII. Commerce.—*concld.*	57. Middlemen, &c.—*concld.* (b) Contractors and farmers.	360	Farmers of Tolls, ferries	190	172	638	143	...	857
		361	Farmers of liquor, opium, &c.	142	229	629	74	156	770
		362	Lessees and superintendents of market stalls, &c.	109	194	697	185	231	584
		363	Contractors—otherwise unspecified ...	126	237	637	116	243	641
		364	Contractors for labour, Emigration agents, &c.	152	157	691	333	...	667
			Total Group b.....	135	229	636	115	238	652
			Total Sub-order 57.....	131	224	645	107	214	679
			Total Order XVIII.....	125	217	658	107	200	693
XIX. Transport and storage.	58. Railways. (a) Administration.	365	Agents, directors, managers and their assistants	118	176	706	...	250	750
		366	Traffic Managers, Superintendents, and Assistants	...	333	667	...	400	600
		367	Locomotive Superintendents & Assistants	...	237	763	...	266	774
		368	Auditors, Accountants, &c.	43	...	957	111	...	889
		369	Engineers (when not returned under general heading)	106	132	762	169	197	634
		370	Clerical Staff in Railway establishment..	128	180	692	143	179	678
			Total Group a.....	114	170	716	134	184	682
	(b) Working staff.	371	Station Masters and Assistants, Inspectors, Overseers, &c.	174	220	606	200	257	543
		372	Guards, drivers, firemen, &c.	132	223	645	135	279	586
		373	Pointsmen, shunters, porters, signallers, &c	138	170	692	146	198	656
			Total Group b.....	141	178	681	147	211	642
			Total Sub-order 58.....	138	177	685	144	204	652
	59. Road. (a) Cart, carriage and Tramway owners and drivers.	374	Tramway, mail carriage, &c., companies contractors, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		375	Cart owners & drivers, carting Agents, &c.	130	205	665	119	189	692
		376	Livery stable keepers, &c.	140	177	683	155	184	661
		377	Drivers, stable-boys, &c., (not private servants).	126	189	685	65	370	565
		378	Palki, &c., owners, bearers, &c.... ...	136	192	672	93	136	771
			Total Group a.....	131	201	668	114	175	711
	(b) Carriers by pack animals.	379	Pack bullock owners, drivers, &c. ...	147	237	616	119	196	685
		380	Pack camel, elephant, mule, &c., owners and drivers	136	235	629	120	252	628
			Total Group b.....	146	237	617	119	215	666
			Total Sub-order 59.....	137	216	647	115	186	699
	60. Water. (a) Owners, &c. of vessels.	381	Ship owners, Companies Agents ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		382	Shipping clerks, supercargoes, and stevedores...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		383	Boat and barge owners, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total Group a.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(b) Working staff of vessels.	384	Ships' Officers, Engineers, mariners, and firemen	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000
		385	Boat and barge men	147	216	687	154	256	590
		386	Pilots	...	...	...	...	...	...
		387	Lock-keepers, &c., and canal service ...	165	228	607	141	255	604
		388	Dock and harbour service	...	...	...	...	...	...
		389	Divers (not for pearls)	66	267	667	71	286	648
			Total Group b.....	163	226	611	136	255	609
			Total Sub-order 60.....	162	226	612	136	255	609
	61. Messages. (a) Post, &c.	390	Postal Directors, Postmasters and clerks.	139	179	682	133	154	718
		391	Postal messengers, runners, &c.... ...	130	194	676	114	205	681
		392	Messengers (unspecified)...	145	184	671	154	179	667
			Total Group a.....	135	190	675	136	187	677

No. 223.—*Continued.*

of 1,000 persons of each by age.			Distribution of total population of 10,000 persons by occupation.						Urban and Rural percentages of each occupation under each age.							
Rural.			Urban.			Rural.			0—4		5—14		15 and over.		All ages.	
0—4	5—14	15 and over.	Ratio per 10,000 of each occupation to the total Urban population.	Ratio per 10,000 of each occupation to the total Urban population of each class.	Ratio per 10,000 of each occupation to the total Urban population of each order.	Ratio per 10,000 of each occupation to the total Rural population.	Ratio per 10,000 of each occupation to the total Rural population of each class.	Ratio per 10,000 of each occupation to the total Rural population of each order.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.
196	196	608	...	1	2	...	3	4	9	91	...	100	16	84	12	88
145	232	623	1	26	38	4	165	243	2	98	3	97	5	95	4	96
64	173	763	1	11	17	...	5	8	63	37	44	56	31	69	37	63
133	233	634	13	243	355	2	96	142	38	62	43	57	42	58	42	58
149	160	691	...	1	...	...	9	13	4	96	...	100	2	98	2	98
140	228	632	15	282	412	6	278	410	19	81	23	77	23	77	22	78
140	227	633	21	400	586	6	299	440	23	77	26	74	29	71	28	72
130	221	649	361	6,831	10,000	181	6,796	10,000	19	81	20	80	23	77	22	78
400	...	600	...	2	7	...	1	1	...	100	100	...	75	25	71	29
...	...	1,000	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	75	25	83	17
...	286	714	...	5	17	...	...	1	...	...	78	22	83	17	82	18
...	...	1,000	...	2	5	...	...	2	100	...	...	...	36	64	39	61
50	75	875	1	12	39	...	4	12	75	25	70	30	39	61	40	60
67	185	748	4	83	262	...	6	18	89	11	79	21	78	22	80	20
62	133	805	5	105	338	...	11	34	85	15	79	21	69	31	73	27
171	215	614	1	12	39	1	27	85	13	87	13	87	10	90	11	89
129	152	719	2	39	122	...	9	28	57	43	70	30	50	50	56	44
184	159	707	13	251	791	3	178	555	30	70	33	67	27	73	29	71
139	165	696	15	302	952	4	214	668	30	70	34	66	27	73	29	71
135	164	701	21	407	1,285	4	225	702	35	65	39	61	32	68	34	66
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
182	209	659	46	874	2,759	21	1,135	3,542	16	84	17	83	19	81	18	82
126	170	704	5	94	296	1	28	88	54	46	51	49	47	53	48	52
128	185	687	...	8	25	2	95	296	1	99	5	95	2	98	2	98
174	288	588	21	390	1,230	8	130	405	31	69	33	67	53	47	46	54
136	209	655	72	1,366	4,310	27	1,388	4,331	19	81	19	81	23	77	22	78
149	240	611	18	337	1,063	21	1,095	3,417	6	94	7	93	9	91	8	92
161	208	631	9	169	532	1	29	92	55	45	66	34	62	38	62	38
150	239	611	27	506	1,595	22	1,124	3,509	9	91	10	90	12	88	11	89
142	223	635	99	1,872	5,905	49	2,512	7,840	15	85	15	85	19	81	17	83
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,000	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	15	85	15	85
147	214	639	...	7	22	1	88	108	6	94	7	93	5	95	6	94
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
166	228	606	1	19	58	5	251	785	2	98	2	98	2	98	2	98
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,000	...	2	8	...	...	...	100	...	100	...	90	10	93	7
163	226	611	1	28	89	6	285	890	2	98	3	97	3	97	3	97
163	226	611	1	28	89	6	285	890	2	98	3	97	3	97	3	97
145	205	650	2	42	132	...	12	36	48	52	44	56	53	47	51	49
140	187	673	9	168	513	1	69	214	35	65	43	57	41	59	40	60
64	232	704	11	206	649	...	6	19	96	4	88	12	90	10	90	10
185	198	672	22	411	1,294	1	87	269	58	42	57	43	58	42	57	43

STATEMENT

Class and Order.	Sub-order and Group.	Serial No.	Occupations.	Distribution of a total population occupation					
				Provincial.			Urban.		
				0—4	5—14	15 and over.	0—4	5—14	15 and over.
E. XIX. Transport and storage.—*concld.*	61. Messages—*concld.* (b) Telegraph and Telephone.	393	Telegraph officers (Government, Railway and others), and clerical, and accounts establishment	115	197	688	104	241	655
		394	Signallers and messengers	31	219	750	...	190	810
		395	Telephone Company's service	400	200	400	400	200	400
			Total Group b.....	107	201	692	95	226	679
			Total Sub-order 61.....	135	190	675	135	188	677
	62. Storage and weighing.	396	Warehouse owners, keepers, &c. ...	188	62	750	...	...	1,000
		397	Warehouse service	182	273	545	200	300	500
		398	Porters (general)	148	206	646	132	193	675
		399	Weighmen and measurers	106	201	693	120	262	618
		400	Watchmen (not village)...	106	194	700	128	208	664
			Total Sub-order 62.....	138	204	658	132	199	669
			Total Order XIX.....	139	212	649	124	191	685
			Total Class E.....	130	215	655	112	197	691
F. XX. Learned and artistic professions.	63. Religion. (a) Priests, Ministers, &c.	401	Priests, ministers, preachers, missionaries, &c	110	209	681	109	214	677
		402	Catechists, readers, Zanána mission service, &c.	102	187	711	93	213	694
		403	Exorcists, hail-averters, amulettiers, &c.	147	234	619	67	198	735
			Total Group a.....	114	209	677	98	211	691
	(b) Subsidiary religious services.	404	Religious mendicants, inmates of monasteries, convents, &c.	128	209	663	100	190	710
		405	Church, Temple, Masjid, Pagoda, ghat, burial or burning-ground service, pilgrim conductors, and Undertakers...	135	216	649	112	197	691
			Total Group b.....	131	211	658	105	194	701
			Total Sub-order 63.....	127	211	662	104	198	698
	64. Education.	406	Administrative and inspecting officials ...	58	346	596	64	340	596
		407	Principals, professors, and teachers in colleges, &c., schools, &c.	122	203	675	111	213	676
		408	Clerks, &c., on establishments of Educational Institution	114	204	682	...	88	912
			Total Sub-order 64.....	122	208	675	110	213	677
	65. Literature.	409	Authors, Editors, Journalists, ballad-makers	125	125	750	167	167	666
		410	Reporters, Short-hand writers, Book copyists	95	148	762	118	176	706
		411	Private Secretaries and Clerks	113	211	676	111	209	680
		412	Public Scribes and Copyists	133	189	678	112	192	696
		413	Service in Libraries and Literary Institutions	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000
			Total Sub-order 65.....	114	208	678	111	208	681
	66. Law.	414	Barristers, Advocates and Pleaders ...	112	178	710	108	172	720
		415	Solicitors and Attorneys	87	196	717	87	196	717
		416	Law-agents, Mukhtiárs, &c.	222	111	667	250	125	625
		417	Articled clerks and other lawyers' clerks.	...	417	583	...	417	583
		418	Stamp-Vendors...	191	202	607	192	231	577
		419	Petition-writers	91	181	728	69	158	773
			Total Sub-order 66.....	113	180	707	106	173	721
	67. Medicine. (a) Practitioners.	420	Administrative and Inspecting Staff (when not returned under general head)	216	324	460	219	281	500
		421	Practitioners by diploma	133	200	667	144	204	652
		422	Practitioners without diploma (Baid, Hakim, Kobiraj, &c.)...	131	223	646	100	213	687
		423	Dentists	...	...	...	...	...	...
		424	Oculists	...	...	1,000	...	...	...
		425	Vaccinators	122	218	660	116	223	661
		426	Midwifery	72	282	646	76	168	756
			Total Group a... ...	126	227	647	102	207	691

No. 223.—*Continued.*

of 1,000 persons of each by age.			Distribution of total population of 10,000 persons by occupation.						Urban and Rural percentages of each occupation under each age.							
Rural.			Urban.			Rural.			0—4		5—14		15 and over.		All ages.	
0—4	5—14	15 and over.	Ratio per 10,000 of each occupation to the total Urban population.	Ratio per 10,000 of each occupation to the total Urban population of each class.	Ratio per 10,000 of each occupation to the total Urban population of each order.	Ratio per 10,000 of each occupation to the total Rural population.	Ratio per 10,000 of each occupation to the total Rural population of each class.	Ratio per 10,000 of each occupation to the total Rural population of each order.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.
125	156	719	1	10	32	...	3	10	43	57	58	42	45	55	48	52
91	273	636	...	3	12	...	...	2	...	100	57	43	71	29	66	34
...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	100	...	100	...	100	...	100	...
122	178	705	1	14	47	...	3	12	47	53	59	41	52	48	53	47
185	191	674	23	425	1,341	1	90	281	57	43	57	43	57	43	57	43
281	77	692	...	1	2	...	1	2	...	100	...	100	25	95	19	81
...	...	1,000	...	3	11	...	...	...	100	...	100	...	83	17	91	9
179	233	588	20	279	1,197	1	54	168	60	40	62	38	70	30	67	33
102	185	713	2	32	101	1	85	110	23	77	27	73	18	82	20	80
44	156	800	1	22	69	...	2	7	89	11	79	21	70	30	74	26
147	211	642	23	437	1,380	2	92	287	55	45	56	44	58	42	57	43
143	217	640	167	3,169	10,000	62	3,204	10,000	20	80	20	80	23	77	22	78
134	220	646	528	10,000	10,000	193	10,000	10,000	19	81	20	80	23	77	22	78
110	209	681	13	396	409	7	621	685	16	84	17	83	16	84	16	84
107	173	720	5	169	174	1	102	112	30	70	38	62	33	67	33	67
179	248	573	4	121	125	1	91	100	13	87	24	76	34	66	29	71
117	209	674	22	686	708	9	814	897	18	82	20	80	21	79	20	80
132	211	657	39	1,221	1,261	29	2,629	2,897	10	90	11	89	13	87	12	88
140	221	639	34	1,074	1,108	14	1,317	1,451	16	84	18	82	21	79	20	80
135	214	651	73	2,295	2,369	43	3,946	4,348	12	88	14	86	15	85	15	85
132	213	655	95	2,981	3,077	52	4,760	5,245	13	87	15	85	17	83	16	84
...	400	600	...	14	14	...	...	...	100	...	89	11	90	10	90	10
127	198	675	33	1,038	1,072	8	711	783	27	73	31	69	30	70	...	...
155	243	602	...	10	10	...	9	10	...	100	11	89	34	66	26	74
127	199	674	33	1,062	1,096	8	720	793	27	73	32	68	30	70	31	69
...	...	1,000	...	3	3	...	...	...	100	...	100	...	67	33	82	18
...	...	1,000	...	5	5	...	...	...	100	...	100	...	75	25	81	19
116	212	672	14	443	457	1	96	105	57	43	58	42	59	41	58	42
169	183	648	1	36	37	...	6	8	54	46	65	35	65	35	64	36
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	100	...
119	209	672	15	487	502	1	102	118	57	43	59	41	59	41	59	41
125	201	674	27	832	861	1	69	76	76	24	76	24	80	20	78	22
...	...	...	...	13	14	...	...	...	100	...	100	...	100	...	100	...
...	...	1,000	...	2	2	...	...	...	100	...	100	...	83	17	89	11
...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	100	...	100	...
190	190	620	...	15	16	...	10	11	31	69	35	65	29	71	31	69
135	223	642	3	81	84	...	13	14	49	51	57	43	69	31	65	35
134	203	663	30	947	981	1	92	101	71	29	73	27	77	23	76	24
200	600	200	...	9	10	...	...	...	88	12	75	25	94	6	86	14
90	188	722	4	113	116	...	9	10	86	14	81	19	78	22	79	21
143	227	630	31	1,013	1,044	8	785	865	21	79	27	73	30	70	30	70
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	100
132	210	658	1	35	36	...	7	8	58	42	63	37	62	38	61	39
63	397	535	7	167	178	1	51	56	58	47	80	70	59	41	50	50
128	247	625	43	1,336	1,379	9	852	939	26	74	29	71	34	66	32	68

STATEMENT

Class and Order.	Sub-order and Group.	Serial No.	Occupations.	Distribution of a total population occupation					
				Provincial.			Urban.		
				0—4	5—14	15 and over.	0—4	5—14	15 and over.
XX. Learned and artistic professions.—*concld.*	67. Medicine—*concld.* (b) Subsidiary medical service.	427	Hospital and Asylum, Matrons, Assistants and Apothecaries	157	260	583	174	261	565
		428	Compounders, Nurses and hospital, Asylum and dispensary service ...	144	309	547	122	283	615
			Total Group b.....	152	279	569	155	262	583
			Total Sub-order 67.....	127	229	644	106	212	682
	68. Engineering and surveying. (a) Engineers, Architects and Surveyors.	429	Administrative and Inspecting Staff ...	...	...	1,000	...	...	7,000
		430	Civil Engineers and Architects	157	127	716	153	141	106
		431	Topographical, Archæological and Revenue Surveyors	137	88	530	174	348	478
			Total Group a.....	145	202	653	150	177	673
	(b) Subsidiary staff.	432	Draughtsmen and Operators in Survey Offices, Overseers, &c.	99	215	686	98	216	686
		433	Clerks, &c., in offices of the above ...	110	207	683	104	226	670
			Total Group b.....	105	211	684	101	223	676
			Total Sub-order 68.....	109	210	681	106	21	676
	69. Other sciences. (a) Astronomy, &c.	434	Astronomers and Meteorologists and establishments	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000
		435	Botanists, Naturalists and officers of Scientific Institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...
		436	Metallurgists	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000
			Total Group a.....	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000
	(b) Minor sciences.	437	Astrologers, Genealogists and Horoscope-casters	116	199	685	92	144	764
		438	Almanac-makers and sellers	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000
		439	Diviners (selectors of well and house sites, &c.)	...	...	1,000	...	...	...
			Total Group b.....	115	199	686	91	143	766
			Total Sub-order 69.....	115	199	686	91	142	767
	70. Pictorial Art and sculpture.	440	Painters, Superintendents of Schools of Art, &c.	112	210	678	102	200	698
		441	Sculptors	120	80	800	120	80	800
		442	Photographers	114	204	682	114	204	682
			Total Sub-order 70.....	112	214	674	103	196	701
	71. Music, acting, dancing.	443	Music Composers and Teachers	132	271	597	111	333	556
		444	Bandmasters and players (not military)	188	215	647	128	220	652
		445	Piano-Tuners	89	234	677	89	234	677
		446	Actors, Singers and Dancers, and their accompanists	119	218	668	92	176	732
			Total Sub-order 71.....	130	217	653	106	196	698
			Total Order XX.....	125	212	663	106	199	695
XXI. Sport and amusement.	72. Sport.	447	Race-course service, Book-makers, Jockeys, &c.	...	...	1,000	...	...	...
		448	Shikaries, Falconers, Birdcatchers ...	159	274	567	90	194	716
		449	Huntsmen, whippers, &c.	147	258	600	...	...	...
			Total Sub-order 72.....	159	273	568	90	194	716
73. Exhibition and games.	(a) Catching, training & exhibiting animals.	450	Exhibitors of trained animals (Bulls, bears, snakes, monkeys, &c.)... ...	179	242	579	93	140	767
		451	Circus owners, managers, &c.	186	233	581	42	167	791
		452	Cock and pigeon fanciers	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total Group a.....	182	238	580	75	149	776
	(b) Conjuring, Fortune-telling & other exhibitions.	453	Buffoons	141	225	634	100	144	756
		454	Story and ballad reciters	136	243	621	100	300	600
		455	Exhibitors of puppets	161	278	566	111	378	511
		456	Conjurors and fortune-tellers	163	235	602	100	283	617
			Total Group b.....	160	238	602	102	244	654

No. 223.—*Continued.*

of 1,000 persons of each by age.			Distribution of total population of 10,000 persons by occupation.						Urban and Rural percentages of each occupation under each age.							
Rural.			Urban.			Rural.			0—4		5—14		15 and over.		All ages.	
0—4	5—14	15 and over.	Ratio per 10,000 of each occupation to the total Urban population.	Ratio per 10,000 of each occupation to the total Urban population of each class.	Ratio per 10,000 of each occupation to the total Urban population of each order.	Ratio per 10,000 of each occupation to the total Rural population.	Ratio per 10,000 of each occupation to the total Rural population of each class.	Ratio per 10,000 of each occupation to the total Rural population of each order.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.
94	257	649	3	80	83	...	6	7	87	13	79	21	76	24	79	21
187	400	413	1	43	44	...	7	7	56	44	57	43	75	25	66	34
141	329	530	4	123	127	...	13	14	76	24	69	31	76	24	74	26
138	238	624	47	1,459	1,506	9	865	953	28	72	31	69	36	64	34	66
...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	100	...
176	59	765	1	25	25	...	2	2	81	19	92	8	82	18	83	17
116	326	558	...	7	7	...	4	4	44	56	36	64	31	69	35	65
133	250	617	1	33	34	...	6	6	68	32	57	43	67	33	65	35
100	213	687	4	112	116	...	28	31	54	46	55	45	55	45	55	45
131	136	733	6	185	191	...	15	17	74	26	86	14	77	23	78	22
111	186	703	10	297	307	...	43	48	65	35	71	29	67	33	67	33
113	193	694	11	330	341	...	49	54	66	34	70	30	67	33	67	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	100	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	100	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	100	...
118	204	678	6	190	196	7	681	695	7	93	6	94	9	91	8	92
...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	100	...
...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	100
117	204	679	6	192	197	7	681	695	7	93	6	94	9	91	8	92
118	204	678	6	192	197	7	681	695	7	93	6	94	9	91	8	92
120	218	662	6	171	177	1	61	68	41	58	44	56	47	53	46	54
...	...	...	...	7	8	...	...	...	100	...	100	...	100	...	100	...
...	...	...	...	13	13	...	...	...	100	...	100	...	100	...	100	...
120	218	662	6	191	198	1	61	68	45	55	46	54	50	50	49	51
133	268	599	...	5	5	...	37	41	8	97	5	95	4	96	4	96
141	213	646	27	821	847	12	1,060	1,168	17	83	19	81	19	81	19	81
...	...	...	1	46	47	...	...	...	100	...	100	...	100	...	100	...
133	289	628	37	1,165	1,203	8	698	769	26	74	27	73	37	63	33	67
138	224	638	65	2,037	2,102	20	1,795	1,978	21	79	28	77	27	73	25	75
132	216	652	308	9,686	10,000	99	9,075	10,000	24	76	20	80	23	77	26	74
...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	100
166	283	551	2	58	1,859	2	172	1,857	5	95	7	93	11	89	9	91
147	253	600	...	...	...	...	7	73	...	100	...	100	...	100	...	100
165	281	554	2	58	1,859	2	179	1,930	5	95	6	94	11	89	9	91
194	259	547	...	13	398	...	22	284	8	92	9	91	20	80	15	85
210	243	547	...	7	222	...	13	140	3	97	10	90	19	81	14	86
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
200	253	547	...	20	620	...	85	374	6	94	9	91	19	81	15	85
151	246	603	1	26	838	...	30	332	15	85	18	87	24	76	20	80
140	236	624	...	3	92	...	8	88	7	93	12	88	9	91	10	90
167	262	571	...	13	416	1	37	398	7	93	13	87	9	91	10	90
164	234	602	1	17	556	3	278	2,953	1	99	2	98	2	98	2	98
163	238	599	2	59	1,897	4	348	3,771	3	97	5	95	5	95	5	95

*STATEMENT

Class and Order.	Sub-order and Group.	Serial No.	Occupations.	Distribution of a total population occupation					
				Provincial.			Urban.		
				0—4	5—14	15 and over.	0—4	5—14	15 and over.
XXI.-Sport and amusement.-*concld.*	73. Exhibition and games.-*concld.* (c) Acrobatics and athletics.	457	Tumblers, Acrobats, Wrestlers, Professional cricketers, &c.	159	232	609	137	230	633
			Total Group c.....	159	232	609	137	230	633
	(d) Service of places of entertainments.	458	Swing and merry-go-round keepers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		459	Tennis and Racquet Court, Gymkhana, and boat club service	111	111	778	111	111	778
		460	Billiard room and theatre ownership, managership and service	149	177	674	83	...	917
			Total Group d.....	148	174	678	100	67	833
			Total Sub-order 73.....	160	233	607	128	222	655
			Total Order XXI.....	160	241	599	117	216	667
			Total Class F.....	128	214	658	106	199	695
XXII. Complex occupations.			(Village, &c., combined function to be specified provincially)	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total Order XXII.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXIII. Indefinite.	74. Unskilled labour. (a) Special branches.	461	Well sinkers	174	254	572	...	...	...
		462	Tank diggers and excavators	186	247	567	92	195	718
		463	Road, Canal and Railway labourers ...	129	189	682	89	260	651
		464	Quarrymen (stone splitters, &c.) ...	173	247	580	156	241	608
		465	Miners (unspecified)	101	144	755	...	...	...
		466	Rice-pounders and huskers	113	211	676	86	175	739
			Total Group a.....	158	237	605	132	229	639
	(b) General.	467	General labour	149	222	629	124	195	681
			Total Group b.....	149	222	629	124	195	681
			Total Sub-order 74.....	149	222	629	124	197	679
	75. Undefined, &c.	468	Undefined and disreputable means of livelihood	168	233	599	124	214	662
			Total Sub-order 75.....	168	233	599	124	214	662
			Total Order XXIII.....	154	225	621	124	200	676
XXIV. Independent of work.	76. Property and alms. (c) Property & allowances.	469	House-rent, shares, and other property not being land...	127	214	659	99	205	696
		470	Allowances from patrons or relatives ...	103	207	690	62	187	751
			Total Group a.....	115	211	674	89	200	711
	(b) Charity and endowment.	471	Educational or other endowments, scholarship, &c.	96	401	508	100	892	508
		472	Mendicancy (not being affiliated to a religious order)	184	213	658	102	190	708
			Total Group b.....	185	213	652	102	191	707
			Total Sub-order 76.....	184	213	658	101	192	707
	77. Supported at the public charge. (a) Pension.	473	Pension, Civil Services...	91	204	705	84	194	722
		474	Pension, Military Services	97	231	672	96	227	677
			Total Group a.....	93	215	692	89	208	708
	(b) Prisoners.	475	Inmates of Asylums, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		476	Prisoners, under trial	167	333	500	167	333	500
		477	Prisoners, for debt	150	194	656	...	...	1,000
		478	Prisoners, convicted or in Reformatories, &c	14	...	986	...	...	1,000
			Total Group b.....	106	138	761	9	19	972
			Total Sub-order 77.....	94	213	693	89	207	704
			Total Order XXIV.....	131	213	656	97	197	706
			Total Class G.....	151	223	626	115	199	686
			Grand Total.....	151	231	618	110	202	678

No. 223.—*Concluded.*

of 1,000 persons of each by age.			Distribution of total population of 10,000 persons by occupation.						Urban and Rural percentages of each occupation under each age.							
Rural.			Urban.			Rural.			0—4		5—14		15 and over.		All ages.	
0—4	5—14	15 and over.	Ratio per 10,000 of each occupation to the total Urban population.	Ratio per 10,000 of each occupation to the total Urban population of each class.	Ratio per 10,000 of each occupation to the total Urban population of each order.	Ratio per 10,000 of each occupation to the total Rural population.	Ratio per 10,000 of each occupation to the total Rural population of each class.	Ratio per 10,000 of each occupation to the total Rural population of each order.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.
162	233	605	6	168	5,347	4	329	3,556	12	88	13	87	14	86	13	87
162	233	605	6	168	5,347	4	329	3,556	12	88	13	87	14	86	13	87
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	5	166	...	...	...	100	...	100	...	100	...	100	...
151	182	667	...	4	111	...	34	369	2	98	...	100	4	96	3	97
151	182	667	...	9	277	...	34	369	5	95	3	97	9	91	8	92
164	234	602	8	256	8,141	8	746	8,070	7	93	9	91	10	90	9	91
164	243	593	10	314	10,000	10	925	10,000	7	93	8	92	10	90	9	91
185	218	647	318	10,000	10,000	109	10,000	10,000	19	81	22	78	24	76	23	77
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
174	254	572	...	...	...	2	7	8	...	100	...	100	...	100	...	100
188	249	563	1	4	7	3	15	17	1	99	2	98	4	96	3	97
150	150	700	8	17	25	1	8	4	25	75	49	51	34	66	35	65
174	248	578	16	90	131	21	107	128	7	93	7	93	8	92	8	92
101	144	755	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	100	...	100	...	100	...	100
115	218	672	5	26	87	8	43	49	4	96	5	95	6	94	6	94
160	237	603	25	137	200	85	177	208	6	94	7	93	7	93	7	93
151	224	625	999	5,466	7,999	1,260	6,489	7,442	6	94	7	93	8	92	8	92
151	224	625	999	5,466	7,999	1,260	6,489	7,442	6	94	7	93	8	92	8	92
152	225	623	1,024	5,603	8,199	1,295	6,666	7,645	6	94	7	93	8	91	8	92
171	234	595	225	1,231	1,801	399	2,054	2,355	4	96	5	95	6	94	6	94
171	234	595	225	1,231	1,801	399	2,054	2,355	4	96	5	95	6	94	6	94
156	227	617	1,249	6,834	10,000	1,694	8,720	10,000	6	94	6	94	8	92	7	93
145	221	634	14	78	248	2	12	90	31	69	38	62	42	58	40	60
111	210	679	5	28	89	3	16	124	9	91	13	87	16	84	15	85
125	215	660	19	106	337	5	28	214	21	79	26	74	29	71	28	72
...	625	375	2	10	30	...	...	...	100	...	94	6	97	3	96	4
140	216	644	356	1,944	6,141	289	1,280	9,611	10	90	12	88	14	86	13	87
140	216	644	357	1,954	6,171	289	1,280	9,611	10	90	12	88	15	85	13	87
139	216	645	377	2,060	6,508	244	1,258	9,825	10	90	12	88	15	85	14	86
119	248	633	116	635	2,004	4	15	119	74	26	76	24	82	18	80	20
112	262	626	85	466	1,471	1	6	43	87	13	88	12	90	10	89	11
117	248	635	201	1,100	3,475	5	21	162	80	20	81	19	85	15	84	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	100	...	100	...	100	...	100	...
150	195	655	...	...	...	...	1	11	...	100	...	100	1	99	...	100
45	...	955	1	5	16	...	...	2	...	100	...	...	70	30	69	31
137	169	694	1	5	17	...	1	18	2	98	3	97	31	69	24	76
119	242	639	202	1,106	3,492	5	22	175	78	22	80	20	84	16	83	17
138	217	645	579	3,166	10,000	249	1,280	10,000	14	86	18	82	21	79	19	81
154	225	621	1,828	10,000	10,000	1,943	10,000	10,000	7	93	8	92	10	90	9	91
154	234	612	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	7	93	8	92	10	90	9	9

STATEMENT

Class, Order and Sub-order of Occupations.	Hyderabad.	Atraf-i-Balda.	Mahbubnagar.	Nalgonda.	Warangal.	Elgandal.	Indur.	Medak.	Total Telingana.	Aurangabad.	Birh.
1. Service of the Imperial and Provincial Governments	264	18	27	23	40	86	76	15	499	72	38
2. Service of the Local and Municipal Bodies ...	854	2	12	...	...	...	1	3	872	7	2
3. Village Service	2	82	55	85	44	59	58	40	325	127	71
I.—Administration	108	26	44	30	42	50	65	30	395	105	58
4. Army	639	19	32	5	7	16	5	16	739	80	39
5. Navy and Marine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II.—Defence	639	19	32	5	7	16	5	16	739	80	39
6. Administrative service	790	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	791	169	6
7. Military and other services	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...
III.—Foreign and Feudatory State Service ...	790	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	791	169	6
A.—GOVERNMENT	169	25	42	27	38	46	58	28	433	103	56
8a. Horses and horned cattle	8	30	101	141	88	94	52	25	534	31	28
8b. Other draughts, animals	...	46	93	46	70	607	...	...	862	...	69
8c. Small cattle	1	64	142	153	198	238	46	47	889	15	10
8. Stock breeding and dealing	2	51	126	148	154	181	48	39	749	21	17
9a. Training and care of cattle	305	37	100	21	22	6	1	64	556	49	35
9b. Vermin destroying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Subsidiary services in connection with animals.	305	37	100	21	22	6	1	64	556	49	35
IV.—Provision and care of cattle	4	51	126	148	153	180	48	39	749	21	17
10. Interest in land	2	28	44	50	75	74	50	24	342	82	65
11. Agricultural labour	...	31	135	46	57	75	48	24	411	71	28
12. Growth of special produce of trees, &c.	840	81	23	15	15	28	85	21	558	116	11
13. Agricultural training and supervision... ...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...
V.—Agriculture	2	24	54	50	72	73	50	24	349	81	61
B.—PASTURE AND AGRICULTURE	2	25	57	55	77	79	50	25	370	78	59
14. Personal and Domestic services...	157	42	74	51	60	102	64	27	577	56	43
15. Non-Domestic entertainment	635	...	8	87	113	...	...	48	891	51	43
16. Sanitation	463	6	26	2	19	43	42	84	685	156	42
VI.—Personal, Household and Sanitary Services	158	42	74	51	60	110	63	27	585	56	43
C.—PERSONAL SERVICES	158	42	74	51	60	110	63	27	585	56	43
17. Animal food	108	37	44	32	36	210	158	38	663	57	39
18. Vegetable food	76	44	107	49	71	246	50	86	679	31	23
19. Drink, condiments and narcotics	21	83	84	188	114	152	56	46	694	39	20
VII.—Food and drink, &c.	46	67	84	102	93	182	69	44	687	39	24
20. Lighting	14	23	41	25	36	91	56	17	303	186	91
21. Fuel and forage	97	96	179	89	89	87	90	16	593	65	31
VIII.—Light, fi«ing and storage	48	58	97	81	88	69	70	17	423	107	66
22. Building materials	204	66	167	15	21	6	5	4	488	44	43
23. Artificers in building	66	42	90	135	95	75	19	19	541	61	23
IX.—Buildings	77	44	96	125	89	69	17	18	535	60	25
24. Railway plant	868	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	879	...	...
25. Carts, carriages, &c.	47	184	301	185	71	12	8	41	844	54	31
26. Ships and boats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. 224.

Nander.	Naldrug.	Bidar.	Parbhani.	Sirpur Tandur.	Total Mahratwara.	Gulbarga.	Raichur.	Lingsugur.	Total Karnatic.	Railways.	Provincial Total.	Political Divisions excluding Railways.				
												Northern.	Eastern.	Western.	Southern.	Atraf-i-Balda.
54	89	77	50	21	351	70	36	43	149	1	1,000	225	90	214	188	282
84	1	12	8	...	59	4	50	15	69	...	1,000	16	12	45	70	856
49	74	107	69	7	504	55	56	60	171	...	1,000	271	134	316	245	34
51	60	95	61	12	442	61	49	58	168	...	1,000	252	116	275	223	134
1	6	5	52	2	185	13	41	22	76	...	1,000	44	44	172	82	658
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	6	5	52	2	185	13	41	22	76	...	1,000	44	44	172	82	658
1	...	...	16	...	192	11	...	...	11	6	1,000	1	...	192	11	790
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000
1	...	...	16	...	192	11	...	...	11	6	1,000	1	...	192	11	790
46	54	85	60	11	415	55	47	50	152	...	1,000	228	107	265	206	194
66	51	105	88	46	365	51	80	19	100	1	1,000	322	330	163	151	33
...	69	...	...	...	188	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	607	209	69	69	46
1	1	4	16	...	47	13	37	14	64	...	1,000	335	493	42	65	65
27	21	45	25	19	175	26	85	15	76	...	1,000	332	428	90	97	53
10	35	89	25	...	248	52	35	118	200	1	1,000	160	143	119	235	342
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	35	89	25	...	248	52	35	113	200	1	1,000	160	143	119	235	342
27	21	45	25	19	175	26	34	16	76	...	1,000	331	427	90	97	55
65	64	77	83	25	461	60	54	83	197	...	1,000	250	169	295	261	25
38	98	93	78	17	423	42	90	34	166	...	1,000	252	238	215	264	31
34	25	32	106	6	330	35	29	46	110	2	1,000	122	53	267	135	421
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000
62	68	79	83	24	458	58	58	77	193	...	1,000	250	176	287	261	26
60	65	77	80	28	442	56	57	75	188	...	1,000	254	189	277	253	27
30	34	78	49	19	329	38	28	27	93	1	1,000	290	185	198	127	199
...	...	...	...	...	94	48	27	...	75	...	1,000	43	158	94	75	685
5	6	6	59	4	278	7	61	1	69	18	1,000	129	47	262	75	469
47	34	78	48	18	324	38	27	26	91	...	1,000	296	185	194	125	200
47	34	78	48	18	324	38	27	26	91	...	1,000	296	185	194	125	200
41	14	44	35	48	268	23	38	13	69	...	1,000	498	112	162	83	145
27	17	90	30	11	229	45	30	17	92	...	1,000	433	227	111	109	120
31	26	47	36	10	209	42	28	27	97	...	1,000	311	336	126	123	104
31	32	56	34	15	221	40	29	23	92	...	1,000	366	279	128	114	113
60	100	85	107	21	600	55	18	24	97	...	1,000	270	102	394	197	37
44	20	35	64	8	267	40	78	22	140	...	1,000	186	257	204	160	193
58	67	65	89	16	463	49	43	22	114	...	2,000	287	166	315	181	101
6	10	66	19	...	193	47	93	177	317	2	1,000	81	203	117	327	270
43	28	78	63	6	302	47	54	55	156	1	1,000	197	320	190	184	108
41	27	77	59	6	295	47	57	65	169	1	1,000	187	310	185	196	121
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	602	1,000	11	...	...	19	368
32	15	8	...	...	185	...	21	...	21	...	1,000	59	557	117	86	281
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT

Class, Order and Sub-order of Occupations.	Hyderabad.	Atraf-i-Balda.	Mahbubnagar.	Nalgonda.	Warangal.	Elgandal.	Indur.	Medak.	Total Telingana.	Aurangabad.	Birh.
X.—Vehicles and Vessels	144	128	210	129	50	12	2	29	704	37	22
27. Paper	53	81	105	13	...	285	52	88	627	286	12
28. Books and Prints...	672	86	12	1	39	2	101	8	871	6	28
29. Watches, clocks and scientific instruments ...	867	...	30	...	...	4	...	13	914	26	...
30. Carving and engraving...	500	219	...	...	...	...	...	156	875	...	...
31. Toys and curiosities	255	1	77	57	8	14	521	...	928	9	...
32. Music and musical instruments	608	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	620	257	29
33. Necklaces, garlands, sacred threads, bracelets and beads, &c.	90	82	98	59	43	46	55	21	444	74	58
34. Furniture	54	11	...	...	...	...	260	...	325	94	40
35. Harness	144	7	33	...	15	14	57	6	276	44	34
36. Tools and Machinery	178	63	1	5	...	19	44	7	317	58	53
37. Arms and Ammunition	232	20	56	8	8	102	22	18	466	40	...
XI.—Supplementary requirements	135	81	81	44	82	55	66	23	467	76	48
38. Wool and Fur	1	16	75	10	47	469	41	18	677	45	34
39. Silk	59	9	98	5	47	55	184	28	485	96	45
40. Cotton	7	81	72	79	113	51	99	51	508	30	31
41. Hemp, flax and coir, &c.	9	57	88	11	67	80	47	8	317	55	9
42. Dress	79	80	55	88	63	122	88	32	507	50	30
XII.—Textile Fabrics and dress	20	27	69	53	87	164	85	39	544	38	31
43. Gold, Silver and precious Stones, ...	62	33	51	62	82	141	55	30	516	85	59
44. Brass, Copper and Bell metal	36	62	36	56	63	119	83	24	479	116	103
45. Tin, zinc, quicksilver and lead...	205	7	6	12	6	6	85	56	383	157	24
46. Iron and steel	35	38	66	52	72	138	60	30	491	72	60
XIII.—Metals and Precious Stones	52	38	54	57	76	136	60	29	502	85	64
47. Glass and Chinaware	511	...	5	...	...	...	6	...	522	308	...
48. Earthen and Stoneware	15	51	52	63	96	124	60	36	497	67	54
XIV.—Glass, Pottery and Stoneware	16	51	52	63	97	123	60	36	498	67	54
49. Wood and bamboos	33	36	56	41	68	98	55	27	414	74	68
50. Cane, matting and leaves, &c....	19	40	106	61	115	125	55	44	565	45	44
XV.—Wood, cane and leaves, &c	29	37	72	47	83	107	55	32	462	65	57
51. Gums, Resins and similar Forest produce ...	1	22	430	28	438	75	...	4	998	1	...
52. Drugs, dyes, pigments, &c.	46	24	56	32	56	89	71	43	417	56	59
XVI.—Drugs, dyes, gums, &c.	30	23	188	31	190	85	47	30	624	37	39
53. Leather, horns, bones and grease	24	74	28	115	39	80	37	22	419	84	71
XVI.—Leather	24	74	28	115	39	80	37	22	419	84	71
D.—PREPARATION & SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES	36	47	72	74	33	146	67	36	561	53	39
54. Money and securities	124	19	22	4	8	10	56	5	248	180	104
55. General merchandise	68	146	1	146	165	319	...	147	992	1	...
56. Dealing unspecified	130	15	60	1	4	...	51	7	268	100	109
57, a. Brokers' agents...	167	...	4	...	...	...	11	...	182	185	...
57, b. Contractors, Farmers	120	55	65	36	59	31	72	18	456	28	11
57. Middlemen	127	48	57	31	51	27	64	16	421	49	9
XVIII.—Commerce	113	52	37	42	50	89	39	44	466	37	74
58, a. Administration	630	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	630	6	...
58, b. Working staff	177	16	1	16	35	1	...	3	249	5	2
58. Railways...	237	14	...	14	30	...	...	3	298	5	2
59, a. Carts, Carriages, Trams, &c....	123	128	98	56	58	8	123	56	650	104	10
59, b. Pack animals	35	31	32	20	7	37	164	96	522	25	62
59. Road	37	37	92	41	37	41	140	78	598	72	32
60. a. Vessel owners, Agents, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. 224.—*Continued.*

Nander.	Naldrug.	Bidar.	Parbhani.	Sirpur Tandur.	Total Mahratwara.	Gulbarga.	Raichur.	Lingsugur.	Total Karnatic.	Railways.	Provincial Total.	Political Divisions excluding Railways.				
												Northern.	Eastern.	Western.	Southern.	Atraf-i-Balda.
22	10	2	...	...	93	...	21	...	21	182	1,000	45	389	81	81	272
7	18	18	58	8	347	18	8	...	26	...	1,000	441	118	313	44	84
2	5	6	7	...	49	7	44	29	80	...	1,000	117	52	88	85	708
...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	60	60	...	1,000	17	80	26	60	867
...	...	...	42	...	42	72	11	...	83	...	1,000	156	...	42	83	719
7	...	48	...	...	64	...	...	8	8	...	1,000	588	137	16	8	256
...	...	47	85	...	368	...	...	12	12	...	1,000	47	12	821	12	608
57	49	97	45	12	392	52	58	54	164	...	1,000	281	200	234	213	122
...	79	100	76	...	469	206	...	...	206	...	1,000	440	...	210	285	65
45	88	245	103	18	577	140	5	2	147	...	1,000	340	48	226	285	151
185	47	87	85	49	508	55	74	46	175	...	1,000	200	6	331	222	241
21	7	127	250	...	445	56	23	17	86	8	1,000	269	72	311	98	252
51	45	99	58	12	389	55	47	42	144	...	1,000	255	157	283	189	166
18	89	57	31	5	229	56	28	10	94	...	1,000	590	132	128	133	17
21	16	69	50	...	297	60	141	17	218	...	1,000	386	150	212	284	68
68	14	53	53	40	289	85	68	55	208	...	1,000	294	264	182	222	38
152	92	237	51	8	604	16	33	30	79	...	1,000	380	116	267	171	66
66	86	80	59	30	351	64	28	50	142	...	1,000	352	156	205	178	109
56	25	61	49	29	289	73	52	42	167	...	1,000	378	209	174	192	47
46	41	60	61	22	374	41	27	42	110	...	1,000	308	195	251	151	95
34	25	62	108	10	458	43	8	12	63	...	1,000	298	155	361	88	98
9	5	109	16	...	320	223	58	16	297	...	1,000	256	24	206	302	212
47	50	75	47	32	383	53	31	42	126	...	1,000	385	190	226	176	73
45	42	66	62	28	387	47	26	38	111	...	1,000	314	187	256	153	90
27	...	...	143	...	478	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	6	5	478	...	511
68	54	74	68	14	389	47	36	31	114	...	1,000	308	211	247	168	66
62	53	75	64	14	389	46	35	32	113	...	1,000	308	212	247	166	67
72	61	88	82	24	464	52	27	43	122	...	1,000	292	165	291	183	69
84	88	71	49	15	296	39	36	64	139	...	1,000	310	289	172	177	59
60	54	82	72	21	411	48	30	49	127	...	1,000	297	202	254	181	66
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1,000	79	896	1	1	23
61	56	124	64	17	437	93	30	23	146	...	1,000	344	144	240	202	70
40	37	81	35	11	280	61	20	15	96	...	1,000	254	409	151	138	53
30	68	58	54	23	383	29	95	74	198	...	1,000	220	182	239	261	98
30	68	58	54	23	383	29	95	74	198	...	1,000	220	182	239	261	98
45	34	68	50	21	305	53	43	38	134	...	1,000	333	229	187	168	83
38	92	98	110	11	633	78	14	24	116	3	1,000	180	84	432	208	143
...	...	...	5	...	6	...	...	...	...	2	1,000	466	312	6	...	214
77	56	86	64	19	511	115	44	62	221	...	1,000	168	65	350	277	145
1	84	87	202	...	509	151	120	37	308	1	1,000	48	4	388	392	167
7	18	244	34	8	345	15	150	18	183	16	1,000	378	160	80	196	175
6	23	217	56	7	367	33	145	20	198	14	1,000	331	139	120	221	175
45	46	71	57	11	391	74	32	36	142	1	1,000	254	129	263	188	165
...	...	...	33	...	39	1	65	...	66	265	1,000	...	...	39	66	630
...	...	1	8	...	11	66	136	2	204	536	1,000	5	52	10	204	198
...	...	...	6	...	13	58	127	1	186	503	1,000	8	44	13	186	251
30	44	44	59	6	297	15	24	14	53	...	1,000	287	212	203	97	251
51	22	92	120	1	378	78	23	4	105	...	1,000	440	109	258	127	66
38	85	64	85	4	330	41	24	7	72	...	1,000	322	170	227	107	174
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT

Class, Order and Sub-order of Occupations.	Hyderabad.	Atraf-i-Balda.	Mahbubnagar.	Nalgonda.	Warangal.	Elgandal.	Indur.	Medak.	Total Telingana.	Aurangabad.	Birh.
60. b. Working staff	5	81	104	23	158	297	25	210	903	8	4
60. Water	5	81	104	23	158	297	25	210	903	8	4
61. a. Postal and other messengers	435	18	42	45	57	44	59	12	712	41	31
61. b. Telegraph and Telephone	453	6	...	...	25	...	6	...	490	32	...
61. Messages...	436	18	41	44	55	42	57	12	705	41	30
62. Storage and weighing	392	33	170	2	8	9	28	27	669	139	28
XIX.—TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	127	75	87	36	44	54	110	71	604	64	27
E.—COMMERCE, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE...	117	60	53	40	48	78	61	53	510	79	59
63. a. Priests, ministers, &c, ...	110	24	74	19	209	282	20	80	818	81	18
63. b. Subsidiary Religious services	86	82	56	79	41	50	62	82	888	64	78
63. Religion	49	81	59	68	71	92	54	41	465	58	66
64. Education...	172	50	74	55	75	88	31	41	586	65	31
65. Literature...	438	2	26	8	30	6	...	10	520	166	8
66. Law	400	5	23	10	28	21	22	27	536	100	60
67. a. Practitioners	202	58	71	75	131	63	54	24	673	96	34
67. b. Subsidiary medical services	548	77	23	63	28	49	...	2	785	...	57
67. Medicine	215	54	69	74	127	63	52	23	677	92	35
68. a. Engineers and surveyors	462	...	40	87	249	133	...	...	971	6	...
68. b. Subsidiary staff...	388	1	62	63	90	21	118	20	773	51	9
68. Engineering and survey...	396	1	60	65	106	38	106	18	785	47	8
69. a. Astronomy and natural science	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...
69. b. Minor sciences	20	38	1	2	1	1	183	82	228	179	130
69. Other sciences	26	38	1	2	...	...	183	38	228	179	128
70. Pictorial art, sculpture, &c.	844	10	32	42	207	30	...	159	824	...	...
71. Music, acting and dancing	131	59	64	50	59	108	79	58	608	49	21
XX.—LEARNED AND ARTISTIC PROFESSIONS... ...	119	89	57	58	71	81	60	41	521	70	52
72. Sport	56	190	242	29	26	20	9	42	614	83	42
73. a. Catching, training and exhibiting animals ...	100	100	89	67	2	4	...	26	388	9	...
73. b. Conjuring, fortune-telling and similar exhibitions	28	100	185	33	27	15	11	70	464	51	89
73. c. Acrobatic and athletic exhibitions	67	10	24	18	53	39	38	26	275	69	46
73. d. Services of places of entertainment	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	...
73. Exhibitions and games	48	54	98	27	86	25	23	44	355	55	61
XXI.—SPORTS AND AMUSEMENTS	50	80	126	27	84	24	20	44	405	60	57
F.—PROFESSIONS	114	42	68	54	68	77	56	41	515	69	52
74. a. Earth-work and special branches of labour ...	16	62	99	137	79	26	69	59	547	43	49
74. b. General unskilled labour	25	84	86	40	61	98	62	47	898	67	70
74. Unskilled labour...	25	84	87	43	61	91	61	47	899	67	76
76. Undefined and disreputable means of livelihood...	12	56	92	50	144	139	27	41	561	76	65
XXIII.—INDEFINITE	22	40	50	45	80	103	54	46	440	69	68
76. a. Property and allowances	184	12	16	8	89	18	71	18	356	143	40
76. b. Charity and endowments	84	29	35	31	52	80	54	24	389	88	69
76. Property and Alms	88	29	35	31	52	79	54	24	342	90	68
77. a. Pensions...	752	17	10	8	10	9	13	18	837	70	17
77. b. Prisoners, &c, ...	226	...	...	...	...	...	...	741	967	...	11
77. At the public charge	748	18	11	8	10	9	12	80	841	68	17
XXIV.—INDEPENDENT OF WORK	96	28	33	29	49	78	51	24	388	88	64
G.—INDEFINITE AND INDEPENDENT	88	88	48	42	76	98	58	43	431	72	68
Grand Total.....	87	84	58	54	74	95	55	82	489	72	56

No. 224.—*Concluded.*

Nander.	Naldrug.	Bidar.	Parbhani.	Sirpur Tandur.	Total Mahratwara.	Gulbarga.	Raichur.	Lingsugur.	Total Karnatic.	Railways.	Provincial Total.	Political Divisions excluding Railways.				
												Northern.	Eastern.	Western.	Southern.	Atraf-i-Balda.
2	...	20	4	...	28	18	30	20	68	1	1,000	542	285	18	68	86
2	...	10	4	...	28	18	80	20	68	1	1,000	542	285	18	68	86
11	20	26	36	2	167	5	55	45	105	16	1,000	143	144	119	125	453
...	...	...	6	...	38	...	201	25	226	246	1,000	6	25	88	226	459
10	19	25	35	2	162	5	60	44	109	24	1,000	138	140	116	128	454
4	7	81	2	6	212	92	6	6	104	15	1,000	101	180	168	111	425
29	27	51	66	3	267	42	34	10	86	43	1,000	289	167	186	113	202
40	40	65	60	9	352	63	32	28	123	15	1,000	266	141	238	163	177
10	13	11	20	5	103	11	19	46	76	3	1,000	398	302	74	89	134
64	67	85	85	28	471	96	31	14	141	...	1,000	257	176	291	208	68
55	58	72	73	24	406	80	29	20	129	...	1,000	283	198	252	187	80
20	38	63	49	3	269	44	58	43	145	...	1,000	226	204	165	183	222
26	...	...	16	...	211	10	116	130	256	13	1,000	16	64	211	256	440
86	39	54	67	...	356	36	34	35	105	3	1,000	124	61	263	144	405
15	17	48	26	1	237	45	26	18	89	1	1,000	190	277	171	106	255
...	...	...	...	136	193	...	19	...	19	3	1,000	187	109	57	19	625
14	18	46	25	6	236	43	25	17	85	2	1,000	190	270	166	103	269
...	...	...	...	..	6	...	...	...	...	23	1,000	133	376	6	...	462
9	8	11	8	43	139	18	54	16	88	10	1,000	213	215	77	96	389
8	7	10	7	88	125	14	49	15	78	12	1,000	205	231	70	85	397
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000
139	3	172	1	15	639	71	17	50	138	..	1,000	353	4	449	141	53
139	3	171	...	15	685	70	17	50	137	...	1,000	352	3	446	140	59
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	79	176	...	1,000	189	281	...	176	354
34	25	69	65	7	270	47	30	50	127	...	1,000	316	173	169	152	190
46	39	70	57	15	349	62	34	33	129	1	1,000	267	181	225	168	158
45	24	38	72	20	324	19	14	29	62	...	1,000	129	297	242	86	246
136	...	136	...	43	324	...	63	225	288	...	1,000	209	158	145	288	200
...	119	21	86	89	355	44	46	91	181	...	1,000	156	245	176	300	123
118	99	81	122	2	537	39	82	67	188	...	1,000	186	95	355	287	77
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	707	957	...	1,000	...	...	...	957	43
99	61	58	72	20	421	37	78	114	224	...	1,000	165	161	287	285	102
58	85	50	72	20	402	84	62	97	193	...	1,000	158	187	247	278	130
47	42	69	58	15	652	59	36	38	133	...	1,000	258	185	226	175	156
51	55	66	60	2	826	101	11	4	116	11	1,000	222	315	203	171	78
61	71	103	79	19	470	71	25	36	132	...	1,000	324	137	277	203	59
61	70	102	78	18	472	71	24	34	129	...	1,000	319	141	282	199	59
48	50	72	61	8	380	47	5	7	59	...	1,000	287	286	250	109	68
58	66	95	74	16	446	65	20	29	114	...	1,000	314	175	269	180	62
69	7	118	25	18	420	99	54	69	222	2	1,000	288	58	277	229	196
62	76	114	89	13	511	66	34	50	150	...	1,000	285	118	308	226	63
62	74	113	88	14	509	64	35	50	149	...	1,000	284	118	308	223	67
1	1	10	39	1	189	6	11	6	28	1	1,000	51	28	127	24	769
...	...	...	...	...	11	2	...	...	2	20	1,000	741	...	11	2	226
1	...	10	39	1	136	6	11	5	22	1	1,000	62	29	125	22	761
57	68	106	84	13	480	59	32	46	137	...	1,000	267	111	298	205	124
58	66	96	76	15	451	65	22	31	118	...	1,000	305	166	274	184	71
55	56	78	70	20	407	56	44	54	154	...	1,000	280	186	258	210	71

STATEMENT

Class, Order and Sub-order.	Ratio per 10,000 to the total population										
	Province.	Hyderabad.	Atraf-i-Balda.	Mahbubnagar.	Nalgonda.	Warangal.	Elgandal.	Indur.	Medak.	Telingana.	Aurangabad.
1. Service of the Imperial and Provincial Governments...	181	1,332	94	85	79	99	68	249	85	207	181
2. Service of local and Municipal bodies.	285	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
3. Villages service	8	14	270	267	184	168	178	301	358	211	500
I.—Administration	469	1,412	364	352	263	267	246	550	443	423	681
4. Army	55	975	31	30	5	5	10	5	28	93	61
5. Navy and marine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
II.—Defence	55	975	31	30	5	5	10	5	28	93	63
6. Administrative service	4	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	9
7. Military and other service	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III.—Foreign and Feudatory State Service	4	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	9
A.—GOVERNMENT	528	2,473	395	382	268	272	256	555	471	523	753
8. Stock-breeding and dealing... ...	245	15	369	527	672	510	468	215	299	419	73
9. Subsidiary services in connection with animals	1	10	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	1
IV.—Provision and care of cattle ...	246	25	370	529	672	510	468	215	301	420	74
10. Interest in land	3,999	189	2,721	3,000	3,739	4,031	3,099	3,651	3,057	3,121	4,558
11. Agricultural labour...	484	6	450	1,114	411	372	380	372	372	453	480
12. Growth of special produce of trees ...	6	57	14	2	1	1	2	4	4	8	9
13. Agricultural training, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V.—Agriculture	4,489	252	3,185	4,116	4,151	4,404	3,481	4,027	3,433	3,582	5,042
B.—PASTURE AND AGRICULTURE...	4,735	277	3,555	4,645	4,823	4,914	3,949	4,242	3,734	4,002	5,116
14. Personal and domestic service ...	562	2,444	700	714	538	459	605	646	485	741	438
15. Non-domestic entertainment ...	...	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
16. Sanitation	3	37	...	1	...	1	...	2	3	4	6
VI.—Personal, &c., Services	565	2,487	700	715	533	460	606	648	488	746	444
C.—PERSONAL SERVICES	565	2,487	700	715	533	460	606	606	488	746	444
17. Animal food	79	238	86	60	47	38	176	225	94	120	62
18. Vegetable food	133	283	176	244	120	128	345	119	152	206	57
19. Drinks, condiments, &c.	358	206	877	514	909	553	571	361	543	567	193
VII.—Food and drink, &c.	570	727	1,139	818	1,076	719	1,092	705	789	893	312
20. Lighting	47	19	82	33	22	23	45	48	26	33	90
21. Fuel and forage	33	89	94	101	24	18	13	54	17	45	30
VIII.—Light, firing and forage ...	80	108	126	134	46	41	58	102	43	78	120
22. Building materials	4	23	8	11	1	1	...	...	...	5	3
23. Artificers in building	49	90	61	75	121	62	88	17	30	60	41
IX.—Buildings	53	113	69	86	122	63	88	17	30	65	44
24. Railway plant	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
25. Carts, carriages, &c.	1	2	12	11	7	2	...	...	3	4	2
26. Ships and boats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
X.—Vehicles and Vessels	3	12	12	11	7	2	...	...	3	5	2
27. Paper	2	2	2	3	...	...	6	2	4	2	6
28. Books and prints	1	18	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	...
29. Watches and clocks, &c.	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30. Carving and engraving	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
31. Toys and curiosities	1	4	...	1	1	...	...	6	...	1	...
32. Music and musical instruments ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33. Necklaces, &c.	19	49	18	33	21	11	9	19	13	20	20
34. Furniture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
35. Harness	2	9	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	2	1
36. Tools and machinery	1	7	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
37. Arms and ammunition	1	8	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	1
XI.—Supplementary requirements ...	27	105	25	40	22	12	16	33	20	29	29
38. Wool and fur	150	5	72	192	28	96	743	112	86	232	93
39. Silk	7	11	...	11	1	4	4	23	6	8	9
40. Cotton	249	70	318	429	509	584	186	636	564	402	146
41. Hemp, flax, coir, &c.,, ...	6	1	10	4	1	5	5	4	116	4	4
42. Dress	116	254	104	108	81	99	148	184	2	134	79
XII.—Textile Fabrics and Dress ...	628	341	504	744	620	738	1,086	959	774	780	831

No. 225.

IN EACH DISTRICT, DIVISION, &c.

Birh.	Nander.	Naldrug.	Bidar.	Parbhani.	Sirpur Tandur.	Mahratwara.	Gulbarga.	Raichur.	Lingsugur.	Karnatic.	Railways.	Political Divisions.				
												Atraf-i-Balde.	Northern.	Eastern.	Western.	Southern.
125	178	126	178	131	186	156	225	147	146	175	864	733	145	89	155	62
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	34	...	...	...	1
365	256	373	389	281	95	353	281	360	318	317	4	138	276	204	356	332
490	436	499	567	412	281	509	506	510	465	493	368	905	421	293	511	495
38	...	6	4	41	5	25	12	51	23	27	25	518	9	13	37	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
38	...	6	4	41	5	25	12	51	23	27	25	518	9	13	38	21
...	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	45	44	...	...	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	45	44	...	...	3	...
528	438	505	571	458	286	536	519	561	488	520	438	1,467	430	306	552	516
75	120	91	140	88	231	105	111	190	72	120	12	187	290	562	87	113
1	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	2	2	3	6	1	1	1	1
76	120	92	141	88	231	106	112	191	74	122	15	193	291	563	88	114
4,688	4,727	4,550	3,940	4,771	4,893	4,581	4,243	4,876	6,200	5,106	47	1,415	3,566	3,622	4,681	4,958
242	332	843	574	539	397	502	362	977	808	520	21	220	433	616	412	606
1	4	3	3	9	2	5	4	4	5	4	17	37	3	2	6	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
4,931	5,063	5,396	4,517	5,319	5,292	5,038	4,609	5,857	6,513	5,630	85	1,672	4,002	4,240	5,099	5,568
5,007	5,183	5,488	4,658	5,407	5,528	5,144	4,721	6,048	6,587	5,752	100	1,865	4,293	4,803	5,187	5,682
436	512	342	563	390	528	454	382	351	276	336	586	1,599	582	560	440	337
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	4	...	1	88	23	1	1	3	1
438	512	342	563	392	528	456	382	355	276	337	674	1,622	583	561	443	338
438	512	342	563	392	528	456	382	355	276	337	674	1,622	583	561	443	338
42	59	19	45	40	190	52	82	59	19	85	17	164	141	48	51	81
54	65	40	154	57	72	74	107	92	43	80	23	231	206	162	58	69
148	198	161	212	181	180	184	264	221	177	222	30	531	898	644	181	206
244	322	220	411	278	442	310	403	372	239	337	70	926	745	854	290	306
77	51	84	51	73	50	70	46	20	21	29	...	25	46	26	74	44
18	26	12	15	30	18	22	28	58	13	30	6	92	22	46	27	25
95	77	96	66	103	68	92	69	78	34	59	6	117	68	72	101	69
4	...	1	4	1	...	2	8	9	13	9	14	16	1	5	2	6
20	40	24	48	44	15	36	41	59	50	49	58	76	84	83	37	43
24	40	25	52	45	15	38	44	68	63	58	72	92	35	88	39	49
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	977	5	...	...	...	...
1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	7	...	6	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	977	12	...	6	1	...
...	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	2	3	1	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	10	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
20	20	17	25	12	12	19	18	26	19	20	5	34	16	21	18	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	2	4	8	8	2	3	6	...	...	2	...	5	3	1	2	2
2	4	1	2	2	3	2	1	2	1	2	...	5	1	...	2	2
...	...	...	2	5	...	1	1	...	...	1	6	4	1	...	2	1
24	26	23	36	23	17	27	28	29	21	26	11	66	25	24	26	25
91	50	104	109	66	85	84	150	95	28	91	...	87	316	106	76	95
6	8	2	6	5	...	5	7	22	2	10	...	6	8	6	6	8
192	430	87	237	267	691	247	526	535	355	469	20	190	368	494	251	367
1	16	10	18	4	2	9	2	4	8	8	...	6	8	4	6	5
63	189	74	118	99	170	100	133	74	107	107	44	181	145	96	94	98
358	638	277	488	441	898	445	818	780	495	680	64	420	845	706	483	578

STATEMENT*

Class, Order and Sub-order.	Ratio per 10,000 to the total population										
	Province.	Hyderabad.	Atraf-i-Balda.	Mahbubnagar.	Nalgonda.	Warangal.	Elgandal.	Indur.	Medak.	Telingana.	Aurangabad.
43. Gold, silver, &c.	81	141	79	71	93	92	121	81	76	96	96
44. Brass, copper, &c.	17	17	32	11	18	15	22	26	13	19	28
45. Tin, Zinc, &c.	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	1	4
46. Iron and steel	49	49	56	55	57	47	71	52	46	55	49
XIII.—Metals and Precious Stones ...	149	217	167	137	158	154	214	162	138	171	177
47. Glass and Chinaware	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
48. Earthen and stoneware	81	35	128	72	95	107	106	88	92	91	76
XIV.—Glass, Pottery, &c.	81	37	128	72	95	107	106	88	92	91	77
49. Wood and bamboos...	97	89	102	93	72	89	100	96	81	91	99
50. Cane, matting, &c.	45	24	54	82	51	71	59	45	63	58	29
XV.—Wood, Cane, Leaves, &c. ...	142	118	156	175	123	160	159	141	144	149	128
51. Gums, resins, &c.	6	...	4	44	4	35	4	...	1	13	...
52. Drugs, dyes, &c.	11	14	8	11	6	9	11	14	15	11	9
XVI.—Drugs, Dyes, Gums, &c. ...	17	14	12	55	10	44	15	14	16	24	9
53. Leather, horns, &c....	138	92	298	65	292	71	117	91	94	132	160
XVII.—Leather, &c.	138	92	298	65	292	71	117	91	94	132	160
D.—PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES ...	1,888	1,879	2,631	2,337	2,571	2,111	2,901	2,312	2,142	2,418	1,889
54. Money and securities	29	98	16	10	2	3	3	29	4	16	71
55. General merchandise	41	77	178	1	111	92	138	...	191	93	...
56. Dealing unspecified...	76	278	33	78	1	4	...	70	16	46	106
57. Middlemen	7	25	10	7	4	5	2	8	8	7	5
XVIII.—Commerce	153	478	237	96	118	104	148	107	214	162	182
58. Railways.	6	38	2	...	2	2	...	...	1	4	...
59. Road	53	126	138	84	40	27	28	134	122	72	54
60. Water	5	1	12	9	2	11	16	2	34	11	1
61. Messages	3	45	2	2	3	3	2	4	1	6	2
62. Storage and weighing	4	44	4	11	...	...	...	2	4	6	7
XIX.—Transport and Storage ...	71	254	158	106	47	43	41	142	162	99	64
E.—COMMERCE, TRANSPORT, &c. ...	224	732	395	202	165	147	184	249	376	261	246
63. Religion	56	77	51	56	70	54	54	55	78	59	45
64. Education	10	49	15	13	10	11	9	6	14	14	9
65. Literature	2	30	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	6
66. Law	4	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	5	5
67. Medicine	13	77	21	15	18	22	9	12	10	20	17
68. Engineering and survey	2	16	...	2	2	2	1	3	...	3	1
69. Other sciences	7	42	7	...	...	...	...	16	7	3	17
70. Pictorial art, &c.	1	11	...	1	1	3	..	...	6	2	...
71. Music, acting, &c.	24	87	41	26	22	19	27	34	40	33	16
XX.—Learned and Artistic Professions	119	393	136	116	124	118	101	127	158	142	116
72. Sport	2	3	11	8	1	1	2	...	3	3	3
73. Exhibition and games	8	10	13	14	4	4	1	4	11	6	6
XXI.—Sports and Amusements. ...	10	13	24	22	5	5	8	4	14	9	9
I.—PROFESSIONS	129	406	160	138	129	118	104	131	167	151	125
74. Unskilled labour	1,270	873	1,300	825	1,012	1,052	1,222	1,419	1,915	1,166	1,182
75. Undefined and disreputable means of livelihood	382	125	635	600	351	742	563	186	494	489	402
XXIII.—Indefinite	1,652	998	1,935	1,425	1,363	1,794	1,785	1,605	2,409	1,655	1,584
76. Property and alms	257	274	218	152	145	181	213	253	191	200	322
77. At the public charge...	22	474	11	4	3	3	2	5	22	44	21
XXIV.—Independent of work	279	748	229	156	148	184	215	258	218	244	343
K.—INDEFINITE AND INDEPENDENT.	1,931	1,746	2,164	1,581	1,511	1,978	2,000	1,863	2,622	1,899	1,927
Grand Total...	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

No. 225.—*Concluded.*

IN EACH DISTRICT, DIVISION, &c.

Birh.	Nander.	Naldrug.	Bidar.	Parbhani.	Sirpur Tandur.	Mahratwara.	Gulbarga.	Raichur.	Lingsugur.	Karnatic.	Railways.	Political Divisions. Atraf-i-Balda.	Northern.	Eastern.	Western.	Southern.
85	68	60	62	72	87	75	59	49	63	57	6	111	89	85	81	58
32	11	8	15	27	8	20	13	3	4	7	17	24	18	14	25	7
1	...	...	2	...	...	1	7	2	1	4	...	6	2	...	1	3
53	42	43	47	33	77	46	46	34	89	40	18	51	58	50	44	41
171	121	111	126	132	172	142	125	88	107	108	41	192	167	149	151	109
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
78	93	77	77	74	57	78	67	65	48	60	...	77	89	92	79	65
78	93	77	77	74	57	78	67	65	48	60	...	78	89	92	79	65
110	127	104	108	114	115	110	89	59	76	76	49	96	101	85	112	83
36	28	31	41	32	34	33	31	36	54	40	1	38	50	69	31	38
146	155	135	149	146	149	143	120	95	130	116	50	134	151	154	143	121
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	28	...	...
12	13	11	18	9	10	12	18	8	5	11	...	11	14	9	10	10
12	13	11	18	9	10	12	18	8	5	11	...	13	16	37	10	10
173	75	154	102	105	158	129	70	291	188	175	1	192	108	134	129	169
173	75	154	102	105	158	129	70	291	188	175	1	192	108	184	129	169
1,321	1,561	1,130	1,525	1,356	1,981	1,417	1,762	1,825	1,330	1,680	1,292	2,242	2,249	2,316	1,402	1,496
54	20	47	86	45	15	44	40	9	13	22	15	58	18	5	49	28
...	...	...	...	3	...	1	156	...	...	...	191	126	68	69	1	...
148	106	76	84	70	70	95	4	76	87	109	9	159	44	26	105	100
1	1	2	20	6	3	7	...	24	3	9	176	18	9	5	3	8
203	127	125	140	124	88	147	200	109	103	140	391	361	139	105	158	136
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	17	...	7	5,249	21	...	1	...	5
30	37	33	48	65	11	43	39	29	8	25	...	134	61	48	48	27
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	3	2	2	9	6	10	8	...	2
2	1	2	1	2	1	1	...	5	3	3	159	24	2	3	2	2
2	...	...	1	...	1	2	6	1	...	3	99	23	1	4	3	2
34	38	35	46	67	13	46	53	55	13	40	5,516	208	74	64	53	38
237	165	160	186	191	101	193	253	164	116	180	5,907	569	218	169	211	174
67	56	57	51	59	67	56	80	36	21	47	50	64	57	59	56	49
6	4	7	8	7	1	7	8	13	8	9	12	33	8	11	7	9
...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	6	...	4	59	15	...	3	2	3
4	2	3	3	3	...	3	2	3	2	3	21	22	2	3	4	3
8	4	4	8	5	4	7	10	8	13	7	42	50	9	16	9	6
...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	2	...	1	80	8	1	2	12	1
16	17	...	15	...	6	11	9	3	6	6	...	5	8	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	6	1	2	...	1
9	15	11	21	22	9	16	20	16	20	20	5	65	27	21	16	17
110	99	82	106	97	90	102	129	89	72	98	219	268	113	117	106	94
1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	...	7	1	3	2	1
9	9	14	6	9	8	8	5	13	17	12	...	12	5	7	8	12
10	10	15	7	11	10	10	6	14	18	13	...	19	6	10	10	13
120	109	97	113	108	100	112	135	103	90	111	219	287	119	127	116	107
1,582	1,404	1,599	1,652	1,422	1,152	1,455	1,614	697	821	1,074	976	1,080	1,454	969	1,385	1,214
446	336	339	354	336	154	357	321	40	50	146	259	371	393	584	379	198
2,028	1,740	1,938	2,006	1,758	1,306	1,812	1,935	737	871	1,220	1,235	1,451	1,847	1,553	1,764	1,412
313	292	340	375	328	173	322	290	201	240	247	76	247	261	162	313	272
7	...	...	3	12	2	8	3	6	2	3	59	250	5	3	12	3
321	292	340	378	335	175	330	293	207	242	250	135	497	266	165	325	275
2,349	2,032	2,278	2,384	2,093	1,481	2,142	2,228	944	1,113	1,470	1,370	1,948	2,113	1,718	2,089	1,687
10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

470.—Occupations classed under Government.—This class, which is divided into 3 orders and 7 sub-orders, comprises 5·28 per cent of the provincial population. In the capital, it takes up 24·73 per cent, followed by the district of Aurangabad (7·53). Of this class again, the first order, administration, takes up the largest percentage, while in the case of the capital, Order II, Defence, comes in for a good share. In the marginal statement the list of orders and sub-orders making up this class, as well as the strength of each is shown. It will be seen that village service and service of the State support the largest population under this class. In the case of the former, the districts of Aurangabad (127) and Bidar (107) take up the highest proportions *per mille*, while in the case of the latter, it is found that over a fourth of the provincial population supported by this occupation is found in the capital. The next sub-order in point of numbers is the army, 639 *per mille* of which is found in the capital alone, followed by Aurangabad (80), Parbhani (52), Raichur (41) and Birh (39). Sub-orders 6 and 2, come very near each other, distributed chiefly over the capital, which takes up over 75 per cent in either case, and the districts of Aurangabad, Parbhani and Gulbarga in the case of the former and Raichur, Nander, Lingsugur, Mahbubnagar and Bidar in the case of the latter. Lastly, we come to the sub-orders Navy and marine, and Army and marine showing *nil* and one respectively. In the original tables sent to the Imperial Census Commissioner, 200 persons were shown under Navy and marine. When the table came to be scrutinised in this office subsequently, before the tables were sent to the press, the anomaly of an inland district like Aurangabad returning such a large number of persons belonging to the Indian Navy and Marine service was noticed, and a re-examination of the schedules was ordered. It was then found that the entry was due to the mistake of the abstracting establishment,—a mistake that was immediately rectified. The entries in the schedule books were *Mallah* (ferrymen), which in abstraction were wrongly included under navy and marine.

CLASS. A.—GOVERNMENT	608,918
I.—ADMINISTRATION	541,110
1. Service of the State	209,344
2. Service of Local, &c., bodies ...	3,193
3. Village service	328,573
II.—DEFENCE	63,299
4. Army	63,299
5. Navy and Marine	.....
III.—FOREIGN AND FEUDATORY STATE SERVICE	4,509
6. Administrative Service	4,508
7. Army and Marine...	1,

Turning next to the urban and rural distribution of these occupations by age, as depicted in the first statement in this section, it is seen that 28 per cent of this class, of all ages is found in towns, the villages taking up the remaining 72 per cent, as against the urban and rural percentages (namely, 9 and 91) of the provincial population. The reason of the towns appropriating a larger proportion of this class is that the officers of Government are mainly found in the capital and the towns, the former of which alone, as we have seen, takes up 169 *per mille* of the total population under this class. Of the orders and sub-orders that constitute this class, Administration is the only one, whose percentage distribution approaches nearest to that of the Class. In the case of Service of the State, the urban and rural percentages under all ages are almost evenly matched. As might have been expected, the rural percentage approaches the maximum in the case of village service, while in the other orders and sub-orders, the urban percentages range from 85 to cent per cent.

Taking the total urban population of the province into consideration, we note that this class appropriates 16·01 per cent, while the corresponding percentage on the rural population is only 4·17. The former proportion is mainly made up of State service (9·39) and Army (5·14), while the latter is comprised of State service (1·03) and Village service (3·05). Turning next to the distribution by age, it is seen that the provincial proportions pertaining to this class are 658 *per mille* of the age period 15 and over, 209 of the ages 5-14 and 133 children under five. The urban and rural proportions differ slightly from the above, inasmuch as the urban adults are 698 and the rural, 642 *per mille*. In the case of each order and sub-order also, the same preponderance of adults is noticeable in the case of the urban population. The reason for this preponderance is not quite evident except it be that the urban climate is more fatal to children, or that the urban population of this class sends their children to outstations for purposes of education, &c.

471.—Occupations classed under Pasture and Agriculture.—This is the most important class, as it absorbs 47·35 per cent of the total provincial population. In the case of the capital, this class takes up only 2·77 per cent, but in the districts, the proportion borne to the population of each, varies from 35·55 per cent in Atraf-i-Balda, 37·34 in Medak and 39·49 in Elgandal to 60·48 in Raichur and 65·87 in Lingsugur. There are two sub-orders in this class, the first of which, referring to pasture, takes up but a little over 2 per cent, leaving the remaining 45 per cent (nearly) to be made up by agriculture. Under this latter order, the two important sub-divisions are interest in land and agricultural labour, which between them make up nearly the whole of the agricultural population.

CLASS B.—PASTURE AND AGRICULTURE	5,462,235
IV.—PROVISION AND CARE OF CATTLE ...	283,906
8. Stock-breeding and dealing ...	282,571
(*a*) Horses and horned cattle ...	
(*b*) Other draught animals ...	
(*c*) Small cattle	
9. Subsidiary services to stock ...	1,335
(*a*) Training and doctoring live stock	
(*b*) Vermin destroying	
V.—AGRICULTURE	5,178,329
10. Interest in land	4,613,888
11. Agricultural labour	557,459
12. Growth of special products, &c...	6,962
13. Agricultural training, &c. ...	20

The majority of the persons practising the occupations grouped under pasture is found in the districts of Elgandal, Warangal, Nalgonda and Mahbubnagar with proportions of 180, 153, 148 and 126 *per mille* respectively, the proportions in the other districts ranging from 51 in Atraf-i-Balda, 48 in Indur, and 45 in Bidar to 19 in Sirpur Tandur, 17 in Birh and 16 in Lingsugur. The reason for the Telingana districts returning among themselves 75 per cent of the persons belonging to this order is not known. The distribution of the persons possessing an interest in land as well of the total persons under the order, Agriculture, is pretty uniform, if we bear in mind the size and population of each of the districts; but the figures against agricultural labour do not bear out a similar remark. The numbers *per mille* in Mahbubnagar (135), Naldrug (98), Bidar (93) and Raichur (90) appear anomalous in comparison with those in Atraf-i-Balda (31), Birh (28), Medak (24) and Sirpur Tandur (17).

Pasture and agriculture are essentially rural occupations, wherefore 97 per cent of the population practising them are found in rural tracts. Of the sub-orders, there are only two that show different percentages. Subsidiary services in

connection with animals are rendered by professional men for whom there is a pretty large demand in urban centres, while in the rural tracts the ordinary stock-breeder generally combines in himself primary as well as subsidiary services. This accounts for the fact that 53 per cent of this sub-order were returned in towns. Growers of special produce of trees are greatly in demand in the suburban and urban gardens of the well-to-do, for which reason 39 per cent of this sub-order were also similarly returned. All the agricultural trainers, 20 in number, were returned in the capital. Evidently a mistake has been committed in the comprehension of the signification of this term by the abstracting establishment. The proportion that the urban population of this class bears to the total urban population is 15·21 per cent, while the rural percentage is 50·67. The distribution by age periods in the case of the orders and sub-orders of this class present no noteworthy features.

472.—Occupations classed under Personal Services.—This class is made up chiefly of persons engaged in the performance of personal and domestic services. The two other sub-orders comprised in this class are scantily represented. The population of this class takes up 5·65 per cent of that of the province, composed of 5·62 per cent furnished by the first sub-order in the marginal statement and 0·03 by the last. In the case of the population of the capital, personal domestic servants are a large group of persons taking up nearly one-fourth of the population. The reason for this high proportion is that the oriental nobility and gentry are concentrated in the capital, and with this class of people, as with the landed aristocracy of the feudal days in Europe, personal service is, up to this day, in great demand.

CLASS C.—PERSONAL SERVICES... ...	651,629
VI.—PERSONAL, HOUSEHOLD AND SANITARY SERVICES	651,629
14. Personal and domestic services... ...	647,953
15. Non-domestic Entertainment	373
16. Sanitation	3,303

Considering the territorial distribution of 1,000 persons of this class, we note that the capital leads with 158, and that among districts, Elgandal heads with 110, followed by Bidar (78), Mahbubnagar (74), Indur (63), Warangal (60) and Aurangabad (56). In each of the two scantily represented sub-orders, it is noted that the capital takes up nearly half the persons. The districts showing decent figures against sanitation are those in which municipalities have been established, Aurangabad showing the largest proportion *per mille*.

Lastly, the urban proportion of this class is 25 per cent. The personal and domestic servants also bear the same proportion, while in the case of the remaining sub-orders, the percentages borne by the urban population are 69 and 76 respectively. The proportion that the urban population returned under this class, bears to the total urban population of the province, is 15·04 per cent, while the rural proportion is only 4·68 per cent. We again note the same features in the distribution by age, namely, that there are more adults in the towns than in the villages, except in the case of the non-domestic entertainers.

473.—Occupations classed under preparation and supply of material substances.—This is a very comprehensive class and stands third in point of numerical strength being preceded by Class B., Agriculture and pasture, and Class G., Indefinite and Independent occupations. It comprises 11 orders and 37 sub-orders and takes up 18·88 per cent of the provincial population. In the capital, this class takes up the same percentage as in the case of the province, while in the districts of the Telingana, the proportions range from 21·11 per cent in Warangal to 29·01 per cent in Elgandal. The only other district in which the proportion is higher than in the Province is Sirpur Tandur (19·81). The orders that each appropriate a population of over half a million are only two in number, namely, XII., Textile Fabrics and dress, and VII., Food and drink, &c., taking up 6·28 and 5·70 per cent of the provincial population. In the case of the former, the population of the capital bears a percentage of 3·41 only, the proportion rising to such a high figure as 10·86 in the district of Elgandal. The percentage of the population of the capital pertaining to the latter order is in excess of the province, being 7·27, while Atraf-i-Balda (11·39), Elgandal (10·92) and Nalgonda (10·76) show higher percentages than the rest of the districts and the city of Hyderabad.

CLASS D.—PREPARATION & SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES.	2,178,488
VII.—FOOD & DRINK, &c.	657,671
17. Animal food	91,323
18. Vegetable food	153,720
19. Drinks, condiments, &c	412,628
VIII.—LIGHT, FIRING & FORAGE ...	92,689
20. Lighting	54,476
21. Fuel and forage	38,213
IX.—BUILDINGS	60,859
22. Building materials	4,805
23. Artificers in building	56,054
X.—VEHICLES & VESSELS	3,549
24. Railway plant	1,070
25. Carts, carriages, &c.	2,479
26. Ships and boats...	.....
XI.—SUPPLEMENTARY REQUIREMENTS.	32,260
27. Paper	1,932
28. Books and Prints	1,083
29. Watches, clocks and scientific instruments	233
30. Carving and engraving	96
31. Toys and curiosities	724
32. Music and musical instruments...	171
33. Necklaces, garlands, &c. ...	22,246
34. Furniture	277
35. Harness	2,475
36. Tools and machinery	1,656
37. Arms and ammunition	1,367
XII.—TEXTILE FABRICS & DRESS ...	724,338
38. Wool and fur	173,263
39. Silk	7,954
40. Cotton	402,977
41. Hemp, flax and coir, &c.... ...	6,782
42. Dress	133,362
XIII.—METALS & PRECIOUS STONES ...	172,205
43. Gold, silver and precious stones ...	93,745
44. Brass, copper and bell metal ...	20,027
45. Tin, zinc, quicksilver and lead ...	2,108
46. Iron and steel	56,325
XIV.—GLASS, POTTERY AND STONEWARE.	93,981
47. Glass and chinaware	182
48. Earthen and stoneware ...	93,799
XV.—WOOD, CANE & LEAVES, &c. ...	163,545
49. Wood and bamboos	111,408
50. Cane, matting and leaves, &c....	52,137
XVI.—DRUGS, DYES, GUMS, &c. ...	19,717
51. Gums, resins and similar forest produce	6,904
52. Drugs, dyes, pigments, &c. ...	12,813
XVII.—LEATHER	157,674
53. Leather, horns, bones and grease..	157,674

Order XII is made of 8 sub-orders, of which sub-order 40, cotton, takes up more than half the population of this order, followed by wool and fur, and dress, each of which appropriates considerably over a lakh of persons. Sub-orders 39 and 41 are very sparsely represented. The points deserving notice in connection with these sub-orders are that in the case of cotton, the proportions borne by the population pertaining to this sub-order to the total population of each territorial unit varies from 6·91 per cent in Sirpur Tandur and 6·36 in Indur to 0·70 in Atraf-i-Balda. The cotton producing districts show high proportions, which is but what ought to have been expected. This is further borne out by the distribution of 1,000 persons of this group of occupations among the city and the districts. The urban and rural proportions are 16 and 84 per cent

respectively, although the urban centres yield a proportion of 5·88 per cent to this sub-order, in comparison with the total urban population, against 3·24 in the case of rural circles. Next in the case of sub-order 38, Elgandal comes foremost, taking up as it does almost half the provincial population against it. The same proportion is made up by the three districts of Bidar, Nander and Naldrug, in sub-order 41. The silk industry is represented most strongly in the districts of Indur, Raichur, Mahbubnagar and Aurangabad. In the sub-order, dress, the districts of Elgandal, Indur and Bidar take up higher proportions than the capital. But it appears probable that this is owing to a mistake in the comprehension of the precise meaning of the occupations comprised. The urban population of this sub-order however takes up 27 per cent, as might have been expected.

In the next order, food, drink, &c., which we shall now consider, there are three sub-divisions, the last of which alone takes up more than half the population. The urban and rural proportions stand in the relation of 13 to 87 in the case of the whole order, while the rural proportion preponderates to an overwhelming degree (92 per cent) in the case of the preparers of drinks, condiments, &c. Again the urban proportion borne by this order to the total urban population is 7·98, as against 5·47 in rural circles and 5·70 in the case of the province. In the capital, the proportion is 7·27, while in the districts, the figures are so high as 11·39 in Atraf-i-Balda, 10·92 in Elgandal and 10·76 in Nalgonda. In the case of the sub-orders, the capital takes up almost equal proportions in the case of each. The districts however by no means follow the sequence in the capital. Sub-order 19 invariably takes up higher proportions, followed by the next higher sub-order.

The order that comes third in point of strength in this class, is XIII., Metals and precious stones, taking up 1·49 per cent of the total provincial population. The workers in gold, silver and precious stones are the most numerous (0·81 per cent), followed by iron and steel workers (0·49 per cent). In the capital, this order bears a proportion of 2·17, while in the districts, the proportions are much less, except in Elgandal (2·14). The urban and rural percentages in this order are 14 and 86 respectively, percentages, which are not greatly departed from, except in sub-order 45, tin, zinc, &c., workers, whose urban percentage is so high as 40. Turning lastly to the territorial distribution of this order, we find that the district of Elgandal appropriates the highest proportion (136 *per mille*), followed by Aurangabad (85) and Warangal (76), while the capital comes towards the end with only 52 *per mille*. The proportions in the case of the sub-orders follow the same sequence, except in the case of sub-order 45, where the capital (205), Gulbarga (223), Aurangabad (157), Bidar (109) and Indur (85) take up nearly the whole of the persons professing this occupation.

Orders XV., Wood, cane and leaves, &c., and XVII., Leather, come next in point of strength. The first abovementioned order bears a percentage of 1·42 to the total provincial population, and the latter, 1·38. The proportions in the capital and the districts do not differ in any great degree from the provincial proportions except in the districts of Atraf-i-Balda and Nalgonda, where the leather workers bear proportions of 2·98 and 2·92 respectively, or more than double the provincial. In the territorial distribution of 1,000 persons of Order XV., the district of Elgandal comes first with 107, followed by Warangal (83),

Bidar (82), Mahbubnagar and Parbhani (72 in each), the capital coming last but one with only 29 *per mille*. In the case of the leather workers, the capital comes last but two, with a proportion of 24 *per mille*, while the districts that occupy the highest places are Nalgonda (115), Raichur (95), Aurangabad (84) and Elgandal (80). The rural population of each of these orders is over 90 per cent, which shows the distinctive nature of the occupations comprised within them.

We shall next consider Orders VIII., Light, firing and forage, and XIV., Glass, pottery and stoneware, each taking up 0·8 per cent of the provincial population. Each order is composed of two sub-orders. In the first order, the urban and rural percentages are 18 and 82 respectively, while in the latter, the proportions are 7 and 93 respectively. If we take the total urban population into consideration, the former order bears a proportion of 1·53 per cent., while the latter takes up only 0·59 per cent. In the case of the rural population, the percentages are 0·73 and 0·84 respectively. The proportions borne to the respective total district population vary considerably. In Order VIII., the capital appropriates 1·08, the district proportions ranging from 1·34 in Mahbubnagar, 1·26 in Atraf-i-Balda and 1·20 in Aurangabad to 0·41 in Warangal and 0·34 in Lingsugur. In the other Order (XIV),the capital shows such a low percentage as 0·37, while the districts show percentages so high as 1·23 in Atraf-i-Balda, 1·07 in Warangal and 1·06 in Elgandal. Turning lastly to the territorial distribution of 1,000 of each order, it is seen that the highest proportions in the first abovementioned order are found in Aurangabad (107), Mahbubnagar (97), Parbhani (89) and Indur (70), while the same positions in the latter order are occupied by Elgandal (123), Warangal (97) and Bidar (75).

The remaining orders that make up this class are four in number, namely, IX., Buildings, XI., Supplementary requirements, XVI., Drugs, dyes, gums, &c., and X., Vehicles and vessels, taking up 0·53, 0·27, 0·17 and 0·03 per cent of the total provincial population respectively. Their urban proportions are respectively 16, 29, 11 and 17 per cent. In Order IX., there are two sub-orders, building materials and artificers. The territorial distribution of the former shows that the capital comes first with 204 *per mille*, followed by Lingsugur (177), Mahbubnagar (167) and Raichur (93). In the case of the order itself, Nalgonda comes first with 125 *per mille*, followed by Mahbubnagar (96), Warangal (89) and the capital and Bidar (77 each). The Order, Supplementary requirements, is made up of 11 sub-orders, in the case of most of which, the capital appropriates the highest proportions *per mille*. The capital again takes up the highest proportion of 135 *per mille* in the distribution of the population returned against this order, while the proportions in the districts vary from 99 in Bidar and 81 in Mahbubnagar to 23 in Medak and 12 in Sirpur Tandur. In Order XVI, the districts of Warangal and Mahbubnagar come at the top with 190 and 188 *per mille* respectively. Lastly, in Order X, Mahbubnagar comes first with 210 *per mille*, followed by the capital (144), Nalgonda (129) and Atraf-i-Balda (128), the proportions in the remaining districts varying from 50 in Warangal to 2 in Bidar and *nil* in four districts. Although the occupations discussed in this paragraph are but scantily represented, they are almost all, the products of civilisation, and as such deserve careful study. In the space of this brief review, we regret, we cannot enter more deeply into details, but the interested reader will find valuable information in the three statements hereinbefore printed.

474.—Occupations classed under Commerce, &c.—This class is very meagrely represented, taking up as it does only 2·24 per cent of the total provincial population. The capital comes foremost with 7·32 per cent of its population belonging to this class. Among the districts, those that deserve note are Atraf-i-Balda (3·95), Medak (3·76), Gulbarga (2·53), Indur (2·49), Aurangabad (2·46) and Birh (2·37). The proportion that the population of this class bears to the total urban population of this province is 5·28 per cent, while the corresponding rural percentage is 1·93. The urban and rural percentages are 22 and 78 respectively. Lastly, the capital takes up 117 *per mille* of this class, the districts appropriating proportions ranging from 79 in Aurangabad and 78 in Elgandal to 28 in Lingsugur and 9 in Sirpur Tandur.

CLASS E.—COMMERCE, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	259,019
XVIII.—COMMERCE	176,229
54. Money and securities	32,895
55. General merchandise	47,349
56. Dealing unspecified	87,661
57. Middlemen.—	8,324
(*a*) Brokers Agents.	
(*b*) Contractors, Farmers.	
XIX.—TRANSPORT AND STORAGE. ...	82,790
58. Railways:—	6,871
(*a*) Administration.	
(*b*) Working staff.	
59. Road:—	61,397
(*a*) Carts, carriages, trams, &c.	
(*b*) Pack animals.	
60. Water:—	5,914
(*a*) Vessel owners, Agents, &c.	
(*b*) Working staff.	
61. Messages:—	4,249
(*a*) Postal and other messengers.	
(*b*) Telegraph and Telephone	
62. Storage and weighing	4,359

This class comprises two orders, Commerce, which takes up 1·53 per cent of the provincial population, and Transport and storage, which takes up 0·71 per cent. The districts bear similar ratios as in the case of the class. The urban and rural percentages are also similar, with the exception of a few sub-orders, such as sub-orders 61 and 62, where the urban population is stronger and sub-order 60, which is almost exclusively a rural occupation. In the order, Commerce, the capital takes up 113 *per mille*, the highest district proportions being 89 in Elgandal and 87 in Aurangabad. In the sub-orders comprised in this order, the district distribution in 55 and 56, appears abnormal. Thus, in sub-order 55, Elgandal comes first with 319 *per mille*, followed by Warangal (165), Medak (147), Atraf-i-Balda and Nalgonda (146 each), and the capital (68). This leaves only 9 *per mille* for the remaining districts. Considering the fact that there are general merchants in every locality, it looks strange that they should be found in these districts only. It points to the difficulties experienced in abstraction and the defective nature of the entries in the enumeration schedules. In the next order, the capital (127) and Indur (110) take up the highest proportions *per mille*. Here too, sub-orders 58, 60, 61 and 62 are found massed in the capital, which is accounted for, by the nature of the occupations comprised therein.

475.—Occupations classed under Professions.—This class is even more scantily represented than the one preceding, taking up as it does only 1·29 per cent of the provincial population. Of the two orders that comprise this class, the first, learned and artistic professions, takes up 1·19 per cent. The urban and rural percentages are similar to those in the case of Class E., Commerce, &c. The territorial distribution of the class shows that the capital comes first with 114 *per mille* and that the proportions in the districts vary from 77 in Elgandal to 36 in Raichur and 15 in Sirpur Tandur. Order XX is comprised of 9 sub-orders, the most numerously represented of which is religion, (0·56 per cent). The district proportions in the case of this sub-order as well as most of the others are uniform. Similarly in the case of the two sub-orders comprising Order XXI, the district proportions vary but little from the provincial, except in the districts of Raichur, Lingsugur, Nander, Medak, Mahbubnagar and Atraf-i-Balda. Lastly, in the case of territorial distribution of 1,000 persons of each sub-order, the capital appropriates very high proportions in sub-orders, Literature (438), Law (400), Medicine (215), Engineering and Survey (396), Pictorial art, &c., (344) and Music, &c., (131). In sub-order, literature, the districts showing highest proportions are Aurangabad (166), Lingsugur (130) and Raichur (116). In the case of the legal profession, Aurangabad (100), Parbhani (67) and Birh (60) appropriate highest ratios *per mille*. Of the medical profession, Warangal (127) and Aurangabad (92) show the highest district proportions. In the case of engineering, Warangal and Indur take up 106 *per mille* each, while in the case of other sciences, four districts of Mahratwara and Indur take up proportions of over 125 *per mille* each. The proportions in the remaining sub-orders deserve no special comment.

CLASS F.—PROFESSIONS.	148,544
XX.—Learned and Artistic Professions.	136,905
63. Religion :—	64,578
(*a*) Priests, ministers, &c.	
(*b*) Subsidiary religious services ...	
64. Education	11,868
65. Literature	2,840
66. Law	4,314
67. Medicine :—	14,895
(*a*) Practitioners	
(*b*) Subsidiary medical services ...	
68. Engineering and survey :—... ...	1,692
(*a*) Engineers and Surveyors ...	
(*b*) Subsidiary staff	
69. Other sciences :—	7,861
(*a*) Astronomy and natural sciences,	
(*b*) Minor sciences	
70. Pictorial art, sculpture, &c.	1,358
71. Music, acting and dancing	27,499
XXI.—Sport and Amusements ...	11,639
72. Sport	2,239
73. Exhibitions and games	9,400
(*a*) Trained animals	
(*b*) Conjurors, buffoons, &c. ...	
(*c*) Acrobats, tumblers, &c.... ...	
(*d*) Athletic sports, games, &c. ...	

476.—Occupations classed under Indefinite and Independent.—The indefinite and independent occupations form a large class taking up nearly 20 per cent of the population of the province. By far the largest strength of this class is contributed by the indefinite occupations, which include two sub-orders, unskilled labour and undefined and disreputable means of livelihood. Unskilled labour alone appropriates 12·7 per cent. In some of the districts, the proportion borne by this sub-order rises so high as 19·15 (in Medak), the capital showing only 8·73. Those independent of work, including landed proprietors, beggars, pensioners and prisoners, bear a

CLASS G.—INDEFINITE AND INDEPENDENT	2,228,207
XXIII.—Indefinite	1,905,607
74. Unskilled labour :—...	1,464,327
(*a*) Earth-work, &c....	
(*b*) General labour	
75. Undefined and disreputable means of livelihood	441,280
XXIV.—Independent of work ...	322,600
76. Property and alms	296,144
(*a*) Property and allowances ...	
(*b*) Charity and endowments ...	
77. At the public charge...	26,456
(*a*) Pensions...	
(*b*) Prisoners, &c.	

ratio of 2·79 per cent to the provincial population, while the district proportions are pretty uniform. With the exception of sub-order 77, the population is mainly rural (91 per cent). Turning lastly to territorial distribution, we notice that the capital takes up only 22 *per mille* of Order XXIII., while it takes up 96 *per mille* of the last order. Unskilled labourers are found in almost uniform proportions in all the districts, Bidar (102) and Elgandal (91) coming at the top. In sub-order 75, Warangal (144), Elgandal (139) and Mahbubnagar (92) come foremost. In 77a, the capital and in 77b., Medak take up nearly three-fourths of the respective population.

477.—Comparison of percentages borne by the several orders in different Provinces.—After thus completing the discussion of the occupation statistics of this Province, we next proceed to a consideration of the circumstances obtaining in some of the other Provinces. In the following statement, the percentages borne by the different orders to the total population of all India, and eleven other Provinces, including Hyderabad, are depicted for easy comparison.

STATEMENT No. 226.

Order.	Assam.	Bengal.	Bombay.	Berar.	Burma.	Central Provinces.	Coorg.	Punjab.	Madras.	Hyderabad.	Mysore.	All India.
I. Administration ...	0·67	0·98	3·25	2·98	1·36	1·82	2·20	1·79	2·45	4·69	4·32	1·95
II. Defence	0·17	0·02	0·23	0·07	0·41	0·11	0·01	0·52	0·09	0·55	0·45	0·23
III. Other States' Service.	0·01	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	0·04	...	0·18
IV. Pasture	0·28	0·64	1·37	1·21	0·69	2·47	0·72	1·29	2·01	2·46	0·47	1·27
V. Agriculture	76·91	63·19	58·24	68·55	63·44	64·04	72·00	55·65	58·81	44·88	66·61	59·79
VI. Personal & other service	1·62	3·51	2·55	2·50	0·78	2·44	2·39	6·73	2·96	5·65	2·21	3·91
VII. Food, &c.	6·87	4·96	7·56	2·90	9·93	4·10	5·62	5·16	5·90	5·70	1·27	5·07
VIII. Light and fuel, &c. ...	1·24	1·06	1·52	1·54	0·91	2·00	0·30	1·04	1·26	0·80	0·47	1·23
IX. Buildings	0·27	0·28	0·80	0·62	0·64	0·40	0·38	0·59	1·00	0·53	0·62	0·50
X. Vehicles and vessels ...	0·20	0·06	0·08	0·01	0·19	0·05	0·02	0·04	0·05	0·03	0·02	0·05
XI. Supplementary ...	0·21	0·43	0·65	0·35	0·43	0·47	0·19	0·24	0·28	0·28	0·20	0·40
XII. Textiles and dress ...	1·37	2·60	5·42	3·87	4·93	6·74	1·15	7·59	4·71	6·28	2·94	4·39
XIII. Metals, &c.	0·75	1·13	1·51	1·32	0·91	1·57	1·59	1·64	1·38	1·49	1·49	1·33
XIV. Earthenware and glass	0·55	0·67	0·62	0·65	0·50	0·56	0·49	1·10	0·61	0·81	0·55	0·82
XV. Wood and cane ...	1·04	1·17	1·74	1·66	2·86	1·35	1·72	1·96	1·78	1·42	0·67	1·50
XVI. Dyes, gums, drugs, &c.	0·04	0·17	0·12	0·13	0·15	0·11	0·01	0·21	0·12	0·17	0·06	0·14
XVII. Leather, &c.... ...	0·11	0·48	1·28	0·82	0·26	1·37	0·22	2·74	1·38	1·37	0·49	1·14
XVIII. Commerce	0·82	1·58	2·12	1·82	1·73	1·04	0·37	1·76	0·97	1·53	3·26	1·63
XIX. Transport, &c. ...	0·80	1·27	2·02	1·02	2·54	0·79	1·32	1·78	1·49	0·72	0·33	1·38
XX. Professions	1·87	1·92	2·13	1·26	2·74	1·18	1·73	3·12	1·95	1·19	1·56	1·97
XXI. Sport and games ...	0·02	0·03	0·08	0·12	0·07	0·05	0·09	0·05	0·06	0·10	0·06	0·05
XXII. General labour ...	1·94	12·51	4·54	4·58	3·99	5·96	6·76	2·02	8·41	12·69	9·99	8·87
XXIII. Indefinite, &c. ...	0·82	0·21	0·17	0·22	0·05	0·14	0·16	0·08	1·16	3·82	0·06	0·54
XXIV. Independent ...	1·42	1·13	1·96	1·80	0·49	1·24	0·56	2·82	1·17	2·80	1·90	1·66

The figures in the preceding statement speak for themselves. It is however interesting to note a few points. In the first Order, Administration, Hyderabad comes first with 4·69 per cent, followed by Mysore (4·32), while in British Provinces, Bombay comes first with 3·25, followed by the Berars (2·98) and Madras (2·45). In Pasture, Hyderabad and the Central Provinces come at the top with proportions nearly double that in all India. Hyderabad shows the lowest percentage (44·88) against Agriculture, the highest being found in Assam (76·91) and Coorg (72·00). In Personal and domestic service, this province yields the palm only to the Punjab. The only remaining orders where this Province shows the highest percentages are XXII., General labour, XXIII., Indefinite, &c., and XXIV., Independent, in the last of which, however the Punjab again beats Hyderabad by 0·02 per cent. The queer oriental notions that prevail in this province as well as the nature of the surroundings must, in a great degree account for the abnormal proportions above pointed out.

478.—Features of City distribution of occupations.—It will be instructive to note the percentages borne by each order of occupation to the total population of the more important provinces and of their respective capitals, with the urban and rural proportions in all India, as well as with each other. With this object, the following statement is given. In it, besides the all India proportions in urban and rural circles, the percentages in the Provinces of Bengal, Bombay, Burma and Hyderabad as well as in their capital cities are shown:—

STATEMENT No. 227.

Order.	All India.		Bombay.		Bengal.		Madras.		Burma.		Hyderabad.	
	Rural.	Urban.	Total.	Bombay.	Total.	Calcutta.	Total.	Madras.	Total.	Rangoon.	Total.	Hyderabad.
I. Administration ...	1·60	5·26	3·25	3·20	0·98	3·87	2·45	4·98	1·36	4·34	4·69	14·12
II. Defence	0·07	1·73	0·23	0·76	0·02	0·47	0·09	1·46	0·41	1·63	0·55	9·75
III. Other States' Service ...	0·11	0·83	0·04	0·03	...	...	...	0·01	...	0·06	0·04	0·86
IV. Pasture, &c.	1·32	0·82	1·37	0·21	0·64	0·17	2·01	0·32	0·69	0·50	2·46	0·25
V. Agriculture	64·26	17·13	58·24	6·94	63·19	2·79	58·81	3·62	63·44	2·24	44·88	2·52
VI. Personal and domestic service	3·33	9·38	2·55	8·95	3·51	15·08	2·96	9·66	0·78	8·71	5·65	24·87
VII. Food, &c.	4·49	10·67	7·56	6·02	4·96	7·51	5·90	10·13	2·93	13·24	5·70	7·27
VIII. Light and fuel, &c. ...	1·13	2·10	1·52	0·52	1·06	1·04	1·26	1·07	0·91	1·43	0·80	1·08
IX. Building	0·36	1·87	0·80	1·51	0·28	2·12	1·00	2·37	0·64	0·93	0·53	1·13
X. Vehicles and vessels ...	0·04	0·20	0·08	0·36	0·06	0·17	0·05	0·32	0·19	0·36	0·03	0·12
XI. Supplementary ...	0·28	1·53	9·65	2·76	0·43	3·48	0·28	3·66	0·43	1·85	0·28	1·05
XII. Textiles and dress ...	3·75	10·49	5·42	15·82	2·60	4·47	4·71	6·71	4·93	5·67	6·28	3·41
XIII. Metals, &c.	1·13	3·29	1·51	2·62	1·13	3·08	1·38	4·07	0·91	3·12	1·49	2·16
XIV. Earthenware and glass	0·81	0·92	0·62	0·24	0·67	0·43	0·61	0·30	0·50	0·29	0·81	0·37
XV. Wood and cane ...	1·40	2·39	1·74	3·20	1·17	2·12	1·78	2·74	2·86	6·40	1·42	1·13
XVI. Drugs, dyes, &c. ...	0·11	0·36	0·12	0·15	0·17	0·30	0·12	0·40	0·15	0·27	0·17	0·14
XVII. Leather	1·09	1·68	1·28	1·15	0·48	2·32	1·38	0·86	0·26	0·77	1·37	0·92
XVIII. Commerce	1·25	5·23	2·12	11·28	1·58	8·63	0·97	5·59	1·73	7·94	1·53	4·78
XIX. Transport, &c. ...	1·06	4·38	2·02	8·66	1·27	10·08	1·49	7·15	2·54	13·52	0·72	2·54
XX. Professions	1·60	5·53	2·13	5·16	1·92	7·01	1·95	10·08	2·74	4·61	1·19	3·93
XXI. Sport, &c.	0·05	0·09	0·08	0·06	0·03	0·05	0·06	0·08	0·07	0·18	0·10	0·14
XXII. General labour ...	8·77	9·78	4·54	15·45	12·51	7·50	8·41	17·59	3·99	18·50	12·69	8·73
XXIII. Indefinite, &c. ...	0·51	0·89	0·17	1·10	0·21	13·63	1·16	1·38	0·04	0·82	3·82	1·25
XXIV. Independent ...	1·48	3·45	1·96	3·85	1·13	3·68	1·17	5·45	0·49	2·62	2·80	7·48

The above statement brings out the points noted in the last para., in bolder relief. The city of Hyderabad comes first in Order I., Administration with 14·12 per cent, against 4·98 in Madras and 5·26 in the urban centres of all India.

This cannot fail to show that the administrative element is very strong in this Province and especially at the capital. In Order II., Defence, Hyderabad yields a percentage of over four times what it is in urban India as well as in any of the Presidency towns. This is due to the large numbers of the Regular and irregular Troops of His Highness the Nizam and the Hyderabad subsidiary force cantoned within the limits of the capital. Coming next to personal and domestic services, the survival of medieval feudalism and its numerous retainers in this city, gives such a high percentage as 24·87, which is more than double the percentage in the other towns, except Calcutta (15·08). In the case of the orders classed under supply of material substances, Hyderabad lags considerably behind the other cities, which unmistakably points to the fact that in the race for material comforts, Hyderabad is still a long way behind the times. The same remark applies to commerce, transport, &c., and Professions. In general labour, the lowness of the percentage in this province, may be accounted for on the grounds of diminished commerce and extended scope of employment as domestic servants, service in the army, &c. Coming to the last order, Hyderabad comes very high with 7·48 per cent, the nearest approach being made by Madras, with only 5·45 per cent.

479.—Comparison of Caste and Occupation returns.—Before concluding this section, it will not be uninteresting to compare the statistics of caste and occupation, collected at the Census. It is however necessary to mention that such a comparison cannot be too closely instituted. For instance, the castes Dher and Mang were classed under agricultural labourers in the caste chapter, and showed a total population of 1,572,581. In the occupation table, however, agricultural labour claims only 557,459 persons. This great difference shows that the grouping of castes by hereditary or traditional occupation does not bring out results of any great practical value, especially as the modern tendency is to break away from iron caste rules and follow occupations that yield the best returns. An attempt is however made to institute such a comparison in the following statement.

STATEMENT No. 228.

Castes.	Caste Table.		Occupation Table.		
	Class and Group.	Population.	Sub-order & Occupation.		Population.
			Sub-order.	Occupation.	
Barbers	D. 18	118,803	...	59	85,741
Artizans	D. 17,19, 20 & 21	334,930	23,25, 44 & 45	258to61,290 304 & 305	336,834
Weavers and Cotton cleaners	D.23 & 25	362,140	38-41	...	590,976
Washermen	D. 24	193,997	...	63	157,901
Oil pressers	D. 27	85,699	...	116	53,385
Potters	D. 28	107,015	...	298	91,488
Fishermen	D. 35	135,734	...	81,82 & 385	51,614
Toddydrawers, &c.	D. 36	286,213	...	97 & 98	271,895
Leather workers	D. 38	116,343	...	339 & 341	137,698

480.—Remarks on the comparison.—We have taken the artizan castes as including goldsmiths, coppersmiths, carpenters, blacksmiths and masons. The Caste Table figures in relation to these castes show the least divergence of any in the statement from the corresponding occupation statistics. In fact, the latter show a slight excess, which can be accounted for by other than the artizan castes above noted practising the occupations herein comprised. The only other caste in which the occupation figures show an excess is that of leather workers. In the case of the remaining castes given in the above statement the excess is in favour of the Caste Table, which points to the modern tendency of the rising generation departing from the trodden paths of their ancestors.

Section III.—PROPORTIONS OF THE SEXES.

481.—Statistics.—In the two subjoined statements, the statistics relating to the proportions of the sexes in the various classes, orders, &c., of occupations, are depicted. The first statement depicts the average number of females per 1,000 males belonging to each occupation, of each age period, in the Province, in town and country respectively. In the next statement, in which only the classes, orders and sub-orders are taken into consideration, the average number of females per 1,000 males are shown for the capital and for each district and division.

STATEMENT No. 229.

Class.	Order.	Sub-order and Group.	Serial No.	Occupations.	Provincial.				Urban.				Rural.			
					0—4	5—14	15 and over.	All ages.	0—4	5—14	15 and over.	All ages.	0—4	5—14	15 and over.	All ages.
Class A.—Government.	I. Administration.	1. Service of the Imperial and Provincial Governments.	1	The Viceroy, Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, and Chief Commissioners and their families	8,000	12,125	17,357	61,500	8,000	12,125	17,357	61,500	.....	.....	.....	...
			2	Officers	938	967	881	917	934	906	986	980	947	1,182	620	749
			3	Officers, Superintendents and Clerical Establishments, Police, Excise Inspectors, Sub-Registrars, &c.	1,185	988	935	985	909	698	839	813	1,278	1,102	966	1,043
			4	Messengers, Constables, Bailiffs, Warders, Menials, &c.	1,009	86	741	795	1,054	933	840	881	973	805	647	716
				Total Sub-order 1.....	1,023	878	758	822	1,049	929	851	907	1,002	836	678	749
		2. Services of Local & Municipal Bodies.	5	Inspecting and Supervising Officials ...	.....	.....	667	1,000	.....	.....	667	1,000	.....	.....	.....	...
			6	Clerical Establishments	500	417	300	353	.....	250	200	200	1,000	500	400	473
			7	Menials	995	971	1,082	1,052	977	951	1,077	1,043	1,428	1,416	1,235	1,326
				Total Sub-order 2.....	989	952	1,067	1,036	915	945	1,068	1,034	1,375	1,050	1,045	1,083
		3. Village Service.	8	Headmen, when not Agriculturists ...	969	875	815	848	973	851	898	897	969	876	814	848
			9	Accountants	1,004	950	960	963	767	1,044	1,029	998	1,018	946	956	962
			11	Watchmen and other Menials	849	679	621	668	955	926	882	878	847	675	615	663
				Total Sub-order 3.....	894	764	722	756	903	887	927	915	894	761	717	745
				Total Order I.....	936	804	738	782	1,032	925	861	910	917	778	707	750
	II. Defence.	4. Army.	12	Officers	1,217	920	624	741	1,309	1,052	763	887	200	176	188	187
			13	Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates	1,000	968	570	679	944	951	527	636	1,378	1,067	888	980
			14	Followers...	990	876	535	635	1,054	901	555	660	403	535	316	355
			15	Administrative Establishments ...	860	1,056	905	927	860	1,056	905	927	.....	.....	.....	...
				Total Sub-order 4.....	999	938	563	669	986	937	544	652	1,093	947	710	805
		5. Navy & Marine.	16	Officers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			17	Engineers, Warrant Officers and Seamen	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			18	Administrative Staff	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
				Total Sub-order 5.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
				Total Order II.....	999	938	563	669	989	936	544	652	1,093	947	720	805

STATEMENT No. 229.—*Continued.*

Class.	Order.	Sub-order and Group.	Serial No.	Occupations.	Provincial.				Urban.				Rural.			
					0—4	5—14	15 and over.	All ages.	0—4	5—14	15 and over.	All ages.	0—4	5—14	15 and over.	All ages.
Class A. Government.—*concld.*	III. Foreign and Feudatory State Service.	6. Administrative Service.	19	Chiefs, Consuls and Officers	172	780	877	912	1,720	780	877	912	.....	.....	.....	...
			20	Clerical Establishments	1,278	769	740	791	1,267	766	767	810	2,000	1,000	172	281
			21	Menials, &c.	535	495	247	313	1,024	986	357	487	.....	.....	7	4
				Total Sub-order 6.....	859	624	456	520	1,162	851	569	667	26	14	18	18
		7. Army and Marine.	22	Officers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			23	Privates and Seamen, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
				Total Sub-order 7.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
				Total Order III.....	859	624	460	520	1,218	851	568	666	26	14	18	18
				Class A.....	941	815	615	767	1,020	927	738	814	917	778	705	750
Class B.—Pasture and Agriculture.	IV. Live-Stock.	8. Stock breeding and dealing. (a) Horses and horned cattle.	24	Horse breeders and dealers	554	265	410	390	765	826	706	735	462	127	254	241
			25	Cattle breeders and dealers, and Commissariat Farm Establishment	766	267	428	398	643	376	452	457	769	250	427	397
			26	Herdsmen	979	206	593	476	856	279	938	634	982	205	585	411
			27	Buffalo breeders and dealers	889	449	317	415	.....	.....	.....	.....	888	449	308	409
				Total Group a.....	922	217	548	412	799	310	800	608	926	215	538	407
		(b) Other draught, &c., animals.	28	Elephant catchers and breeders	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			29	Camel breeders and dealers	.....	.....	1,000	500	.....	.....	1,000	500	.....	.....	.....	...
			30	Ass and mule breeders and dealers ...	.....	2,333	388	905	No F.	No F.	No F.	No F.	.....	3,500	437	1,056
				Total Group b.....	.....	1,750	421	870	.....	.....	333	200	.....	3,500	431	1,055
		(c) Small stock.	31	Sheep and goat breeders and dealers ...	900	606	603	646	953	743	847	835	899	913	598	642
			32	Pig breeders and dealers...	.....	43	187	118	.....	1,000	750	714	.....	.....	160	91
				Total Group c.....	899	605	602	645	950	744	847	834	898	603	598	642
				Total Sub-order 8.....	906	382	583	544	884	478	824	718	907	380	578	540

STATEMENT No. 229.—*Continued.*

Class.	Order.	Sub-order and Group.	Serial No.	Occupations.	Provincial.				Urban.				Rural.			
					0—4	5—14	15 and over.	All ages.	0—4	5—14	15 and over.	All ages.	0—4	5—14	15 and over.	All ages.
Class B. Pasture and Agriculture.—*concld.*	IV. Live-Stock.—*concld.*	9. Subsidiary Services to stock.														
		(a) Training and doctoring live-stock.	33	Veterinary Surgeons and Assistants ...	1,000	500	400	467	1,000	500	500	538	.....	.....	.....	...
			34	Farriers and gelders	744	1,037	864	880	844	882	965	933	621	1,282	744	811
			35	Horse and elephant breakers and trainers, &c.	727	614	744	737	125	625	1,083	770	1,071	607	613	721
				Total Group a.....	743	903	832	841	740	830	961	899	745	1,000	703	780
		(b) Vermin destroying.	36	Rat, monkey, jackal, crocodile, &c., catchers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
				Total Group b.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
				Total Sub-order 9.....	763	903	832	841	741	830	961	899	745	1,000	702	780
				Total Order IV.....	906	383	584	545	868	503	839	736	906	381	578	542
	V. Agriculture.	10. Interest in land.	37	Land occupants not cultivating ...	1,021	890	974	966	1,003	1,046	1,292	1,215	1,024	872	924	931
			38	Land occupants cultivating	533	543	521	528	1,035	1,163	1,197	1,156	435	438	430	433
			39	Lessees of villages, &c.	500	.....	1,056	840	1,000	.....	2,666	2,125	333	.....	250	235
			40	Tenants not cultivating	804	714	760	758	1,143	789	1,289	1,141	799	712	748	750
			41	Tenants and sharers cultivating ...	1,045	887	901	924	1,034	849	889	900	1,046	888	902	920
				Total Sub-order 10.....	1,044	887	902	920	1,031	867	932	931	1,044	887	901	920
		11. Agricultural labourers,	42	Farm servants	826	615	496	564	573	411	500	477	854	636	496	572
			43	Field labourers and crop watchers ...	1,301	1,134	1,727	1,512	972	703	1,059	989	1,310	1,145	1,752	1,529
				Total Sub-order 11.....	1,172	986	1,310	1,212	778	578	733	704	1,193	1,007	1,344	1,241
		12. Growers of special products and trees.	44	Tea, coffee and cinchona planters, Managers and Assistants	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			45	Cocoanut growers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			46	Betel-vine and areca-nut growers ...	2,143	1,323	902	1,084	No F.	No F.	No F.	No F.	2,307	1,366	965	1,145
			47	Waternut growers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			48	Cardamom and pepper growers ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			49	Indigo planters, Managers, &c.... ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			50	Fruit growers	167	71	133	122	1,166	333	491	506	.....	.....	12	8
			51	Market gardeners (vegetable growers)...	1,505	1,286	1,248	1,287	1,150	1,037	828	894	1,653	1,408	1,566	1,544
			52	Gardeners, seedsmen, &c.	304	712	586	633	1,203	1,114	896	962	481	350	237	290

STATEMENT No. 229—*Continued.*

Class.	Order.	Sub-order and Group.	Serial No.	Occupations.	Provincial.				Urban.				Rural.			
					0—4	5—14	15 and over.	All ages.	0—4	5—14	15 and over.	All ages.	0—4	5—14	15 and over.	All ages.
Class B. Pasture & Agriculture.—*concld.*	V. Agriculture.—*concld.*	12. Growers of special products and trees.—*concld.*	53	Manure preparers and sellers, (sometimes also scavengers)	2,000	1,000	571	833	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	1,000	571	833
			54	Forest Officers	.....	400	500	353	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	500	353
			55	Forest rangers, Guards, Peons... ...	1,134	365	387	449	1,333	400	491	595	1,000	351	347	391
				Total Sub-order 12.....	1,130	877	832	877	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,107	832	843	874
		13. Agricultural training and supervision.	56	Directors of Agriculture and their Assistants	.....	.....	3,000	750	.....	.....	300	750	.....	.....	.....	...
			57	Model Farm Managers, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			58	Agents and Managers of landed estates, (not planters)...	.....	1,500	1,000	1,600	.....	1,500	1,000	1,600	.....	.....	.....	...
				Total Sub-order 13.....	2,000	750	1,500	1,222	2,000	750	1,500	1,222	.....	.....	.....	...
				Total Order V.....	1,056	896	941	940	990	821	526	883	1,057	898	942	949
				Total Class B.....	1,048	845	922	922	985	801	896	888	1,050	846	923	887
Class C. Personal Services.	VI. Personal and household services.	14. Personal and domestic services.	59	Barbers...	1,026	855	832	860	993	837	916	908	1,031	857	822	859
			60	Ear pickers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			61	Tattooers...	.....	.....	667	444	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	666	444
			62	Caste-mark appliers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			63	Washermen, (sometimes also dyers) ...	1,068	922	1,015	1,001	999	853	982	968	1,073	933	1,018	1,005
			64	Water carriers	1,014	942	930	943	1,152	1,018	1,074	1,071	922	876	801	834
			65	Cooks	931	988	822	867	926	1,050	902	936	942	817	643	707
			66	Indoor servants	1,065	806	776	813	974	818	824	842	1,097	803	750	806
			67	Grooms, coachmen and dog boys, &c. ...	1,156	924	575	688	981	836	524	613	1,689	1,206	773	957
			68	Door-keepers, &c.	709	587	567	589	.....	111	41	54	724	600	579	602
				Total Sub-order 14.....	1,059	850	826	863	980	835	818	840	1,078	854	829	870
		15. Non-domestic Establishment.	69	Hotel, Lodging and Boarding house, Bar and Refreshment-room-keepers ...	690	767	1,026	915	800	794	974	901	444	667	1,132	946
			70	Rest-house, Serai, Bath house, &c., Owners and Managers	.....	1,000	111	300	.....	1,000	333	750	.....	.....	.....	...
			71	Club-Secretaries, Managers, Stewards, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
				Total Sub-order 15.....	724	773	960	884	850	800	951	897	444	667	978	855

STATEMENT No. 229.—*Continued.*

Class.	Order.	Sub-order and Group.	Serial No.	Occupations.	Provincial.				Urban.				Rural.			
					0—4	5—14	15 and over.	All ages.	0—4	5—14	15 and over.	All ages.	0—4	5—14	15 and over.	All ages.
Class C.Personal Services, *concld.*	VI. Personal and household services.—*concld.*	16. Sanitation.	72	Sanitary Officers of Government ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			73	Sanitary Inspectors, &c., Local and Municipal	643	361	480	482	389	412	509	466	1,100	315	450	500
			74	Sweepers and scavengers	1,512	1,165	1,270	1,277	1,298	935	1,086	1,073	2,419	2,750	2,482	2,540
			75	Dust and sweeping contractors	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
				Total Sub-order 16.....	1,384	1,082	1,194	1,193	1,188	904	1,054	1,035	2,098	1,966	1,872	1,936
				Total Order VI.....	1,060	850	823	864	983	837	821	842	1,079	855	830	871
				Total Class C.....	1,060	851	828	864	983	837	821	843	1,079	854	818	871
Class F.—Preparation and supply of material substances.	VII. Food and drink.	17. Animal food.	76	Cow and buffalo-keepers and milk and butter sellers	1,228	1,083	1,280	1,227	954	790	932	901	1,520	1,406	1,693	1,597
			77	Ghee preparers and sellers	2,843	2,289	3,039	2,819	1,000	889	1,031	1,000	2,918	2,432	3,362	3,054
			78	Cheese-makers and sellers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			79	Butchers	1,167	980	939	957	936	818	885	875	1,363	934	990	1,030
			80	Fowl and egg dealers	1,344	875	1,264	1,177	1,000	739	1,066	969	1,579	1,040	1,533	1,404
			81	Fishermen and fish curers, (many are also boatmen and palki bearers) ...	1,113	828	972	955	858	686	743	745	1,147	849	1,006	986
			82	Fish dealers	1,010	662	723	754	2,278	1,338	1,486	1,543	924	599	645	677
				Total Sub-order 17.....	1,138	868	998	986	982	804	906	963	1,186	889	1,035	1,021
		18. Vegetable food.	83	Grain dealers	1,048	893	915	926	934	857	851	862	1,069	899	930	940
			84	Grain parchers	1,583	1,154	1,894	1,678	986	907	1,509	1,290	1,981	1,281	2,120	1,904
			85	Pulse and flour preparers and sellers ...	1,621	1,657	4,500	3,190	882	634	2,000	1,425	2,230	3,033	7,766	5,373
			86	Flour mill service and management ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			87	Bakers	842	740	773	773	825	752	759	764	.....	500	3,000	1,444
			88	Bran sellers	.....	.....	1,667	833	.....	.....	1,667	833	.....	.....	.....	...
			89	Vegetable sellers...	1,067	855	1,076	1,017	1,182	1,015	1,494	1,325	1,041	818	980	948
			90	Fruit sellers	1,071	864	1,043	999	1,153	973	1,003	1,200	1,062	852	1,008	974
			91	Cocoanut dealers...	867	1,769	1,140	1,197	200	888	1,590	971	2,200	3,750	925	1,416
			92	Confectioners and sweetmeat makers, and sellers, and cooks, who are also sometimes fishermen and water carriers	1,086	976	946	968	1,064	896	742	799	1,096	1,017	1,095	1,078
			93	Sweetmeat pedlars	700	316	580	547	700	315	580	549	.....	.....	.....	...
				Total Sub-order 18.....	1,069	893	993	980	1,009	892	1,002	981	1,081	894	991	980

STATEMENT. No. 229.—*Continued.*

Class.	Order.	Sub-order and Group.	Serial No.	Occupations.	Provincial.				Urban.				Rural.			
					0—4	5—14	15 and over.	All ages.	0—4	5—14	15 and over.	All ages.	0—4	5—14	15 and over.	All ages.
Class D.—Preparation and supply of material substances,—*contd.*	VII. Food and drink.—*concld.*	19. Drink, Condiments and Narcotics.	94	Ice manufacturers and sellers	440	710	680	657	1,500	2,125	785	1,074	238	217	614	480
			95	Sodawater, Lemonade, &c., manufacturers and sellers	.....	4,000	1,429	2,000	.....	4,000	1,429	2,000	.....	.....	.....	...
			96	Sharbat preparers and sellers	.....	143	1,000	429	.....	.....	2,000	667	.....	166	750	362
			97	Country spirits distillers and sellers ...	1,161	1,008	1,079	1,074	1,082	889	949	950	1,166	1,015	1,089	1,083
			98	Toddydrawers and sellers	1,046	844	854	878	1,054	935	1,104	1,059	1,453	841	844	872
			99	Foreign wine and spirit dealers	913	1,111	880	1,254	652	969	767	1,115	.....	.....	.....	...
			100	Brewers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			101	Tea sellers and tasters, (not planters) ...	125	750	345	387	125	750	345	387	.....	.....	.....	...
			102	Coffee preparers and sellers, (not planters)	.....	.....	2,000	2,250	.....	.....	2,000	2,250	.....	.....	.....	...
			103	Sugar manufacturers and sellers ...	77	286	175	178	.....	167	1,000	400	111	375	103	133
			104	Molasses (jaggery, gur, &c.,) makers and sellers	2,233	2,237	1,680	1,797	1,077	1,550	1,180	1,233	3,117	3,000	2,130	2,385
			105	Salt preparers and sellers	820	668	710	716	948	1,105	954	988	816	650	699	704
			106	Assafœtida, turmeric, &c., sellers ...	1,139	1,060	1,113	1,104	240	288	673	503	1,197	1,104	1,132	1,134
			107	Vinegar manufacturers and sellers ...	.....	1,000	500	625	.....	1,000	500	666	.....	.....	500	500
			108	Pickle makers and sellers	2,000	3,000	1,444	1,750	.....	.....	3,000	4,000	2,000	2,500	1,250	1,636
			109	Grocers and general condiment dealers...	900	749	757	772	1,196	1,141	1,138	1,146	857	700	702	720
			110	Cardamom preparers and dealers ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			111	Betel leaf and areca-nut sellers... ...	1,030	873	948	942	1,054	1,021	1,051	1,045	1,024	833	916	912
			112	Tobacco and snuff manufacturers and sellers	1,101	934	1,139	1,089	1,615	962	1,395	1,314	917	920	996	973
			113	Prepared hukka pedlars...	6,000	.....	.....	3,500	6,000	.....	.....	3,500	.....	.....	.....	...
			114	Opium, &c., manufacturers and sellers ...	1,035	1,071	803	894	500	680	468	511	1,437	1,288	1,046	1,158
			115	Bhang, ganja, &c., preparers and sellers..	1,000	2,875	1,412	1,529	429	2,500	1,375	1,378	3,000	4,000	1,474	1,826
				Total Sub-order 19.....	1,024	845	862	880	1,106	1,022	1,083	1,077	1,018	833	843	815
				Total Order VII.....	1,050	850	910	917	1,086	910	1,006	990	1,053	853	894	907
	VIII. Light, firing and forage.	20. Lighting.	116	Oil pressers and sellers	1,108	929	960	971	956	948	1,000	982	1,132	926	947	970
			117	Oil and salt sellers	1,400	3,000	3,304	2,786	714	857	1,450	1,176	3,000	1,050	1,566	9,125
			118	Oil cake dealers	519	675	448	499	500	5,000	750	941	520	620	435	480
			119	Candle makers and sellers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			120	Torch makers and sellers	417	412	1,360	852	1 333	556	1,054	935	111	250	2,333	739
			121	Kerosine oil dealers	333	222	524	425	2,000	.....	1,600	2,000	.....	.....	83	38
			122	Matches makers and sellers	.....	750	2,400	1,667	.....	756	2,400	1,667	.....	.....	.....	...
			123	Lamp and lantern makers and sellers ...	571	571	900	787	571	571	900	787	.....	.....	.....	...
			124	Gas workers, Gas Company Managers, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
				Total Sub-order 20.....	1,095	925	954	965	940	938	1,003	981	1,118	923	947	963

STATEMENT No. 229.—*Continued.*

Class.	Order.	Sub-order and Group.	Serial No.	Occupations.*	Provincial.				Urban.				Rural.			
					0—4	5—14	15 and over.	All ages.	0—4	5—14	15 and over.	All ages.	0—4	5—14	15 and over.	All ages.
Class D.—Preparation and supply of material substances.—*contd.*	VIII. Light, firing and forage.—*concld.*	21. Fuel and forage.	125	Firewood and grass gatherers and sellers.	1,135	1,076	1,433	1,300	1,227	1,136	1,784	1,541	1,114	1,059	1,345	1,240
			126	Firewood contractors and dealers ...	1,167	1,000	1,982	1,576	1,267	1,313	1,951	1,667	667	500	2,071	1,333
			127	Coal miners, &c....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			128	Coal dealers, brokers, Coal Company Managers, &c.	7,000	.....	429	1,625	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,000	.....	429	1,625
			129	Charcoal burners and dealers	974	841	715	781	461	105	1,077	976	1,230	750	558	695
			130	Cowdung-fuel preparers and sellers (are often also scavengers)...	2,684	2,848	5,673	4,230	1,909	3,900	14,889	6,467	3,750	2,391	3,744	3,324
			131	Hay, &c., contractors and dealers ...	1,667	2,140	3,717	2,906	1,407	2,849	7,635	4,627	2,133	1,281	1,139	1,294
				Total Sub-order 21	1,155	1,106	1,476	1,275	1,233	1,247	1,978	1,679	1,135	1,067	1,349	1,245
				Total Order VIII	1,120	995	1,138	1,103	1,095	1,094	1,447	1,314	1,126	975	1,079	1,062
	IX. Buildings.	22. Building materials.	132	Brick and tile burners and sellers ...	1,614	762	841	889	1,526	692	780	823	2,167	1,266	1,196	1,278
			133	Lime, chunam and shell burners and sellers	827	754	676	716	1,520	937	1,302	217	706	694	547	602
			134	Stone quarry owners, contractors, marble dealers, &c.	505	358	476	454	500	467	567	545	505	348	472	449
			135	Thatch dealers and thatchers	1,000	1,524	870	1,032	667	467	622	586	1,500	4,166	1,240	1,771
				Total Sub-order 22	756	618	636	650	1,329	740	884	892	627	556	547	563
		23. Artificers in building.	136	Building contractors	1,714	2,875	2,345	2,432	.....	.....	4,333	7,000	1,428	2,625	2,115	2,098
			137	Stone and marble workers	850	926	672	907	1,114	802	846	880	900	655	920	844
			138	Masons	971	860	806	843	1,036	985	910	942	958	834	779	820
			139	Builders and Joiners	360	312	304	316	.....	286	1,334	938	358	312	299	313
			140	Plasterers and house painters	.....	1,200	1,700	1,800	.....	1,000	1,333	1,444	.....	1,500	2,400	2,857
			141	Mud wall and roof builders	1,019	837	803	844	1,381	1,618	1,382	1,421	1,004	810	772	817
			142	Plumbers and tile turners ...	222	250	182	200	.....	2,000	1,333	1,750	111	.....	66	65
			143	Tilers and tile turners	.....	500	333	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	333	600
				Total Sub-order 23	908	778	767	793	1,082	1,006	944	976	885	748	736	762
				Total Order IX	896	765	757	663	1,112	957	935	963	866	736	722	748
	X. Vehicles & Vessels.	24. Railway Plant.	144	Railway Mechanics (Fitters, painters, boiler makers, riveters, &c.)... ...	1,000	852	740	795	1,316	911	771	851	571	555	622	600
			145	Railway permanent-way Foremen, plate-layers, Inspectors, &c.	840	744	369	458	500	500	412	429	833	756	367	460
				Total Sub-order 24	896	804	584	592	1,238	894	733	812	768	720	395	479

STATEMENT No. 229.—*Continued.*

Class.	Order.	Sub-order and Group.	Serial No.	Occupations.	Provincial.				Urban.				Rural.			
					0—4	5—14	15 and over.	All ages.	0—4	5—14	15 and over.	All ages.	0—4	5—14	15 and over.	All ages.
Class D.—Preparation and supply of material substances.—*contd.*	X. Vehicles and Vessels.—*contd.*	25. Carts, carriages, &c.	146	Cart makers, carriage makers and sellers.	947	744	647	708	800	375	698	629	957	775	643	714
			147	Palki, Dandi, Rickshaw, &c., makers and sellers	1,000	667	2,333	1,375	1,000	2,000	1,667	1,500	.....	.....	.....	1,000
				Total Sub-order 25.....	948	922	652	712	883	440	742	680	957	769	646	714
		26. Ships and boats.	148	Ship wrights, boat-builders, &c.... ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			149	Boat and ship painters, tarrers, &c. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			150	Sailmakers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			151	Wicker-boat makers, canoe diggers, &c...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			152	Ship chandlers and marine store dealers..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
				Total Sub-order 26.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
				Total Order X.....	932	758	602	674	1,091	736	736	772	908	766	577	656
	XI. Supplementary requirements.	27. Paper, &c.	153	Paper makers and sellers, and palm leaf binders...	1,330	710	858	890	661	503	567	558	1,938	966	1,172	1,227
			154	Stationers...	71	304	213	214	.....	400	571	579	.....	278	147	150
			155	Waste paper and rag dealers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			156	Waxed-cloth preparers and sellers ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
				Total Sub-order 27.....	1,203	677	786	813	677	433	567	560	1,607	874	958	1,026
		28. Books & Prints, &c.	157	Press proprietors, Lithographers and Printers	767	841	681	724	1,000	1,042	755	836	222	200	368	306
			158	Book-binders	533	739	529	574	667	850	638	689	.....	.....	.....	...
			159	Book-sellers and publishers	1,167	1,353	1,725	1,617	1,333	786	776	774	1,000	4,000	5,777	4,518
			160	Newspaper proprietors and Managers ...	1,500	1,500	1,053	1,185	1,500	1,500	1,053	1,185	.....	.....	.....	...
			161	News Agents, Book Agents and News paper sellers, &c.	.....	.....	2,000	667	.....	.....	2,000	667	.....	.....	.....	...
			162	Print and picture dealers	2,000	2,000	3,400	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	2,000	3,400	3,000
				Total Sub-order 28.....	820	937	956	937	952	978	748	813	526	773	1,849	1,421

STATEMENT No. 229.—*Continued.*

Class.	Order.	Sub-order and Group.	Serial No.	Occupations.	Provincial.				Urban.				Rural.			
					0—4	5—14	15 and over.	All ages.	0—4	5—14	15 and over.	All ages.	0—4	5—14	15 and over.	All ages.
Class D.—Preparation and supply of material substances.—*contd.*	XI. Supplementary requirements.—*contd.*	29. Watches, clocks, and scientific instruments.	163	Watch and clock makers and sellers ...	692	1,190	701	779	692	1,200	733	805	.....	1,000	285	375
			164	Opticians	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			165	Surgical Instrument makers and sellers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			166	Photographic apparatus dealers... ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			167	Other scientific instrument makers, menders and sellers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			168	Scale makers and sellers...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
				Total Sub-order 29.....	692	1,190	701	779	692	1,200	733	805	.....	1,000	285	375
		30. Carving, engraving, &c,	169	Wood and ebony carvers	1,000	200	667	444	1,000	200	667	444	.....	.....	.....	...
			170	Ivory carvers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			171	Cotton-stamp makers and sellers ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			172	Turners and lacquerers	1,500	1,000	1,429	1,333	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500	1,500	1,666	1,600
			173	Die-sinkers and seal, &c., engravers ...	1,000	200	1,714	833	1,000	200	1,714	833	.....	.....	.....	...
			174	Type-founders	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			175	Mica, flint and Tale workers and sellers..	.....	.....	18,000	21,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,000	21,000
			176	Mosaic and Alabaster workers and sellers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
				Total Sub-order 30.. ...	1,500	444	2,333	1,400	1,000	187	1,278	655	2,000	2,500	4,000	3,363
		31. Toys, curiosities, &c,	177	Toy, kite and cage makers and sellers, Bird stuffers	53	321	26	240	.....	200	421	333	55	389	203	211
			178	Hukka-stem makers and sellers ...	545	647	719	682	667	688	773	744	.....	.....	.....	...
			179	Papier mache workers and sellers ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			180	Card-makers and sellers...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			181	Tabut and Tazia makers and sellers ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			182	Curiosity dealers...	.....	2,000	333	643	.....	2,000	333	643	.....	.....	.....	...
				Total Sub-order 31.....	1,743	1,959	1,910	1,896	700	607	631	631	2,160	3,762	3,220	3,101
		32. Music and musical instruments.	183	Music and musical instrument dealers...	1,500	.....	7,000	5,667	.....	.....	1,667	2,333	1,500	.....	23,000	9,000
			184	Conch-dealers, drum and horn makers, &c.	588	909	667	701	875	1,000	919	926	.....	500	117	174
				Total Sub-order 32.....	714	1,181	1,103	1,060	875	1,222	975	1,000	500	1,000	1,389	1,192

STATEMENT No. 229.—*Continued.*

Class.	Order.	Sub-order and Group.	Serial No.	Occupations.	Provincial.				Urban.				Rural.			
					0—4	5—14	15 and over.	All ages.	0—4	5—14	15 and over.	All ages.	0—4	5—14	15 and over.	All ages.
Class D.—Preparation and supply of material substances.—*contd.*	XI. Supplementary requirements.—*contd.*	33. Necklaces, bracelets, beads, sacred threads, &c.	185	Bangle makers and sellers in lac ...	895	1,000	1,046	1,009	No M.	No M.	No M.	No M.	895	1,000	1,015	991
			186	Bangle makers and sellers in stone ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			187	Bangle makers and sellers in wood and bone	.....	.....	154	77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	154	77
			188	Bangle makers and sellers in clay ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			189	Bangle makers and sellers in glass ...	1,239	1,124	1,080	1,110	1,348	1,441	1,468	1,450	1,223	1,078	1,018	1,058
			190	Bangle fitters	739	557	653	649	552	732	571	599	781	534	683	657
			191	Imitation and pewter jewelry makers and sellers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			192	Bead makers and sellers	992	922	1,054	1,007	750	1,478	1,014	1,050	1,049	852	1,064	998
			193	Rosary and necklace makers and sellers,	.....	83	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83	.....	23
			194	Flower garland makers and sellers ...	886	812	908	884	1,047	915	1,046	1,122	796	740	781	773
			195	Artificial flower and caste-mark spangle makers and sellers	.....	1,000	813	800	.....	1,000	750	750	.....	.....	.....	...
			196	Sacred thread makers and sellers ...	.....	.....	250	154	.....	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	...
				Total Sub-order 33.. ...	1,089	975	995	1,002	1,092	1,167	1,186	1,172	1,088	936	946	985
		34. Furniture.	197	Upholsterers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			198	Furniture makers	.....	6,000	875	1,444	.....	2,000	250	444	.....	.....	.....	...
			199	Frame makers	643	487	753	667	455	444	662	576	1,333	800	1,111	1,077
			200	Looking-glass makers and sellers ...	.....	.....	2,000	2,750	.....	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	.....	2,333	3,333
				Total Sub-order 34.....	714	667	812	764	455	487	625	570	1,667	2,000	1,524	1,621
		35. Harness.	201	Saddlery and harness makers and sellers,	1,119	797	1,088	1,022	936	646	1,033	907	1,250	877	1,113	1,078
			202	Saddle cloth makers, embroiderers and sellers	846	946	902	903	1,062	782	914	910	500	1,214	879	890
			203	Whip, goad, &c., makers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
				Total Sub-order 35.....	1,223	898	1,141	1,097	921	676	990	908	1,418	1,036	1,237	1,217
		36. Tools and machinery.	204	Knife and tool makers and sellers ...	1,500	1,400	1,875	1,704	.....	.....	2,000	3,000	1,333	1,200	1,857	1,600
			205	Knife and tool grinders	899	821	856	858	656	735	650	666	1,136	918	1,142	1,092
			206	Looms and Loom-comb makers and sellers	48	290	165	175	.....	45	59	46	1,429	889	357	432
			207	Mechanic, (not railway)	667	703	750	751	1,400	2,600	1,698	1,781	.....	.....	.....	...
			208	Machinery dealers, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
				Total Sub-order 36.....	748	742	770	768	610	774	738	731	867	710	110	800

STATEMENT No. 229.—*Continued.*

Class.	Order.	Sub-order and Group.	Serial No.	Occupations.	Provincial.				Urban.				Rural.			
					0—4	5—14	15 and over.	All ages.	0—4	5—14	15 and over.	All ages.	0—4	5—14	15 and over.	All ages.
Class D.—Preparation and supply of material substances.—*contd.*	XI Supplementary requirements.—*concld.*	37. Arms and Ammunition.	209	Gun makers, menders and sellers ...	500	714	375	489	500	600	381	536	500	1,000	363	467
			210	Ammunition and Cap dealers	.....	.....	400	600	.....	.....	333	333	.....	.....	500	1,000
			211	Gun-powder makers and sellers ...	1,900	759	960	992	3,000	1,000	1,235	1,850	1,615	428	879	809
			212	Firework makers and sellers	157	512	322	290	120	545	322	321	172	262	321	278
			213	Sword and scabbard makers and sellers...	6,500	676	1,217	1,484	2,250	827	814	862	24,000	6,600	2,913	4,276
			214	Spear-head, shield, &c., makers and sellers	1,000	2,000	625	917	.....	4,000	714	1,375	.....	.....	.....	...
			215	Bow and arrow makers and sellers ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			216	Cudgel (láthi) makers and sellers ...	.....	.....	1,000	3,000	.....	.....	1,000	3,000	.....	.. ...	.....	...
				Total Sub-order 37.....	655	650	626	639	697	914	610	682	636	540	639	611
				Total Order XI.....	1,060	923	973	974	909	899	939	928	1,113	933	987	992
	XII. Textile fabrics and dress.	38. Wool and Fur.	217	Carpet weavers and sellers	760	910	764	800	1,097	1,443	1,185	1,240	540	564	498	520
			218	Shawl weavers and sellers	2,000	185	754	641	2,000	185	729	622	.....	.....	1,500	1,500
			219	Felt and pashm workers and sellers ...	857	1,000	790	839	No F.	No F.	No F.	No F.	857	1,000	850	881
			220	Blanket weavers and sellers (often also shepherds)	995	841	817	851	1,088	852	983	967	992	840	811	847
			221	Woollen cloth manufacturers and dealers.	1,081	823	812	856	2,043	1,987	1,809	1,891	1,054	792	787	828
			222	Woollen yarn spinners and sellers ...	3,837	4,944	12,822	8,609	6,000	27,000	11,125	12,200	3,814	4,790	12,882	8,532
			223	Wool carders	1,750	23,000	27,833	17,909	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,750	23,000	27,833	17,909
			224	Wool dyers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			225	Fur dealers	34,000	27,500	69,000	43,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,000	27,000	69,000	43,500
				Total Sub-order 38.....	1,055	860	875	899	1,467	1,351	1,338	1,361	1,041	843	859	884
		39. Silk.	226	Silk-worm rearers and cocoon gatherers.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	...
			227	Silk carders and spinners	965	928	1,939	1,539	1,203	1,482	3,060	2,395	810	673	1,320	1,077
			228	Silk weavers and dealers	2,359	2,408	2,546	2,497	6,875	7,621	7,577	7,496	1,408	1,366	1,508	1,470
			229	Silk printers and dyers	1,667	500	1,000	1,053	1,000	.....	600	671	2,000	1,000	1,222	1,333
			230	Braid and ribbon makers and sellers ...	1,202	1,537	1,326	1,353	1,639	1,594	1,306	1,406	985	1,495	1,340	1,318
				Total Sub-order 39.....	1,355	1,436	1,910	1,723	2,015	2,347	3,024	2,621	1,084	1,037	1,382	1,254
		40. Cotton.	231	Cotton cleaners, pressers and ginners ...	1,233	1,379	1,739	1,544	778	782	845	823	1,279	1,338	1,853	1,638
			232	Cotton carpet and rug makers and sellers.	667	889	714	753	.....	2,000	800	1,000	769	571	695	698
			233	Cotton spinners, sizers and yarn beaters.	1,860	1,837	4,567	3,267	1,392	1,591	4,000	2,847	1,889	1,856	4,577	3,289
			234	Cotton weavers, Mill-owners and Managers	1,020	861	820	866	1,020	898	876	900	1,021	849	821	859

STATEMENT No. 229.—*Continued.*

Class.	Order.	Sub-order and Group.	Serial No.	Occupations.	Provincial.				Urban.				Rural.			
					0—4	5—14	15 and over.	All ages.	0—4	5—14	15 and over.	All ages.	0—4	5—14	15 and over.	All ages.
Class D.—Preparation and supply of material substances,—*contd.*	XII. Textile fabrics and dress,—*contd.*	40. Cotton,—*contd.*	235	Cotton factory hands (undefined) ...	1,062	701	942	900	1,200	738	971	940	837	612	883	819
			236	Calenderers, fullers and printers ...	250	667	1,727	1,143	.....	.....	1,000	1,000	250	666	1,800	1,150
			237	Cotton dyers	1,052	874	879	900	1,118	1,030	989	1,016	1,016	792	815	836
			238	Tape makers and sellers	2,133	1,636	1,313	1,505	No F.	No F.	No F.	No F.	2,285	1,863	1,333	1,535
			239	Tent manufacturers and sellers ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
				Total Sub-order 40.....	1,103	971	1,109	1,072	1,030	921	939	947	1,116	980	1,139	1,097
		41. Jute, flax, coir, &c.	240	Flax spinners, weavers and sellers ...	136	625	310	321	No F.	No F.	No F.	No F.	176	769	386	402
			241	Hemp rope makers and sellers	952	929	1,139	1,056	1,750	1,923	1,575	1,667	926	837	1,090	1,000
			242	Jute manufacturers, Managers and Agents...	.....	.....	909	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	74
			243	Sacking, tarpaulin and gunny makers and sellers	900	719	689	729	750	545	1,500	1,091	901	722	680	724
			244	Net makers and sellers	143	333	867	548	No F.	No F.	No F.	No F.	200	375	1,182	708
			245	Fancy work dealers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			246	Coir preparers, manufacturers and sellers	1,623	1,290	1,563	1,505	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,623	1,290	1,562	1,505
				Total Sub-order 41.....	937	806	837	846	667	1,107	1,184	1,101	944	797	825	866
		42. Dress,	247	Tailors and darners	1,070	967	1,135	1,086	989	915	952	948	1,095	984	1,201	1,132
			248	Milliners and dressmakers	1,333	1,143	1,172	1,179	1,333	1,143	1,172	1,179	.....	.....	.....	...
			249	Outfitters, and cloths and quilt dealers..	1,086	1,078	928	984	3,000	1,000	2,000	1,750	1,063	1,080	918	975
			250	Hosiers and haberdashers	1,307	969	1,110	1,152	1,171	688	1,378	1,162	1,350	1,092	1,119	1,148
			251	Hat, cap and turban makers and sellers.	1,250	667	649	702	1,000	667	786	789	.....	.....	222	333
			252	Turban binders	1,571	818	1,333	1,247	4,333	2,333	2,368	2,571	818	250	816	677
			253	Umbrella makers and sellers	.....	.....	333	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	333	500
			254	Embroiderers and lace and muslin makers...	4,750	4,125	6,316	5,548	1,500	2,000	2,833	2,433	.....	.....	69,000	99,000
			255	Button makers and sellers	.....	333	1,400	1,375	.....	.....	2,000	3,000	.....	333	1,250	1,143
			256	False plait makers and sellers	1,553	771	1,012	1,005	1,583	1,000	1,132	1,152	1,538	694	959	944
			257	Piece-goods dealers	1,013	894	862	891	1,134	942	915	948	973	877	840	867
				Total Sub-order 42.....	1,049	927	966	969	1,095	927	948	961	1,034	926	973	971
				Total Order XII.....	1,081	935	1,025	1,012	1,094	976	997	1,005	1,078	929	1,030	1,013

STATEMENT No. 229.—*Continued.*

Class.	Order.	Sub-order and Group.	Serial No.	Occupations.	Provincial.				Urban.				Rural.			
					0—4	5—14	15 and over.	All ages.	0—4	5—14	15 and over.	All ages.	0—4	5—14	15 and over.	All ages.
Class D.—Preparation and supply of material substances.—*contd.*	XIII. Metals and precious stones.	43. Gold, silver and precious stones.	258	Gold and silver dealers	404	431	337	422	1,364	905	697	756	240	150	211	1,918
			259	Gold and silver assayers	15,000	8,286	1,083	4,300	5,000	286	833	850	.....	.....	.....	...
			260	Gold and silver workers	1,048	892	906	920	1,040	919	856	890	1,049	887	914	926
			261	Gold beaters	2,000	1,000	1,186	1,207	4,000	500	267	1,250	1,000	.....	852	1,111
			262	Goldsmiths and dust washers	1,783	1,361	1,100	1,251	1,000	692	857	836	2,125	1,618	1,213	1,440
			263	Gold miners, Managers and Agents ...	1,500	1,500	171	308	1,000	1,000	333	600	2,000	2,000	156	265
			264	Enamellers	1,000	.....	1,000	800	.....	.....	2,000	1,000	.....	.....	500	667
			265	Electro-platers	667	1,000	600	671	666	1,000	625	690	.....	.....	.....	...
			266	Gold and silver wire drawers and braid makers	896	974	857	881	923	1,018	906	927	.....	.....	.....	...
			267	Plate and platedware dealers	.....	.....	2,000	2,000	.....	.....	2,000	2,000	.....	.....	.....	...
			268	Diamond polishers and dealers	.....	.....	1,750	1,600	.....	.....	1,750	1,600	.....	.....	.....	...
			269	Diamond diggers, washers, &c.	.....	.....	500	1,500	.....	.....	500	1,500	.....	.....	.. ...	...
			270	Ruby workers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			271	Ruby emerald, &c., dealers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			272	Pearl divers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			273	Pearl and other precious stones (unspecified) dealers	758	754	536	593	633	875	581	660	667	560	484	512
			274	Coral dealers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			275	Cornelian and agate cutters and sellers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
				Total Sub-order 43.....	1,043	890	893	912	1,031	927	846	882	1,045	884	903	917
		44. Brass, copper and bell metal.	276	Brass workers and sellers	.....	.....	1,000	750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			277	Brass pot makers and sellers	915	739	1,715	746	489	473	548	523	1,019	790	749	792
			278	Brass image casters and sellers	1,000	.....	2,000	1,667	1,000	.....	2,000	1,667	.....	.....	.....	...
			279	Copper workers and sellers	1,008	837	906	906	1,333	1,269	1,198	1,233	966	785	867	865
			280	Brass and copper wire drawers and sellers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			281	Bell metal workers and sellers	1,643	500	1,184	1,060	2,000	333	1,848	1,479	1,636	583	846	860
			282	General workers in brass, copper, and bell metal	985	927	788	846	826	973	924	922	1,008	920	766	838
			283	Brass and copper dealers	2,556	5,217	938	890	2,833	689	1,237	1,170	2,000	235	459	450
				Total Sub-order 44...	985	831	799	831	858	795	879	858	1,008	837	785	826

STATEMENT No. 229.—*Continued.*

Class.	Order.	Sub-order and Group.	Serial No.	Occupations.	Provincial.				Urban.				Rural.			
					0—4	5—14	15 and over.	All ages.	0—4	5—14	15 and over.	All ages.	0—4	5—14	15 and over.	All ages.
Class D.—Preparation and supply of material substances.—*contd.*	XIII. Metals and precious stones.—*concld.*	45. Tin, zinc, mercury and lead.	284	Tin workers and sellers...	713	614	685	673	942	988	799	853	602	436	607	564
			285	Tinfoil makers and sellers	.....	.....	5,000	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000	5,000
			286	Zinc workers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			287	Lead and quick-silver makers and sellers	.....	.....	500	1,000	.....	.....	500	1,000	... ..	.....	.....	...
			288	General workers in tin, lead and zinc ...	1,222	739	930	913	1,500	333	522	548	1,142	882	1,125	1,069
				Total Sub-order 45.....	740	628	710	696	963	955	975	831	634	476	666	616
		46. Iron and steel.	289	Iron and steel founders, smelters and sellers	1,053	777	952	917	.....	200	705	636	1,039	800	972	932
			290	Blacksmiths	1,014	877	841	876	1,019	911	887	908	1,013	874	836	869
			291	Iron and hardware dealers	3,273	3,000	3,744	3,504	600	429	704	641	4,059	3,750	5,136	4,620
			292	Nail makers and sellers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			293	Lock makers, menders and sellers ...	.....	500	1,000	600	.....	.....	1,000	1,333	.....	.....	1,000	285
			294	Weight makers and stampers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
				Total Sub-order 46.....	1,026	854	855	885	1,016	900	883	903	1,027	898	852	884
				Total Order XIII.....	1,026	878	867	890	999	905	866	881	1,030	768	869	892
	XIV. Glass, pottery and stone-ware.	47. Glass and Chinaware.	295	Glass-blowers, window-glass makers, &c.	.....	2,000	2,100	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,000	10,000
			296	Bottle dealers	2,500	1,286	1,667	1,611	2,500	1,285	1,667	1,611	.....	.....	.....	...
			297	Glass and Chinaware dealers	2,500	1,600	1,375	1,512	1,500	1,000	1,226	1,225	.....	.....	6,000	13,000
				Total Sub-order 47.....	3,667	1,462	1,905	1,984	1,833	1,333	1,525	1,517	.....	3,000	9,500	11,000
		48. Earthen and stoneware.	298	Potters and pot and pipe, bowl makers and sellers. (Some are also brick and tile makers)	1,052	897	889	915	1,131	982	1,154	1,111	1,047	891	872	902
			299	Grindstone and millstone makers and sellers	930	840	927	904	600	1,054	904	892	986	808	931	906
			300	Pestle and mortar makers and sellers ...	714	667	263	457	.....	.....	.....	250	1,000	556	294	483
			301	Quartz and soapstone powder preparers and sellers	1,111	813	2,400	1,578	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,111	812	2,400	1,578
				Total Sub-order 48.....	1,049	895	890	915	1,094	987	1,137	1,097	1,048	889	873	903
				Total Order XIV.....	1,052	895	892	916	1,105	993	1,146	1,105	1,048	889	874	904

STATEMENT No. 229.—*Continued.*

Class.	Order.	Sub-order and Group.	Serial No.	Occupations.	Provincial.				Urban.				Rural.			
					0—4	5—14	15 and over.	All ages.	0—4	5—14	15 and over.	All ages.	0—4	5—14	15 and over.	All ages.
Class D.—Preparation and supply of material substances.—*contd.*	XV. Wood, cane and leaves, &c.	49. Timber and wood.	302	Timber and bamboo agents and dealers.	807	791	756	785	888	1,444	853	961	792	719	740	742
			303	Wood cutters and sawyers	484	506	435	456	523	794	656	667	465	345	257	307
			304	Carpenters	1,018	829	843	863	1,068	980	875	921	1,014	819	840	859
			305	Coopers and box makers	.....	4,333	7,250	6,571	.....	.....	3,500	6,000	.....	3,000	11,000	6,800
				Total Sub-order 49	1,013	828	840	860	1,047	982	868	913	1,010	817	838	857
		50. Cane-work, matting and leaves, &c.	306	Bamboo and rattan splitters, makers and sellers	1,023	858	955	941	1,225	966	1,247	1,167	991	842	907	904
			307	Basket weavers and winnowing pan makers and sellers	1,019	859	933	929	860	843	787	813	1,031	860	946	938
			308	Mat makers and sellers...	1,178	874	1,063	1,032	1,520	491	475	604	1,312	896	1,099	1,056
			309	Screen (chik) makers and sellers ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			310	Leaf plate makers and sellers. (Are also often temple servants)	982	738	1,488	899	684	667	1,191	976	1,000	749	921	893
			311	Tooth-stick sellers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			312	Leaf-fan makers and sellers	.....	.....	1,000	4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	1,000
			313	Brush and comb makers and sellers ...	1,210	1,759	1,670	1,628	1,375	875	1,914	1,559	1,090	2,846	1,638	1,674
			314	Broom makers and sellers	2,800	3,273	3,969	3,627	1,200	1,385	1,688	1,527	3,600	4,500	5,083	4,717
			315	Pith and bark collectors, workers and sellers	607	486	685	637	.....	.....	.....	.....	607	486	677	632
				Total Sub-order 50	1,049	861	975	958	1,047	841	987	961	1,051	875	974	958
				Total Order XV	1,025	839	880	891	1,047	930	905	929	1,024	831	877	887
	XVI. Drugs, gums, dyes, &c.	51. Gums, wax and similar forest produce.	316	India-rubber collectors and sellers ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			317	Camphor and gum collectors and sellers	.....	.....	500	1,000	.....	.....	500	1,000	.....	.....	.....	...
			318	Gallnut (myrobolan) collectors and sellers	500	.....	1,000	833	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	1,000	833
			319	Catechu preparers and sellers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			320	Lac collectors and sellers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			321	Sealing-wax makers and sellers ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			322	Tar preparers and sellers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			323	Wax, honey and general minor forest produce collectors and sellers ...	865	624	803	765	.....	.....	2,666	4,000	862	622	710	758
				Total Sub-order 51	864	623	802	764	.....	.....	1,800	2,400	860	620	799	761

STATEMENT No. 229.—*Continued.*

Class.	Order.	Sub-order and Group.	Serial No.	Occupations.	Provincial.				Urban.				Rural.			
					0—4	5—14	15 and over.	All ages.	0—4	5—14	15 and over.	All ages.	0—4	5—14	15 and over.	All ages.
Class D.—Preparation and supply of material substances.—*concld.*	XVI. Drugs, gums, dyes, &c.—*concld.*	52. Drugs, dyes, pigments, &c.	324	Chemists and druggists	1,103	1,100	847	930	600	1,533	1,000	1,018	1,417	947	752	879
			325	Borax workers and sellers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			326	Saltpetre workers and sellers	100	278	255	240	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	294	288	264
			327	Alum, soda, &c., workers and sellers ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			328	Soap makers and sellers	3,714	1,105	1,179	1,378	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,714	1,105	1,179	1,378
			329	Sulphur workers and sellers	.....	250	143	182	.....	1,000	.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	...
			330	Indigo workers and dealers (not planters).	2,444	1,269	926	1,100	3,000	700	279	407	2,375	1,625	1,462	1,592
			331	Madder and logwood workers and dealers	680	791	410	583	.....	.....	61	37	1,308	1,478	741	936
			332	Ink makers and sellers	1,111	526	855	814	1,000	385	974	847	1,500	833	700	763
			333	Antimony preparers and sellers ...	583	583	1,500	1,042	.....	.....	9,000	10,500	500	417	818	630
			334	Henna „ „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...
			335	Carmine „ „	500	900	786	761	.....	2,000	556	500	1,000	866	895	875
			336	Kunkum (red powder) preparers and sellers	1,200	945	983	1,005	750	721	624	668	1,271	981	1,057	1,068
			337	Perfume preparers and sellers	1,131	883	1,007	992	934	765	819	816	1,158	907	1,049	1,030
				Total Sub-order 52	1,138	897	961	969	766	733	744	745	1,206	934	1,017	1,023
				Total Order XVI	1,018	788	905	892	789	738	750	753	1,040	793	929	911
	XVII. Leather, horn, bones and grease.	53. Leather, &c.	338	Tanners, curriers and hide sellers (many also shoe-makers)	1,773	1,445	1,151	1,319	1,642	1,057	1,230	1,240	1,791	1,528	1,140	1,331
			339	Shoes, sandals, boot-makers and sellers..	825	669	690	706	974	918	878	899	814	648	670	688
			340	Leather dyers	1,140	1,147	1,163	1,155	531	752	623	634	1,541	1,381	1,553	1,510
			341	Water bag, well-bag, bucket and ghee-pot makers and sellers	933	927	572	670	472	693	910	721	964	728	563	668
			342	Hide, horns and bone dealers	771	641	702	700	973	865	940	931	742	606	652	657
			343	Catgut preparers and sellers	.....	182	280	209	.....	182	280	209	.....	.....	.....	...
			344	Glue makers and sellers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			345	Grease preparers and sellers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
				Total Sub-order 53.....	896	719	681	725	846	840	883	877	900	706	662	712
				Total Order XVII.....	896	719	681	725	846	880	883	877	900	706	662	712
				Total Class D.....	1,039	876	926	931	1,045	945	994	991	1,039	867	916	922

STATEMENT No. 229.—*Continued.*

Class.	Order.	Sub-order and Group.	Serial No.	Occupations.	Provincial.				Urban.				Rural.			
					0—4	5—14	15 and over.	All ages.	0—4	5—14	15 and over.	All ages.	0—4	5—14	15 and over.	All ages.
Class E.—Commerce, transport and storage.	XVIII. Commerce.	54. Dealers in money and securities.	346	Bankers and Bank Managers	630	684	627	636	441	557	579	567	1,166	1,000	843	807
			347	Money-lenders and Pawnbrokers ...	1,412	1,172	1,147	1,191	1,598	1,216	1,171	1,226	1,387	1,165	1,143	1,184
			348	Bill-discounters	197	200	244	225	429	515	207	302	127	32	271	180
			349	Insurance Agents and Under-writers ...	.....	.....	500	500	.....	.....	500	500	.....	.....	.....	...
			350	Money changers and test rs	967	857	878	883	1,147	1,061	1,189	1,165	805	701	644	675
			351	Bank clerks, cashiers, bill collectors, accountants, &c.	4,000	1,400	1,500	1,591	4,000	1,400	1,500	1,591	.....	.....	.....	...
				Total Sub-order 54.....	1,200	1,018	1,008	1,036	1,270	1,055	1,077	1,083	1,179	1,004	979	1,014
		55. General merchants.	352	General merchants	1,332	1,129	1,221	1,212	1,169	1,006	1,081	1,074	1,351	1,143	1,239	1,229
			353	Merchants' managers, accountants, clerks, assistants, &c.	960	1,204	788	805	920	1,204	792	882	.....	.....	.....	...
				Total Sub-order 55.....	1,329	1,129	1,215	1,208	1,151	1,023	1,049	1,054	1,321	1,143	1,239	1,229
		56. Dealing unspecified.	354	Shop-keepers' clerks, salesmen, &c. ...	964	939	988	832	960	848	811	832	1,000	2,333	609	827
			355	Shop-keepers and money-lenders' servants	950	688	626	675	762	925	759	787	984	650	600	653
			356	Shop-keepers otherwise unspecified ...	1,206	1,073	1,045	1,071	916	864	890	889	1,304	1,147	1,108	1,140
			357	Pedlars, Hawkers, &c.	1,900	852	776	871	1,900	838	783	877	.....	.....	.....	...
				Total Sub-order 56.....	1,173	1,022	984	1,015	910	867	876	879	1,258	1,074	1,026	1,064
		57. Middlemen, &c. (a) Brokers, &c.	358	Brokers' Agents, Dubash	1,489	143	1,048	1,148	1,417	1,455	903	1,015	1,565	1,342	1,380	1,396
			359	Auctioneers, Auditors, Actuaries, Notaries public, Appraisers and House agents	.....	1,333	833	1,222	.....	1,333	667	1,111	.....	.....	.....	...
				Total Group a.....	1,532	1,400	1,045	1,149	1,500	1,448	898	1,018	1,565	1,342	1,389	1,402
		(b) Contractors and farmers.	360	Farmers of tolls, ferries	100	111	156	137	.....	.....	2,000	2,500	.....	111	33	40
			361	Farmers of liquor, opium, &c.	2,139	2,276	1,951	2,040	571	431	520	510	2,212	2,405	2,100	2,133
			362	Lessees and superintendents of market stalls, &c.	2,800	1,615	848	1,083	5,000	1,143	2,167	2,095	1,333	2,166	556	762
			363	Contractors—otherwise unspecified ...	1,160	946	757	843	1,038	1,030	918	959	1,243	887	655	769
			364	Contractors for labour, Emigration agents, &c.	12,500	6,000	1,365	2,069	.....	.....	1,000	500	25,000	6,000	1,360	2,125
				Total Group b.....	1,634	1,456	1,185	1,296	1,090	984	895	937	1,807	1,640	1,289	1,426
				Total Sub-order 57.....	1,623	1,450	1,163	1,276	1,177	1,076	896	963	1,789	1,618	1,295	1,424
				Total Order XVIII.....	1,237	1,069	1,052	1,079	1,032	943	945	955	1,290	1,103	1,088	1,117

STATEMENT No. 229.—*Continued.*

Class.	Order.	Sub-order and Group.	Serial No.	Occupations.	Provincial. 0—4	Provincial. 5—14	Provincial. 15 and over.	Provincial. All ages.	Urban. 0—4	Urban. 5—14	Urban. 15 and over.	Urban. All ages.	Rural. 0—4	Rural. 5—14	Rural. 15 and over.	Rural. All ages.
Class E.—Commerce, transport and storage.—*contd.*	XIX. Transport and storage.	58. Railways. (a) Administration.	365	Agents, Directors, Managers and their Assistants	.....	.....	714	1,429	.....	.....	800	1,400	.....	.....	500	1,500
			366	Traffic Managers, Superintendents and Assistants	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			367	Locomotive Superintendents & Assistants	.....	1,250	706	809	.....	1,333	714	824	.....	1,000	666	750
			368	Auditors, Accountants, &c.	.....	... ..	1,090	1,090	.....	.....	600	500	.....	.....	1,800	1,800
			369	Engineers (when not returned under general heading)	1,286	1,857	620	776	1,000	2,500	1,368	1,448	3,000	1,000	346	429
			370	Clerical staff in Railway establishment	900	845	603	676	943	977	648	737	600	467	459	468
				Total Group a.	979	986	623	711	929	1,135	702	798	1,333	579	469	517
		(b) Working staff.	371	Station Masters and Assistants, Inspectors, Overseers, &c.	831	1,305	866	940	400	636	900	707	918	1,458	862	975
			372	Guards, drivers, firemen, &c.	1,525	894	675	802	2,000	1,000	1,097	1,155	1,091	687	391	495
			373	Pointsmen, shunters, porters, signallers, &c.	936	975	612	705	842	1,135	901	934	979	903	526	627
				Total Group b.	950	1,004	637	732	896	1,800	922	949	974	967	551	724
				Total Sub-order 58.	953	1,002	635	730	903	1,093	857	908	980	947	548	651
		59. Roads. (a) Cart, carriage and tramway owners and drivers.	374	Tramway, mail carriage, &c., companies, contractors, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			375	Cart owners & drivers, carting agents, &c.	846	657	503	571	1,148	934	708	792	797	611	462	529
			376	Livery stable keepers, &c.	1,627	885	807	904	1,515	833	893	960	1,769	940	732	854
			377	Drivers, stable boys, &c., (not private servants)	573	468	244	317	2,000	4,666	856	1,556	564	418	236	301
			378	Palki, &c., owners, bearers, &c.	894	703	511	589	656	718	315	385	1,027	696	812	815
				Total Group a.	854	657	494	565	1,037	886	574	665	812	611	471	539
		(b) Carriers by pack animals.	379	Pack bullock owners, drivers, &c.	* 1,024	799	710	772	1,651	968	916	998	931	787	693	754
			380	Pack camel, elephant, mule, &c., owners and drivers	1,221	906	921	954	908	641	817	779	1,794	1,796	1,119	1,327
				Total Group b.	1,034	805	722	782	1,340	829	883	919	1,008	802	702	766
				Total Sub-order 59.	930	721	576	649	1,113	870	643	727	902	696	561	633

STATEMENT No. 229.—*Continued.*

Class.	Order.	Sub-order and Group.	Serial No.	Occupations.	Provincial.				Urban.				Rural.			
					0—4	5—14	15 and over.	All ages.	0—4	5—14	15 and over.	All ages.	0—4	5—14	15 and over.	All ages.
Class E.—Commerce, transport, and storage.—*contd.*	XIX. Transport and storage.—*contd.*	60. Water. (a) Owners, &c. of vessels.	381	Ship owners, Companies Agents ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			382	Shipping clerks, supercargoes and stevedores	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			383	Boat and barge owners, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
				Total Group a.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
		(b) Working staff of vessels.	384	Ships' Officers, Engineers, mariners and firemen	.....	.....	83	83	.....	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	.....	.....	...
			385	Boat and barge men	891	719	661	704	500	429	917	739	922	743	649	704
			386	Pilots	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			387	Lock-keepers, &c., and canal service ...	928	797	625	714	874	2,000	1,065	1,208	929	779	618	706
			388	Dock and harbour service	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			389	Divers (not for pearls)	.....	1,000	667	667	.....	1,000	800	780	.....	.....	.....	...
				Total Group b.....	922	788	627	711	692	1,277	1,000	1,012	928	776	614	704
				Total Sub-order 60.....	931	788	627	711	692	1,277	1,000	1,012	928	776	618	703
		61. Messages. (a) Post, &c.	390	Postal Directors, Postmasters and clerks.	1,357	1,500	911	1,052	684	1,176	710	765	2,777	1,235	1,203	1,463
			391	Postal messengers, runners, &c. ...	1,151	799	537	641	1,255	1,011	623	748	1,098	669	484	575
			392	Messengers (unspecified)	1,392	1,010	873	961	1,413	1,089	910	1,005	1,000	611	600	623
				Total Group a.....	1,252	923	671	774	1,262	1,061	764	876	1,238	767	559	660
		(b) Telegraph and Telephone.	393	Telegraph officers (Government, Railway and others), and clerical, and accounts establishment	1,333	1,182	585	743	2,000	1,333	583	813	1,000	1,000	586	684
			394	Signallers and messengers	.....	.....	500	1,000	.....	.....	307	615	.....	.....	1,333	2,666
			395	Telephone Company's service	1,000	.....	1,000	667	1,000	.....	1,000	667	.....	.....	.....	...
				Total Group b.....	1,429	1,667	571	787	1,666	1,714	500	750	1,250	1,600	656	829
				Total Sub-order 61.....	1,257	944	667	775	1,271	1,081	753	866	1,239	788	563	666

STATEMENT No. 229.—*Continued.*

Class.	Order.	Sub-order and Group.	Serial No.	Occupations.	Provincial.				Urban.				Rural.			
					0—4	5—14	15 and over.	All ages.	0—4	5—14	15 and over.	All ages.	0—4	5—14	15 and over.	All ages.
Class E.—Commerce, &c.—*concld.*	XIX.—Transport and storage.—*concld.*	62. Storage and weighing.	396	Warehouse owners, keepers, &c. ...	.....	.....	200	143	.....	.....	2,000	2,000	.....	.....	.....	...
			397	Warehouse service	333	.....	200	158	333	.....	250	182	.....	.....	.....	...
			398	Porters (general)...	916	925	951	940	1,141	1,009	1,118	1,099	658	800	650	684
			399	Weighmen and measurers	976	800	862	861	1,200	1,400	1,132	1,205	921	650	811	789
			400	Watchmen (not village)	1,250	1,200	337	518	1,666	1,363	302	563	.....	750	385	406
				Total Sub-order 62.....	920	894	886	892	1,150	1,032	1,051	1,059	700	742	694	705
				Total Order XIX.....	945	761	604	677	1,100	968	731	809	910	720	569	643
				Total Class E.....	1,127	961	886	931	1,055	947	872	906	1,145	965	890	938
Class F.—Professions.	XX. Learned and artistic professions.	63. Religion. (a) Priests, Ministers, &c.	401	Priests, ministers, preachers, missionaries, &c.	1,547	1,116	1,184	1,209	1,328	759	791	830	1,593	1,205	1,280	1,309
			402	Catechists, readers, Zenana mission service, &c.	874	667	775	764	385	653	883	773	1,211	675	727	760
			403	Exorcists, hail-averters, amulet-makers, &c..	845	809	856	844	556	1,562	1,133	1,155	898	654	740	744
				Total Group a.....	1,294	997	1,067	1,080	909	825	869	864	1,397	1,047	1,126	1,143
		(b) Subsidiary religious services.	404	Religious mendicants, inmates of monasteries, convents, &c.	949	780	824	831	1,000	832	748	787	948	773	836	837
			405	Church, Temple, Masjid, Pagoda, ghat, burial or burning-ground service, pilgrim conductors, and Undertakers ...	1,053	858	923	928	776	761	724	739	1,118	881	984	982
				Total Group b.....	986	808	858	864	882	798	737	764	1,001	809	882	883
				Total Sub-order 63.....	1,029	839	893	900	888	804	765	786	1,052	845	921	922
		64. Education.	406	Administrative and inspecting officials...	2,000	1,571	1,583	1,600	2,000	1,286	1,333	1,350	.....	.....	.....	...
			407	Principals, professors, and teachers in colleges, &c., schools, &c.	953	841	697	771	1,037	1,008	956	1,037	923	773	606	674
			408	Clerks, &c., on establishments of Educational Institutions	1,143	1,077	607	737	.....	2,000	632	700	1,143	1,000	594	750
				Total Sub-order 64.....	956	848	699	863	1,042	1,006	954	1,037	926	779	607	676

STATEMENT No. 229.—*Continued.*

Class.	Order.	Sub-order and Group.	Serial No.	Occupations.	Provincial.				Urban.				Rural.			
					0—4	5—14	15 and over.	All ages.	0—4	5—14	15 and over.	All ages.	0—4	5—14	15 and over.	All ages.
Class F.—Professions.—*contd.*	XX. Learned and artistic professions.—*contd.*	65. Literature.	409	Authors, Editors, Journalists, ballad-makers...	.....	.....	.....	833	.....	.....	750	125	.....	.....	.....	...
			410	Reporters, Short-hand writers, Book copyists...	1,000	.....	600	909	1,000	.....	1,000	1,429	.....	.....	.....	...
			411	Private Secretaries and Clerks	630	521	458	491	1,061	876	775	824	273	204	163	188
			412	Public Scribes and Copyists	2,714	1,643	684	960	3,666	1,400	611	866	2,000	2,250	840	1,151
			413	Service in Libraries and Literary Institutions	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
				Total Sub-order 65.....	714	573	470	519	1,163	928	757	832	340	246	187	220
		66. Law.	414	Barristers, Advocates and Pleaders ...	911	917	791	831	1,019	1,088	824	889	633	524	669	646
			415	Solicitors and Attorneys...	333	8,000	833	1,091	333	8,000	833	1,091	.....	.....	.....	...
			416	Law-agents, mukhtiars, &c.	.....	.....	1,000	1,250	.....	.....	1,500	1,666	.....	.....	.....	...
			417	Articled clerks and other lawyers' clerks.	.....	4,000	750	1,400	.....	4,000	750	1,400	.....	.....	.....	...
			418	Stamp-vendors	3,000	3,250	3,080	3,098	250	714	875	677	.....	21,000	7,000	10,600
			419	Petition-writers	393	1,139	834	828	900	1,316	937	985	111	941	637	591
				Total Sub-order 66.....	921	1,010	830	876	977	1,128	836	899	795	752	812	809
		67. Medicine. (a) Practitioners.	420	Administrative and Inspecting staff (when not returned under general head)	1,667	3,000	1,125	1,643	1,333	2,000	1,000	1,143	.....	.....	.....	...
			421	Practitioners by diploma...	757	1,333	988	1,012	866	1,257	1,090	1,086	286	1,714	698	772
			422	Practitioners without diploma (Baid, Hakim, Kabiraj, &c.)	898	877	847	858	1,053	955	1,024	1,012	860	842	775	804
			423	Dentists	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			424	Oculists	.....	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	1,000
			425	Vaccinators	333	229	512	417	555	350	860	681	111	67	162	134
			426	Midwifes...	1,371	663	6,163	2,438	1,444	2,730	11,823	6,397	1,294	347	3,414	1,240
				Total Group a.....	902	855	958	928	1,044	1,058	1,290	1,210	857	782	820	817
		(b) Subsidiary medical service.	427	Hospital and Asylum Matrons, Assistants and Apothecaries	932	978	1,040	1,011	920	800	1,108	985	1,333	2,166	846	1,114
			428	Compounders, Nurses and hospital, Asylum and dispensary service ...	600	683	848	756	2,000	1,052	936	1,055	.....	363	631	345
				Total Group b.....	813	839	964	904	1,129	881	1,041	1,009	235	750	756	656
				Total Sub-order 67.....	897	854	958	927	1,054	1,038	1,270	1,192	843	781	822	815

STATEMENT No. 229.—*Continued.*

Class.	Order.	Sub-order and Group.	Serial No.	Occupations.	Provincial.				Urban.				Rural.			
					0—4	5—14	15 and over.	All ages.	0—4	5—14	15 and over.	All ages.	0—4	5—14	15 and over.	All ages.
Class F.—Professions,—*contd.*	XX. Learned and artistic professions.—*contd.*	68. Engineering and surveying. (a) Engineers, Architects and Surveyors.	429	Administrative and Inspecting staff ...	.....	.....	4,000	1,000	.....	.....	4,000	4,000	.....	.....	.....	...
			430	Civil Engineers and Architects	1,000	1,600	659	789	1,667	1,400	538	700	500	.....	1,600	1,428
			431	Topographical, Archæological and Revenue Surveyors	125	375	346	320	333	3,000	4,500	2,285	.....	.....	.....	...
				Total Group a.....	563	667	592	602	888	1,857	809	948	143	71	276	200
		(b) Subsidiary staff.	432	Draughtsmen and Operators in Survey Offices, Overseers, &c....	1,121	1,082	823	901	1,111	3,210	970	1,031	1,133	943	672	762
			433	Clerks, &c., in offices of the above ...	1,225	807	745	800	1,129	714	753	776	1,555	1,666	720	892
				Total Group b.....	1,178	921	781	846	1,122	868	830	865	1,292	1,091	689	807
				Total Sub-order 68.....	1,067	898	760	817	1,086	922	829	873	1,032	844	638	713
		69. Other sciences. (a) Astronomy, &c.	434	Astronomers and Meteorologists, and establishments	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			435	Botanists, Naturalists and officers of Scientific Institutions	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			436	Metallurgists	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...
				Total Group a.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
		(b) Minor sciences.	437	Astrologers, Genealogists and Horoscope-casters	1,122	1,053	1,038	1,053	2,000	1,848	1,447	1,574	1,079	1,016	1,000	1,015
			438	Almanac-makers and sellers	.....	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	.....	.....	...
			439	Diviners (selectors of well and house sites, &c.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
				Total Group b.....	1,122	1,053	1,037	1,052	2,000	1,848	1,483	1,570	1,079	1,016	1,000	1,015
				Total Sub-order 69.....	1,122	1,053	1,036	1,058	2,000	1,848	1,468	1,588	1,079	1,016	999	1,015
		70. Pictorial art and sculpture.	440	Painters, Superintendents of Schools of Art, &c.	1,057	729	658	712	1,859	1,226	1,049	1,145	728	490	417	462
			441	Sculptors	.....	1,000	1,000	1,273	.....	1,000	1,000	1,272	.....	.....	.....	...
			442	Photographers.....	1,500	286	875	760	1,500	286	875	760	.....	.....	.....	...
				Total Sub-order 70.....	1,111	693	671	721	1,956	1,114	1,035	1,118	728	490	417	462

STATEMENT No. 229.—*Continued.*

Class.	Order.	Sub-order and Group.	Serial No.	Occupations.	Provincial.				Urban.				Rural.			
					0—4	5—14	15 and over.	All ages.	0—4	5—14	15 and over.	All ages.	0—4	5—14	15 and over.	All ages.
Class F.—Professions.—*contd.*	XX. Learned & artistic professions.—*concld.*	71. Music, acting, dancing.	443	Music Composers and Teachers... ...	35	61	43	47	.....	1,000	2,333	2,000	.....	36	16	19
			444	Bandmasters and players (not military).	905	850	812	833	694	908	735	744	956	860	831	854
			445	Piano-Tuners	.....	.....	106,000	157,000	.....	.....	106,000	157,000	.....	.. ...	.. ...	...
			446	Actors, Singers and Dancers, and their accompanists	1,335	1,208	2,652	1,537	2,538	3,246	4,529	4,007	1,088	962	1,046	1,033
				Total Sub-order 71.....	1,035	1,002	1,099	1,069	1,350	1,670	2,066	1,889	965	830	874	886
				Total Order XX.....	1,004	881	907	917	1,075	1,061	1,068	1,076	987	834	858	870
	XXI.—Sport and amusement.	72. Sport.	447	Race-course service, Book-makers, Jockeys, &c.	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			448	Shikaries, Falconers, Birdcatchers ...	911	877	956	927	800	950	894	896	701	872	965	930
			449	Huntsmen, whippers in	1,200	727	1,045	973	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200	727	1,045	974
				Total Sub-order 72.....	919	877	963	930	800	950	894	896	926	866	972	933
		73. Exhibition and games. (a) Catching, training and exhibiting animals.	450	Exhibitors of trained animals (Bulls, bears, snakes, monkeys, &c.)... ...	1,261	1,059	1,240	1,197	.....	200	.....	.....	1,087	1,207	1,455	1,308
			451	Circus owners, Managers, &c.	391	111	190	203	.....	.....	187	142	409	125	191	213
			452	Cock and pigeon fanciers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
				Total Group a.....	826	571	686	680	4,000	111	444	456	733	639	739	724
		(b) Conjuring, fortune-telling & other exhibitions.	453	Buffoons	2,647	2,300	1,790	1,993	800	1,600	360	500	3,416	2,440	3,220	3,023
			454	Story and ballad-reciters	1,333	471	488	561	.....	.....	5,000	9,000	1,167	294	381	430
			455	Exhibitors of puppets	786	789	788	750	250	888	466	607	842	774	818	810
			456	Conjurors and fortune-tellers	1,344	1,191	1,322	1,295	500	416	761	765	1,350	1,219	1,337	1,308
				Total Group b.....	1,339	1,174	1,261	1,253	1,100	923	539	666	1,348	1,189	1,323	1,374
		(c) Acrobatics and athletics.	457	Tumblers, Acrobats, Wrestlers, Professional cricketers, &c.	820	760	2,411	789	1,138	2,023	1,815	1,739	785	654	679	696
				Total Group c.....	820	760	2,411	789	1,138	2,023	1,815	1,739	785	654	679	696

STATEMENT No. 229.—*Continued.*

Class.	Order.	Sub-order and Group.	Serial No.	Occupations.	Provincial.				Urban.				Rural.			
					0—4	5—14	15 and over.	All ages.	0—4	5—14	15 and over.	All ages.	0—4	5—14	15 and over.	All ages.
Class F.—Professions,—*concld.*	XXI.—Sport and amusements,—*concld.*	73. Exhibition and games,—*concld.* (d) Service of places of entertainment.	458	Swing and merry-go-round keepers ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			459	Tennis and Racquet Court, Gymkhana and boat club service	.....	.....	556	385	.....	.....	556	307	.....	.....	.....	...
			460	Billiard room and theatre ownership, managership and service	1,308	972	819	905	.....	.....	100	91	1,360	972	870	950
				Total Group d.....	1,214	921	804	875	250	.....	.....	316	950	1,360	917	871
				Total Sub-order 73.....	1,037	921	960	966	1,111	1,407	1,121	1,178	1,030	883	943	947
				Total Order XXI.....	1,013	910	960	959	1,066	1,366	1,072	1,120	1,009	880	948	944
				Total Class F.....	1,005	883	911	920	1,075	1,069	1,069	1,077	990	838	865	877
Class G.—Indefinite and Independent.	XXIII. Indefinite.	74. Unskilled labour. (a) Special branches.	461	Well sinkers	1,248	1,027	891	977	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,247	1,027	891	977
			462	Tank diggers and excavators	2,721	2,336	1,835	2,086	1,666	1,485	589	775	2,741	2,364	1,919	2,153
			463	Road, Canal and Railway labourers ...	906	925	751	801	579	1,121	912	867	1,044	769	679	739
			464	Quarrymen (stone splitters, &c.) ...	1,107	892	912	938	847	848	1,136	1,010	1,128	895	895	933
			465	Miners (unspecified)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			466	Rice-pounders and huskers	1,350	1,209	3,182	2,275	720	1,000	3,810	2,443	1,387	1,220	3,147	2,265
				Total Group a.....	1,251	1,045	1,323	1,240	817	917	1,360	1,159	1,285	1,055	1,320	1,246
		(b) General.	467	General labour	1,275	1,109	1,591	1,418	12,370	1,074	1,475	1,355	1,278	1,111	1,602	1,424
				Total Group b.....	1,275	1,109	1,591	1,418	12,370	1,074	1,475	1,355	1,278	1,111	1,602	1,424
				Total Sub-order 74.....	1,274	1,106	1,583	1,413	1,277	1,068	1,472	1,350	1,278	1,109	1,593	1,436
		75. Undefined, &c.	468	Undefined and disreputable means of livelihood	1,150	916	925	961	1,394	1,220	1,664	1,524	1,140	901	892	936
				Total Sub-order 75.....	1,150	916	925	961	1,394	1,220	1,664	1,524	1,140	901	892	936
				Total Order XXIII.....	1,241	1,058	1,401	1,290	1,253	1,096	1,504	1,380	1,241	1,055	1,393	1,284

STATEMENT No. 229.—*Concluded.*

Class.	Order.	Sub-order and Group.	Serial No.	Occupations.	Provincial.				Urban.				Rural.			
					0—4	5—14	15 and over.	All ages.	0—4	5—14	15 and over.	All ages.	0—4	5—14	15 and over.	All ages.
Class G.—Indefinite and Independent.—*contd.*	XXIV. Independent of work.	76. Property and alms. (a) Property and allowances.	469	House-rent, shares, and other property not being land...	2,252	2,025	1,770	1,879	1,333	1,585	1,434	1,453	2,965	2,382	2,084	2,117
			470	Allowance from patrons or relatives ...	1,992	2,944	6,132	4,453	789	1,943	4,447	3,261	2,198	3,160	6,577	4,729
				Total Group a.....	2,132	2,409	3,004	2,751	468	541	684	628	2,530	2,783	3,773	3,344
		(b) Charity and endowments.	471	Education or other endowments, scholarship, &c.	3,750	2,591	2,000	2,339	3,750	2,895	2,200	2,566	.....	666	.....	333
			472	Mendicancy (not being affiliated to a religious order)	1,078	875	901	918	1,119	943	930	951	1,074	866	897	913
				Total Group b.....	1,079	876	902	919	1,125	956	932	955	1,079	866	897	913
				Total Sub-order 76.....	1,095	898	929	943	1,129	982	966	985	1,090	887	898	937
		77. Supported at the public charge. (a) Pension.	473	Pension, Civil Services	1,062	1,112	1,461	1,344	927	1,014	1,378	1,317	1,580	1,508	1,823	1,711
			474	Pension, Military Services	851	749	966	900	816	760	1,017	933	1,136	670	601	666
				Total Group a.....	969	939	1,242	1,145	876	888	1,224	1,113	1,450	1,198	1,352	772
		(b) Prisoners.	475	Inmates of Asylums, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			476	Prisoners, under trial	.....	.....	500	2,000	.....	.....	500	2,000	.....	.....	.....	...
			477	Prisoners, for debt	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			478	Prisoners, convicted or in Reformatories, &c.	1,000	.....	60	67	.....	.....	65	65	1,000	.....	50	73
				Total Group b.....	44	35	27	30	.....	.....	73	104	22	.....	9	9
				Total Sub-order 77.....	937	922	1,195	1,106	876	889	1,209	1,404	1,198	1,069	1,124	1,119
				Total Order XXIV.....	1,085	900	949	956	1,040	947	1,044	1,025	1,092	891	924	932
				Total Class G.....	1,220	1,034	1,319	1,235	1,192	1,047	1,333	1,255	1,223	1,033	1,318	1,233
				Grand Total.....	1,074	885	968	964	1,048	923	951	960	1,075	882	970	965

STATEMENT

Class, Order and Sub-order of Occupations.	Hyderabad.	Atraf-i-Balda.	Mahbubnagar.	Nalgonda.	Warangal.	Elgandal.	Indur.	Medak.	Total Telingana.	Aurangabad.	Birh.
1. Service of the Imperial and Provincial Governments	871	517	788	630	797	655	900	679	815	855	824
2. Service of the Local and Municipal Bodies	1,026	1,333	714	...	...	...	...	...	1,818	...	5,000
3. Village Service	906	656	628	984	776	820	631	961	759	329	1,145
I.—ADMINISTRATION	878	618	663	863	784	771	748	899	789	488	1,058
4. Army	646	842	1,199	973	725	1,183	845	475	678	608	728
5. Navy and Marine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II.—DEFENCE	646	842	1,199	973	725	1,183	845	475	678	608	728
6. Administrative service	652	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	653	109	136
7. Military and other services ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III.—FOREIGN AND FEUDATORY STATE SERVICE	652	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	653	109	136
A.—GOVERNMENT	772	634	696	865	783	784	749	868	766	442	1.025
8. a. Horses and horned cattle... ...	793	268	221	598	389	365	422	175	381	712	502
8. b. Other draught animals	...	...	...	...	...	1,889	...	...	1,056	...	500
8. c. Small cattle	881	687	650	430	740	683	663	601	635	749	379
8. Stock breeding and dealing ...	830	567	485	485	647	602	551	466	554	728	455
9. a. Training and care of cattle ...	850	86	1,145	...	526	333	...	264	647	805	678
9. b. Vermin destroying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Subsidiary services in connection with animals	850	86	1,145	...	526	333	...	264	647	805	678
IV.—PROVISION AND CARE OF CATTLE ...	838	564	487	488	647	602	551	1,006	555	728	457
10. Interest in land	1,219	893	777	881	929	845	925	896	879	953	935
11. Agricultural labour	124	1,920	1,907	2,326	1,181	562	1,844	1,202	1,370	952	915
12. Growth of special produce of trees, &c.	940	121	600	851	178	515	1,750	484	699	1,237	89
13. Agricultural training and supervision	1,222	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,222	...	...
V.—AGRICULTURE	1,186	985	985	966	947	809	958	926	929	958	935
B.—PASTURE AND AGRICULTURE	1,149	932	918	882	912	782	933	871	881	950	925
14. Personal and Domestic services ...	816	881	1,444	828	864	802	965	801	903	823	801
15. Non-Domestic entertainment ...	809	...	...	18,000	615	...	...	...	962	...	...
16. Sanitation	1,022	615	1,000	4,000	178	140,000	4,846	181	1,249	1,089	386
VI.—PERSONAL, HOUSEHOLD AND SANITARY SERVICES...	819	881	1,443	828	862	806	970	807	905	833	797
C.—PERSONAL SERVICES	819	881	1,443	828	862	806	970	807	905	833	798
17. Animal food	970	891	861	931	1,577	114	885	642	987	971	847
18. Vegetable food	910	1,364	975	783	1,308	898	829	782	952	981	1,193
19. Drink, condiments and narcotics ...	996	948	806	968	864	921	688	896	888	866	694
VII.—FOOD AND DRINK, &c.	954	998	854	943	960	945	770	844	915	898	811
20. Lighting	961	1,120	862	926	1,204	970	965	978	991	943	961
21. Fuel and forage	1,893	1,113	1,178	1,482	1,219	1,556	947	1,315	1,261	2,042	1,156
VIII.—LIGHT, FIRING AND FORAGE ...	1,677	1,134	1,089	1,177	1,211	1,074	954	1,100	1,139	1,138	996
22. Building materials	940	822	280	590	243	1,076	523	...	589	1,333	2,709
23. Artificers in building	893	646	789	811	640	756	727	703	756	780	959
IX.—BUILDINGS	902	665	693	809	630	758	721	680	742	756	1,108
24. Railway plant	841	...	...	...	...	90	...	...	804	...	...
25. Carts, carriages, &c.	757	547	1,098	275	500	687	...	3,857	700	8,500	...
26. Ships and boats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
X.—VEHICLES AND VESSELS	821	547	1,098	275	500	518	...	3,857	717	8,500	...

No. 230.

Nander.	Naldrug.	Bidar.	Parbhani.	Sirpur Tandur.	Total Mahratwara.	Gulbarga.	Raichur.	Lingsugur.	Total Karnatic.	Railways.	Provincial Total.	Political Divisions excluding Railways.				
												Northern.	Eastern.	Western.	Southern.	Atraf-i-Balda.
726	765	761	833	856	797	902	960	899	915	509	822	789	748	851	882	845
754	...	8,500	...	...	956	...	1,225	1,458	1,379	...	1,036	1,777	714	687	1,410	1,028
822	793	1,098	726	814	729	865	791	850	837	500	756	894	758	617	823	667
781	786	980	755	842	749	881	839	870	865	509	782	857	755	671	848	822
2,500	605	2,330	679	92	680	836	625	355	563	62	669	834	1,086	666	566	651
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,500	605	2,330	679	92	661	836	625	355	563	62	669	834	1,086	666	566	651
...	...	...	947	...	151	882	...	...	371	450	520	2,000	...	151	871	652
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	947	...	151	882	...	...	371	450	520	2,000	...	151	871	652
784	784	985	750	822	742	880	818	838	846	467	768	857	767	816	846	753
302	285	429	361	700	420	581	429	798	566	...	412	414	409	413	436	305
...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	870	1,889	286	500	...	...
231	26	1,095	1,110	578	725	557	764	733	726	5,000	644	673	606	725	843	690
300	225	459	580	697	464	577	633	761	638	1,666	544	562	541	490	528	576
1,800	1,043	2,545	941	...	1,274	916	880	1,188	1,053	...	841	954	743	848	1,052	718
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,800	1,043	2,545	941	...	1,274	916	880	1,188	1,053	...	841	954	743	848	1,052	718
301	280	478	581	697	467	599	634	773	642	1,000	546	561	541	492	532	580
928	959	944	954	916	944	915	918	958	934	69	919	1,062	873	944	944	915
1,095	899	1,350	1,126	1,360	1,070	1,166	1,331	1,173	1,254	1,000	1,212	1,032	1,756	1,460	1,108	1,902
708	821	...	1,302	5,285	956	26,111	1,433	1,090	2,121	1,666	877	562	489	1,182	1,759	702
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,222	...	...	...	...	1,222
938	949	986	971	944	957	985	976	968	155	400	947	916	964	951	957	1,000
917	931	966	964	933	943	918	964	966	949	467	922	887	908	941	952	947
825	688	788	835	777	797	807	927	859	858	678	863	756	1,147	824	807	829
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,600	...	...	4,600	...	884	...	1,111	...	4,600	809
6,500	1,625	666	1,297	12,000	1,081	4,750	1,576	1,000	1,728	705	1,198	4,228	588	990	1,714	1,015
826	684	788	838	779	798	811	934	860	861	681	864	832	1,046	825	860	831
826	684	788	838	779	998	811	934	860	861	681	864	832	1,046	825	860	831
841	982	1,069	1,115	992	973	1,514	796	1,003	1,027	...	986	988	1,067	941	1,019	950
1,540	949	1,265	848	1,223	1,144	676	1,028	974	838	863	980	952	1,018	1,078	849	1,056
857	954	757	959	1,329	861	806	828	1,031	869	888	880	856	888	854	885	958
958	955	954	973	1,153	941	809	865	1,018	875	243	917	906	921	910	890	980
1,016	994	982	981	989	967	802	925	1,054	882	...	965	954	988	968	919	1,101
1,387	704	1,127	1,076	1,617	1,290	1,554	2,497	936	1,841	3,000	1,385	1,184	1,221	1,891	1,705	1,445
1,114	958	978	1,008	1,049	1,084	1,003	1,906	1,006	1,240	3,000	1,103	1,009	1,181	1,065	1,140	1,863
...	1,041	822	14,166	...	1,058	208	939	588	566	285	649	879	294	2,005	577	910
761	796	869	848	909	820	631	888	1,192	875	266	793	796	750	800	862	788
746	803	818	890	909	831	587	854	1,006	822	270	780	775	718	886	819	808
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428	...	428	487	592	90	...	...	428	841
89	2,600	...	...	...	796	...	656	...	656	...	712	2,266	659	726	1,119	586
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
89	2,600	...	...	...	796	...	586	...	586	487	674	1,889	659	726	946	651

STATEMENT

Class, Order and Sub-order of Occupations.	Hyderabad.	Atraf-i-Balda.	Mahbubnagar.	Nalgonda.	Warangal.	Elgandal.	Indur.	Medak.	Total Telingana.	Aurangabad.	Birh.
27. Paper	1,019	1,185	1,148	857	...	132	683	84,000	657	1,570	2,428
28. Books and Prints	910	300	625	...	76	...	35,666	...	1,000	750	1,500
29. Watches, clocks and scientific instruments	787	...	750	...	...	...	...	...	760	200	...
30. Carving and engraving	655	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,897	...	...
31. Toys and curiosities	600	...	18	576	1,000	428	...	...	2,273	...	...
32. Music and musical instruments ...	925	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	926	3,400	...
33. Necklaces, garlands, sacred threads, bracelets and beads, &c.. ...	1,002	1,334	799	1,065	1,014	980	847	681	939	860	1,042
34. Furniture	500	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	552	2,250	312
35. Harness	889	417	783	...	1,118	7,500	1,328	...	985	912	729
36. Tools and Machinery	1,252	...	1,000	1,000	...	1,067	1,400	...	839	778	725
37. Arms and Ammunition	981	1,077	750	871	833	2,971	875	1,400	1,185	559	...
XI.—Supplementary requirements...	951	986	789	1,039	947	683	1,426	1,187	957	973	1,020
38. Wool and Fur	675	762	993	804	844	874	1,122	884	895	740	1,008
39. Silk	1,043	...	2,768	4,000	1,590	289	1,362	2,645	1,870	1,268	699
40. Cotton	875	887	971	843	859	2,688	1,263	955	1,062	1,114	785
41. Hemp, flax and coir, &c.	871	748	436	116	803	537	881	334	632	779	5,778
42. Dress	877	1,452	912	1,113	1,348	765	768	1,043	929	944	981
XII.—Textile Fabrics and dress ...	880	964	978	873	916	1,028	1,132	972	989	954	854
43. Gold, Silver and precious stones ...	878	958	918	898	897	953	948	901	921	919	946
44. Brass, Copper and Bell metal ...	1,031	1,007	623	1,023	944	843	1,384	725	962	644	654
45. Tin, zinc, quicksilver and lead ...	846	333	556	1,083	714	500	1,797	1,070	1,004	2,559	7,500
46. Iron and steel	826	1,198	878	816	751	913	828	752	865	854	945
XIII.—Metals and Precious Stones ...	876	1,036	875	886	854	928	974	838	908	871	890
47. Glass and Chinaware	1,447	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,436	1,800	...
48. Earthen and Stoneware ...	975	919	771	802	938	875	928	932	884	1,103	884
XIV.—Glass, Pottery and Stoneware	986	919	771	802	938	875	928	932	885	1,103	884
49. Wood and bamboos	922	790	740	910	889	769	937	828	898	888	918
50. Cane, matting and leaves, &c. ...	1,265	1,055	728	927	832	950	995	1,340	922	1,020	966
XV.—Wood, cane and leaves, &c. ...	986	873	734	925	863	822	957	1,020	869	872	929
51. Gums, Resins and similar Forest produce	800	800	1,057	4,333	356	4,049	...	...	765	...	...
52. Drugs, dyes, pigments, &c. ...	711	593	964	1,106	748	923	996	869	873	1,092	846
XVI.—Drugs, dyes, gums, &c. ...	712	652	1,088	1,605	417	1,378	991	960	811	1,061	846
53. Leather, horns, bones and grease...	817	668	542	606	290	401	559	785	546	973	956
XVI.—Leather	817	668	542	606	290	401	559	785	546	973	956
D.—PREPARATION & SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES	950	981	880	869	878	934	945	903	909	948	889
54. Money and securities	1,186	766	1,031	519	1,515	1,056	812	1,183	1,032	948	1,033
55. General merchandise	903	1,169	12,000	444	1,824	1,139	...	1,204	1,215	42	...
56. Dealing unspecified	912	3	992	...	277	...	30,582	1,546	1,207	992	1,089
57. a. Brokers' agents...	811	...	3,000	...	...	...	90	...	761	611	...
57. b. Contractors, Farmers	1,032	899	496	515	274	337	2,401	219	749	887	900
57. Middlemen	991	900	505	515	274	337	2,245	219	750	721	900
XVIII.—Commerce	967	834	959	1,020	1,585	1,120	4,142	1,197	1,169	964	1,078
58. a. Administration	867	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	867	1,500	...
58. b. Working staff	844	523	1,000	2,808	419	...	...	105	785	450	154
58. Railways	852	523	1,000	2,808	419	...	...	105	806	545	154
59. a. Carts, Carriages, Trams, &c. ...	609	396	617	798	552	888	287	490	497	1,037	202
59. b. Pack animals	846	675	707	148	1,000	900	1,343	1,032	929	730	668
59. Road	645	432	650	578	583	900	653	749	630	986	556
60. a. Vessel owners, Agents, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. 230.—*Continued.*

Nander.	Naldrug.	Bidar.	Parbhani.	Sirpur Tandur.	Total Mahratwara.	Gulbarga.	Raichur.	Lingsugur.	Total Karnatic.	Railways.	Provincial Total.	Political Divisions excluding Railways. Northern.	Eastern.	Western.	Southern.	Atraf-i-Balda.
300	666	733	417	...	1,171	666	1,500	...	852	...	811	523	1,111	1,212	770	1,076
1,000	...	...	...	...	576	1,000	333	1,214	611	...	987	5,350	191	863	559	866
...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	1,800	1,800	...	778	...	750	200	1,800	787
...	...	...	333	...	333	...	...	...	...	...	1,400	...	...	333	...	655
...	...	60	...	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	1,896	9,550	220	...	...	594
...	...	600	...	...	1,821	...	...	1,000	1,000	...	1,060	600	...	2,666	333	925
1,116	972	1,260	1,372	1,062	1,160	542	873	1,234	846	...	1,002	1,014	916	1,134	902	1,080
...	692	851	312	...	857	965	...	...	966	...	764	694	...	933	880	384
1,111	2,964	1,568	705	1,250	1,313	668	714	500	667	...	1,091	1,505	873	831	1,127	860
1,517	918	714	1,074	246	838	1,167	128	689	480	...	764	774	1,000	1,095	465	697
2,222	1,000	871	21	...	277	453	...	1,091	844	1,000	639	1,883	736	121	855	988
1,469	1,174	1,206	738	883	1,067	597	778	1,201	800	1,000	973	1,094	884	1,112	878	957
851	864	866	1,020	971	884	921	951	1,369	969	...	899	890	925	882	945	756
700	1,131	1,071	2,854	...	1,200	804	6,000	740	2,450	...	1,723	1,528	2,725	1,251	2,307	1,884
1,243	984	1,211	1,040	833	1,051	970	1,212	1,307	1,128	300	1,072	1,272	883	1,066	1,118	884
1,527	938	729	450	500	906	395	5,3 4	1,192	1,600	...	846	684	577	1,102	1,195	752
1,211	798	854	860	2,278	1,007	1,071	982	985	1,023	521	969	878	1,121	1,000	972	1,007
1,208	896	1,012	997	1,004	1,006	973	1,201	1,221	1,101	448	1,011	1,039	924	1,020	1,073	967
944	857	906	873	889	908	853	845	939	884	...	912	932	902	918	876	908
614	599	795	907	295	706	1,040	186	720	894	571	827	916	883	714	795	1,016
56	222	506	2,000	...	1,332	103	188	571	136	...	696	914	821	2,890	187	821
1,088	970	924	826	843	918	807	956	875	865	500	885	880	811	916	898	1,003
951	876	889	870	828	884	784	844	905	838	421	890	911	828	888	841	940
1,500	...	...	...	...	2,955	...	...	...	...	...	1,984	...	...	2,954	...	1,447
1,072	914	961	924	1,129	982	824	814	909	837	...	915	922	856	955	860	931
1,072	914	961	924	1,129	982	824	814	909	837	...	916	922	854	957	860	937
894	875	928	924	879	895	743	862	874	818	...	860	860	843	891	838	851
925	1,001	1,180	1,047	731	1,020	804	974	1,117	983	...	951	1,043	810	994	987	1,117
899	902	992	949	843	923	758	903	967	869	...	891	918	828	912	878	920
...	...	1,000	...	...	182	...	1,333	...	1,333	...	764	4,200	667	100	1,333	800
1,293	856	812	768	915	911	2,301	984	740	1,579	...	969	884	899	983	1,827	667
1,296	856	812	763	915	908	2,301	990	740	1,578	...	892	1,029	715	977	1,827	685
834	825	930	920	955	918	847	719	954	819	...	725	588	517	938	825	702
834	825	930	920	955	918	847	719	954	819	...	725	670	517	938	825	702
1,056	905	968	951	1,003	906	883	972	1,062	954	430	931	919	877	959	964	939
1,125	1,005	874	1,191	1,108	1,009	1,155	657	2,000	1,203	429	1,036	882	1,046	1,041	1,111	1,122
...	...	...	950	...	792	...	200	...	200	278	1,208	1,159	1,420	797	200	1,077
1,046	1,065	533	1,023	595	916	1,854	949	685	1,048	200	1,015	1,251	900	1,039	1,047	754
...	803	418	1,125	...	800	...	1,095	739	2,930	...	1,149	825	3,000	847	2,188	812
740	64	24,955	2,444	10,600	5,056	1,055	721	511	721	885	1,297	4,428	409	1,329	650	989
778	826	17,616	1,665	10,600	3,229	4,130	757	560	944	881	1,276	4,117	412	1,096	854	990
1,056	1,016	866	1,103	709	992	1,338	875	779	1,059	823	1,078	1,223	117	1,030	1,048	887
...	...	...	...	...	103	...	862	...	833	506	711	...	...	103	833	867
...	...	3,000	...	...	1,848	1,871	876	1,200	1,014	620	732	208	780	879	1,014	812
...	...	3,000	667	...	561	1,863	876	1,200	1,006	618	730	208	780	516	1,006	829
557	317	832	717	2,879	718	858	533	893	688	...	565	454	648	776	492	494
879	1,482	411	626	5,600	646	777	841	804	640	...	782	930	548	691	744	761
662	506	554	663	2,606	681	794	451	742	659	...	648	692	617	785	605	530
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT

Class, Order and Sub-order of Occupations.	Hyderabad.	Atraf-i-Balda.	Mahbubnagar.	Nalgonda.	Warangal.	Elgandal.	Indur.	Medak.	Total Telingana.	Aurangabad.	Birh.
60. b. Working staff	1,250	580	725	738	697	809	366	618	696	563	692
60. Water	1,250	580	725	738	697	809	366	618	696	563	692
61. a. Postal and other messengers ...	938	630	573	516	848	721	198	580	757	898	1,100
61. b. Telegraph and Telephone... ...	846	1,000	...	...	999	...	...	...	857	666	...
61. Messages	985	617	573	516	850	721	203	580	760	891	1,100
62. Storage and weighing	1,125	653	463	2,500	222	900	782	2,806	893	887	804
XIX.—TRANSPORT AND STORAGE ...	790	453	633	647	611	855	633	733	665	963	587
E.—COMMERCE, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE.	901	660	773	884	1,170	1,075	1,309	970	946	964	985
63. a. Priests, ministers, &c.	961	1,410	924	1,164	1,138	868	966	7,812	1,141	1,073	362
63. b. Subsidiary Religious services ...	828	756	815	1,043	953	951	799	861	956	1,253	819
63. Religion	821	827	839	1,050	1,045	905	809	1,561	954	1,285	798
64. Education	1,091	706	673	648	621	1,091	508	614	789	788	636
65. Literature	878	6,000	667	2,143	889	3,000	...	1,455	901	2	2,500
66. Law	885	3,000	1,222	640	384	1,068	792	786	919	668	786
67. a. Practitioners	1,215	1,013	913	936	833	779	1,042	1,017	988	1,066	1,041
67. b. Subsidiary medical services ...	938	157	625	...	857	166	..	1,000	871	...	2,000
67. Medicine	1,183	935	910	1,002	834	752	1,042	1,012	982	1,066	1,084
68. a. Engineers and surveyors	702	...	750	2,000	102	1,300	...	...	600	...	...
68. b. Subsidiary staff	1,142	...	739	91	619	1,666	1,647	192	924	950	2,250
68. Engineering and survey	816	...	724	196	455	1,500	1,647	192	747	975	2,250
69. a. Astronomy and natural science ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
69. b. Minor sciences	829	752	800	1,143	667	6,000	896	693	841	828	1,401
69. Other sciences	820	752	800	1,143	667	6,000	896	693	841	828	1,401
70. Pictorial art, sculpture, &c. ...	966	167	483	1,036	155	281	...	...	684	...	...
71. Music, acting and dancing ...	3,481	995	828	1,163	632	1,105	1,400	1,124	1,299	1,063	740
XX.—LEARNED AND ARTISTIC PROFESSIONS	1,242	874	824	1,000	864	943	968	1,125	995	939	872
72. Sport	894	848	1,394	806	1,034	1,095	4,000	918	1,077	388	1,375
73. a. Catching, training and exhibiting animals...	840	5,571	640	1,066	...	...	...	1,000	1,057	...	...
73. b. Conjuring, fortune-telling and similar exhibitions	1,020	3,232	1,230	842	534	722	...	482	1,218	7,833	898
73. c. Acrobatic and athletic exhibitions...	21307	1,470	1,500	1,580	193	700	406	1,312	1,129	182	1,605
73. d. Services of places of entertainment	384	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	384	...	...
73. Exhibitions and games	3,556	3,122	1,222	1,057	287	696	805	611	1,178	836	1,095
XXI.—SPORTS AND AMUSEMENTS ...	2,491	1,640	1,298	1,000	361	1,897	910	663	1,178	691	1,067
F.—PROFESSIONS	1,270	960	883	1,000	837	938	966	1,077	1,003	920	892
74. a. Earth-work and special branches of labour	1,006	984	1,620	1,020	2,567	2,088	1,741	2.842	1,505	1,051	931
74. b. General unskilled labour	1,278	1,753	1,887	2,011	1,518	1,899	1,445	1,672	1,662	9,026	1,168
74. Unskilled labour	1,278	1,703	1,868	1,893	1,539	1,900	1,458	1,580	1,656	1,905	1,159
75. Undefined and disreputable means of livelihood	1,427	806	872	1,108	860	981	1,179	835	928	1,042	1,007
XXIII.—INDEFINITE	1,297	1,824	1,848	1,639	1,207	1,401	1,418	1,845	1,389	1,624	1,124
76. a. Property and allowances	1,645	5,588	644	2,571	9,379	2,675	8,516	2,928	2,257	5,341	2,690
76. b. Charity and endowments... ...	819	942	1,000	872	828	986	1,048	1,084	942	826	890
76. Property and Alms	892	956	995	875	859	992	1,087	1,049	963	881	906
77. a. Pensions	12305	906	872	1,550	324	909	1,423	970	1,194	956	893
77. b. Prisoners, &c.	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	14	...	4,000
77. At the public charge	1,217	906	872	1,550	325	909	1,423	412	1,145	956	906
XXIV.—INDEPENDENT OF WORK ...	1,086	953	992	886	846	1,000	1,093	958	993	886	905
G.—INDEFINITE AND INDEPENDENT	1,201	1,278	1,303	1,589	1,168	1,459	1,367	1,308	1,330	145	1,091
Grand Total.....	932	966	975	958	947	941	1,004	983	958	969	1,078

No. 230.—*Concluded.*

Nander.	Naldrug.	Bidar.	Parbhani.	Sirpur Tandur.	Total Mahratwara.	Gulbarga.	Raichur.	Lingsugur.	Total Karnatic.	Railways.	Provincial Total.	Political Divisions excluding Railways.				
												Northern.	Eastern.	Western.	Southern.	Atraf-i-Balda.
...	...	1,478	43	...	646	4,450	504	895	1,026	...	711	713	710	350	1,025	605
...	...	1,478	43	...	646	4,450	504	895	1,026	...	711	713	710	350	1,025	605
483	194	1,000	2,195	500	1,120	4,500	496	1,082	762	245	774	477	650	1,165	639	924
...	...	...	...	...	500	...	684	388	636	857	805	...	1,000	500	636	825
488	194	1,000	2,149	500	937	4,500	517	1,011	752	419	786	479	651	1,153	639	88
231	...	818	667	26,000	953	805	562	3,500	897	413	892	1,204	458	851	962	1,098
582	509	728	680	2,744	697	897	572	465	750	601	677	696	622	746	684	648
944	879	785	932	833	911	1,229	762	788	981	579	982	1,006	880	962	981	813
628	802	1,805	1,228	1,333	919	511	596	938	778	269	1,080	1,239	1,080	868	777	1,029
1,078	1,082	715	1,006	98	871	788	769	1,070	809	...	864	686	943	1,015	889	1,325
1,060	1,070	728	1,017	120	873	781	748	1,013	805	269	899	799	980	1,006	879	991
522	1,079	1,075	561	304	785	462	859	762	693	143	776	814	646	652	760	966
...	...	...	100	...	17	77	280	917	527	310	519	1,647	876	17	527	885
778	920	837	913	3,000	795	1,661	848	685	995	77	875	1,121	667	766	974	896
892	497	377	889	...	298	8,681	724	992	740	1,600	927	739	881	1,017	778	1,170
...	...	...	...	857	1,094	...	571	...	571	1,000	903	597	3,133	2,000	571	790
892	497	377	889	783	806	867	719	992	842	1,545	927	738	897	1,025	776	1,129
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	338	602	1,300	562	...	...	702
556	...	7,000	2,000	1,708	1,530	733	783	667	737	777	846	1,455	444	1,053	907	1,136
556	...	7,000	2,000	1,708	1,542	733	783	667	750	667	817	1,443	428	1,070	907	892
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,112	1,182	1,245	1,000	1,574	1,083	1,577	863	842	1,159	...	1,052	1,001	933	1,056	1,159	781
1,112	1,182	1,245	1,000	1,574	1,114	1,577	863	842	1,159	...	1,052	1,055	933	1,056	1,159	777
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,015	814	919	...	721	86	1,281	...	919	924
466	893	1,017	540	1,291	779	789	583	1,084	835	...	1,069	1,159	834	704	843	1,612
889	1,011	840	308	271	849	808	697	961	812	...	931	887	890	885	854	1,189
1,083	800	808	1,268	517	738	265	1,063	1,081	719	...	930	708	1,285	849	741	858
500	...	...	...	333	209	...	208	1,600	1,007	...	680	54	780	457	1,078	1,874
759	1,878	3,681	7,882	246	1,346	716	581	984	799	...	1,253	704	1,069	1,361	1,115	2,510
764	560	1,573	428	...	661	976	676	740	755	...	787	1,004	564	554	682	10,066
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	500	1,106	905	...	875	...	...	...	905	884
724	1,069	1,298	755	817	899	833	594	987	816	...	866	773	887	838	886	8,315
772	1,052	1,071	835	851	872	748	611	989	809	...	959	763	993	840	877	1,918
877	1,017	847	830	279	951	805	685	963	812	469	920	881	921	881	811	1,177
1,036	865	636	1,363	1,800	1,103	1,051	2,388	1,928	1,151	581	785	1,399	1,466	1,098	1,050	989
1,352	1,221	1,201	1,089	1,447	1,285	1,279	1,189	1,242	1,252	350	1,418	1,479	1,741	1,329	1,241	1,529
1,844	1,218	1,189	1,095	1,448	1,280	1,271	1,198	1,244	1,249	488	1,418	1,477	1,722	1,824	1,286	1,505
918	1,289	691	1,104	941	976	1,008	2,290	2,775	1,200	1,188	961	893	904	1,021	1,239	894
1,246	1,222	1,081	1,097	1,375	1,218	1,222	1,239	1,299	1,248	590	1,291	1,324	1,348	1,252	1,287	1,314
4,547	9,000	2,829	1,197	161	3,029	15,777	2,727	1,317	3,426	58	2,751	2,390	3,027	3,847	3,498	1,767
850	847	948	859	1,865	891	976	958	951	963	600	919	1,016	888	854	922	878
887	851	975	862	1,729	918	1,049	996	962	1,006	851	943	1,033	901	881	951	918
5,200	4,000	1,181	776	2,000	932	805	704	1,893	863	875	1,144	1,115	744	899	915	1,221
...	...	...	...	...	4,000	...	...	...	...	500	80	...	...	4,000	...	63
5,200	4,000	1,181	776	2,000	988	805	701	1,893	863	778	1,107	781	744	901	912	1,209
889	852	977	858	1,731	914	1,046	987	966	1,004	508	955	1,026	897	880	951	1,054
1,187	1,161	1,064	1,054	1,419	1,161	1,197	1,178	1,217	1,199	581	1,285	1,283	1,261	1,185	1,198	1,242
976	957	978	962	982	966	975	969	991	977	556	964	969	962	966	976	941

482.—Sex proportion.—In the brief space of this review, we shall not attempt anything more than a cursory examination of the provincial proportions of the sexes in the classes and orders. Taking the classes, we observe that A comes last with the lowest proportion of 768 females per 1,000 males. Of the three orders that compose this class, Administration comes first with 782, the proportion falling to 520 in Order III., other States' service. The reason that appears most patent for this abnormal proportion is the custom, prevailing among the members of this class, of remaining bachelors as in Order II., Defence, or of leaving their women folk behind in their native homes, whenever they go in quest of employment. But the fact of Order II., showing a better proportion than III, is inexplicable. Next, in Class C., the proportion, though much higher, is still far below the provincial mean. Here we have 864 females to 1,000 males, against 964 in the province. The greatest diversity in the sexes is noted in barbers and indoor servants. Classes B., D., E., and F., approximate very closely to the provincial ratio, with proportions varying from 920 in F., to 932 in E. Of the orders comprising these classes, the lowest proportion (546) is furnished by Order IV., Live-stock, followed or rather preceded, by X., Vehicles and vessels (674), XIX., Transport and storage (677), XVII., Leather, &c., (725) and IX., Buildings, &c., (780). Perhaps the nomadic habits and temporary sojourn in foreign lands, characteristic of some of the occupations comprised, may be answerable for the low proportions. Again, Orders XII., Textile fabrics and dress, (1,011), XVIII., Commerce, (1,078) and VIII., Light, firing and forage (1,103), show proportions tending to the other extreme. It is difficult to trace these anomalies to their true causes. Lastly, Class G., shows such an abnormal figure as 1,235. This is contributed by Order XXIII., Indefinite, including the very largely represented mass of general labourers.

Section IV.—OCCUPATIONS COMBINED WITH AGRICULTURE.

483.—Error in Table XVII. C.—The statistics of occupations combined with agriculture, were issued as a Supplementary Return, in the shape of Table XVII. C., and this section is devoted to a discussion of the figures calculated thereon. But before we proceed to an actual discussion of the statistics, it is necessary to point out that the figures in column 3 of our printed Table XVII C., are wrong. In accordance with the instructions of the Imperial Census Commissioner, already quoted in the first section of this chapter, as well as from those contained in a circular subsequently issued, it is evident that the figures in column 3 of this Table, (*viz.*—Total persons returned under each, in Table XVII A.; including those combining it with agriculture), ought to coincide with the totals found in Tables XVII. A and B. In the case of our Table, such is not the case. No pains were spared to trace the cause of this discrepancy, which however, was unfortunately detected after the Tables had been issued from the Press. The instructions given to the abstraction establishment as well as to the Assistant in charge were carefully scrutinised, with the result that they were found to be in perfect accordance with those issued by the Imperial Census Commissioner. The mistake probably arose from the abstracting establishment that was told off to this duty, having taken the total population of those territorial units only, where

there were found any persons combining agriculture with some other occupation. The exact cause of error is not known and it can serve no useful purpose now to try to find it out. The statements in this section are based upon the corrected figures.

484.—Occupations combined with Agriculture.—In the following statement, the percentages borne by each occupation to the total of the combined occupations, as well as the percentages of the combined figures to the total of the occupation concerned, are shown.

STATEMENT No. 231.

Sub-order.	Occupations.	Percentage of each to the total of combined occupations.	Percentage of combined figures to total of occupation concerned.
	3. Office Superintendents, &c.	.....	.....
	4. Messengers, Constables, &c.	.....	.....
1	SERVICE OF IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS.	.....	.....
	8. Headmen when not agriculturists ...	23· 2	91·8
	9. Accountants	15· 3	93·0
	11. Watchmen and other menials	8· 1	14·2
3	VILLAGE SERVICE	46· 6	47·0
	12. Officers	.....	0·9
	13. Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates.....	.....	.....
4	ARMY...	.....	.....
	25. Cattle breeders ...	0· 1	1·5
	26. Herdsmen	.....	0·1
	31. Sheep and goat breeders and dealers ...	0· 3	0·6
8	STOCK BREEDING & DEALING.	0· 4	0·5
	35. Horse and elephant breeders, &c. ...	.....	4·5
9	SUBSIDIARY SERVICES TO STOCK	.....	0·9
	46. Betel-leaf growers, &c.	.....	0·6
	51. Market gardeners, &c.	.....	7·8
	52. Gardeners, seedsmen, &c.	.....	0·6
10	INTEREST IN LAND	.....	4·4
	59. Barbers	3· 7	14·1
	63. Washermen, &c. ...	4· 5	9·5
	66. Indoor Servants ...	0· 2	0·2
14	PERSONAL AND DOMESTIC SERVICES	8· 4	4·3
	74. Sweepers, &c. ...	.....	0·1
16	SANITATION	.....	.....
	79. Butchers	.....	.....
	81. Fishermen, &c. ...	1· 2	10·0
17	ANIMAL FOOD	1· 2	4·2
	83. Grain dealers... ...	0· 2	0·7
18	VEGETABLE FOOD	0· 2	0·4
	97. Country spirit sellers,&c.	0· 5	2·7
	98. Toddydrawers and sellers	1· 2	1·6
	105. Salt preparers and sellers	.....	0·9
	106. Asafœtida, &c., sellers	.....	.....
	109. Grocers and general condiment dealers ...	0· 7	2·6
19	DRINK, CONDIMENTS AND NARCOTICS	2· 4	1·9
	116. Oil pressers and sellers..	0· 7	4·5
	118. Oil cake dealers ...	.....	0·6
20	LIGHTING	0· 7	4·4
	125. Firewood and grass gatherers	.....	.....
	131. Hay, &c., contractors and dealers	.....	0·1
21	FUEL AND FORAGE	.....	.....
	137. Stone and marble workers	.....	0·1
	138. Masons	.....	0·7
	141. Mud wall and roof builders	.....	0·1
23	ARTIFICERS IN BUILDING ...	.....	0·4
	153. Paper makers, &c. ...	.....	0·3
27	PAPER, &c.	.....	0·3
	189. Bangle makers and sellers in glass... ...	.....	.....
	192. Bead makers and sellers	.....	0·8
	194. Flower garland makers and sellers	.....	1·7
33	NECKLACES, BRACELETS, &c...	.....	0·4
	220. Blanket weavers and sellers	0· 1	0·5
	221. Woollen cloth manufacturers and sellers ...	.....	.....
38	WOOL AND FUR	0· 1	0·3
	228. Silk weavers and dealers	.....	0·1
39	SILK...	.....	.....
	231. Cotton cleaners, &c. ...	.....	0·1
	233. Cotton spinners, &c....	.....	0·1
	234. Cotton weavers, &c. ...	0· 3	0·2
	237. Cotton dyers	0· 3	7·0
40	COTTON	0· 6	0·5

STATEMENT No. 231.—*Concluded.*

Sub-order.	Occupations.	Percentage of each to the total of combined occupations.	Percentage of combined figures to total of occupation concerned.
	241. Hemp rope makers and sellers	.....	3·1
41	JUTE, FLAX, COIR, &c. ...	.....	0·6
	247. Tailors and darners ...	.....	0·1
	250. Hosiers and haberdashers...	.....	.....
	257. Piece-goods dealers ...	.....	.....
42	DRESS...	.....	0·1
	260. Gold and silver workers	1·1	3·8
43	GOLD, SILVER AND PRECIOUS STONES	1·1	3·7
	282. General workers in brass, &c.	.....	0·3
44	BRASS, COPPER AND BELL METAL	.....	0·1
	290. Blacksmiths	4·4	26·6
46	IRON AND STEEL	4·4	25·9
	298. Potters, &c.	5·3	19·0
48	EARTHEN AND STONEWARE ...	5·3	18·5
	304. Carpenters	10·3	30·9
49	TIMBER AND WOOD... ...	10·3	30·6
	310. Leaf plate makers, &c...	.....	0·1
50	CANE WORK, MATTING, &c. ...	.....	.....
	323. Forest produce collectors	.....	0·3
51	GUMS, WAX AND SIMILAR FOREST PRODUCE	.....	0·3
	338. Tanners, &c.	0·2	9·0
	339. Shoe-makers, &c. ...	5·6	20·0
	341. Water-bag makers, &c.	4·0	28·9
53	LEATHER, &c....	9·8	20·4
	347. Money lenders, &c. ...	1·6	24·7
	350. Money changers and testers	.....	0·1
54	DEALERS IN MONEY AND SECURITIES	1·6	15·3
	352. General merchants ...	.....	0·2
55	GENERAL MERCHANTS ...	.....	0·2
	356. Shop-keepers unspecified	3·3	14·0
56	DEALING UNSPECIFIED ...	3·3	12·3
	361. Farmers of opium, liquor, &c.	.....	0·2
57	MIDDLEMEN, &c.	.....	0·1
	375. Cart owners, &c. ...	.....	0·1
	377. Livery stable keepers...	.....	10·4
	378. Palki, &c., owners, bearers, &c.... ...	.....	0·3
	379. Pack bullock owners, drivers, &c.	0·3	3·6
59	ROAD	0·3	1·7
	387. Lock keepers, &c. ...	0·2	12·1
60	WATER	0·2	10·6
	399. Weighmen and measurers	.....	0·2
62	STORAGE AND WEIGHING ...	.....	.....
	401. Priests, &c.	.....	0·9
	402. Catechists, &c. ...	.....	5·7
	403. Exorcists, &c.... ...	.....	0·9
	404. Religious mendicants, &c.	0·8	8·0
	405. Church, temple conductors, &c.	0·2	1·7
63	RELIGION	1·0	5·0
	407. Principals, &c... ...	.....	.....
64	EDUCATION.	.....	.....
	411. Private Secretaries, &c.	.....	.....
65	LITERATURE	.....	.....
	422. Practitioners without diploma	.....	0·2
67	MEDICINE	.....	0·1
	437. Astrologers, &c. ...	0·2	7·3
69	OTHER SCIENCES	0·2	7·2
	440. Painters, &c.... ...	.....	16·4
70	PICTORIAL ART AND SCULPTURE	.....	15·6
	444. Band Masters and players	.....	0·8
71	MUSIC, ACTING, DANCING ...	.....	0·1
	448. Shikaries	.....	.....
72	SPORT...	.....	.....
	462. Tank diggers and excavators	.....	.....
	464. Quarrymen	.....	0·1
	466. Rice-pounders and huskers	0·8	30·2
	467. General labour ...	.....	.....
74	UNSKILLED LABOUR	0·87	0·2
	468. Undefined and disreputable means of livelihood	1·0	0·7
75	UNDEFINED, &c.	1·0	0·7
	472. Mendicancy	0·1	0·2
76	PROPERTY AND ALMS ...	0·1	0·2
	473. Pension, Civil Service..	.....	0·1
77	SUPPORTED AT THE PUBLIC CHARGE	.....	0·1
	Total.....	100	.....

In the above statement, the highest percentage of the combined occupations is found in Sub-order 3, Village service, the overwhelming majority of which comes under the heading 'tenants'. This sub-order takes up nearly half the total population returning combined occupations. The reason is not difficult to seek. This sub-order includes the village headmen, the accountants and the village menials and watchmen, who combine agricultural pursuits with their profession of collecting the land revenue for Government, which at the best, yields but a pittance. The two former are hereditary owners and cultivators of land, but, as the return shows, the practice is more generally that of tenancy. In the case of the village menials and watchmen, however, there is a large proportion of persons returned as owners or occupants. Evidently therefore this backward and oppressed class of people both own and cultivate the little strip of land allotted to them in the village economy. The carpenters, leather workers and personal and domestic servants come next in order, appropriating 10·3, 9·8 and 8·4 per cent respectively of the persons returned as practising combined occupations. In the caste chapter, we have seen the part played by the carpenter in the village and this, no doubt, accounts for his community coming in for such a large percentage. The majority of the carpenters and leather workers appear as tenants. It may be stated that the leather workers as a class are not very far removed in the social scale from the village watchmen and menials and the remarks in this case apply equally well to this down trodden caste. The nature of the occupation of indoor servants justifies the entry of by far the largest number of them as owners of land. The remaining occupations deserving notice are Potters (5·3 per cent), blacksmiths (4·4), shop-keepers unspecified (3·3), money lenders (1·6), fishermen (1·2), toddydrawers and sellers (1·2), gold and silver workers (1·1), religion (1·0) and undefined and disreputable means of livelihood (1·0). It is also curious to note that astrologers and medical practitioners without diploma figure in this statement, with proportions however insignificant, while astronomers, and diplomaed medical gentlemen are conspicuous by their absence. Religious mendicants appear to be well of, as they constitute 0·8 per cent, most of whom are however tenants only. Rice-pounders and huskers come on a par, with 0·8 per cent, returned as wholly owners or occupants. It does not need much insight into agricultural matters to conjecture that these are not very far removed from the condition of the village menials who are occupants of their scanty acres, or rather square yards.

485.—Comparison with other Provinces.—In the following statement the percentages borne by the persons returned against each as practising the occupations comprised therein, together with agriculture, to the total number of persons of that order, in this province, are compared with similar proportions in other provinces. The statement is sufficiently self-explanatory and needs no remarks.

STATEMENT No. 232.

Order.	Madras.	Bombay.	Punjab.	Berar.	Hyderabad.
I. Administration	18·01	33·44	17·40	2·90	28·56
II. Defence	1·07	1·19	7·55	0·05	0·01
III. Other States' Service	26·85	6·33	4·96	.....	0·50
IV. Pasture	6·89	5·64	7·04	0·94	0·58
V. Agriculture	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
VI. Personal and other service	11·20	10·14	4·71	2·65	4·24
VII. Food, &c.	7·68	4·55	6·32	1·97	1·89
VIII. Light and fuel, &c....	5·15	11·56	8·06	3·97	2·58
IX. Buildings	5·66	5·21	4·24	1·10	0·41
X. Vehicles and vessels	8·42	3·26	1·75	0·34	.....
XI. Supplementary	5·67	5·80	2·00	1·21	0·26
XII. Textiles and dress	4·73	4·08	5·65	2·16	0·35
XIII. Metals, &c....	8·95	12·07	9·31	2·76	10·46
XIV. Earthenware and glass	14·42	15·36	6·56	1·64	18·47
XV. Wood and cane	8·43	13·94	20·20	2·72	20·85
XVI. Dyes, gums and drugs, &c.	5·15	4·44	8·69	0·42	0·09
XVII. Leather, &c....	9·05	15·34	7·75	1·31	20·46
XVIII. Commerce	8·96	11·56	12·08	10·28	9·01
XIX. Transport, &c	4·79	7·93	6·40	1·32	2·06
XX. Professions	12·25	11·07	14·42	3·78	3·03
XXI. Sport and games	2·77	5·97	6·18	0·37	.....
XXII. General labour	0·34	2·05	2·42	1·01	0·19
XXIII. Indefinite, &c.	0·46	2·96	1·03	1·37	0·72
XXIV. Independent	3·33	7·03	7·69	2·82	0·13
Total.....	6·54	9·24	7·96	2·54	5·21

CHAPTER XII.

ADMINISTRATION.

PART I.—ENUMERATION.

Preliminary Remarks.—Lists, Maps, House numbering, &c.—Census Agency.—Forms and Instructions.—Time Spent.—Legislation.—Special Measures.—Final Census.—Concluding Remarks.

PART II.—COMPILATION OF RESULTS.

PART III.—COST OF THE CENSUS.

CHAPTER XII.

ADMINISTRATION.

PART I.—ENUMERATION.

Section I.—PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

486.—Appointment of Provincial Superintendent.—When intimation was received by His Highness the Nizam's Government of the intention of the Government of India to take the Census of the whole of India on a date to be fixed thereafter, in February 1891, immediate steps were taken to organise a Department for the carrying out of the operations. As, at the time, the undersigned happened to be in Hyderabad without any substantive appointment, he received instructions to undertake the work, for which purpose he was appointed Nazim (Superintendent) with the rank of Under Secretary in the Political and Financial Department. The undersigned took charge of the Census Office on the $\frac{\text{16th March 1890}}{\text{10th Ardebehisht, 1299 F.}}$, and forthwith proceeded to organise the Department.

The difficulties he had to contend with, throughout his tenure of office, were by no means light. In order to familiarise himself with the work, the undersigned called for the records of the last Census (1881), which was the first and only one that, at the time, had been taken in these Dominions. But few of the records were forthcoming, and even those that were, were incomplete, not kept on any system, and in a bad state of preservation.

487.—Help from the Census of 1881.—One could naturally have expected to derive considerable help from the records of the Census of 1881, in moulding the work of the current one. But, for various reasons, the Superintendent was disappointed. Besides the incomplete, unsystematically arranged and badly preserved records, that came into his hands, he would take the liberty of pointing out a few facts which went considerably to render them practically useless.

(1). The appointment, in 1881, of Superintendents who were perfectly innocent of the English language, and who consequently could not study Census literature except in meagre or unreliable translations, which must be accepted as utterly insufficient to create the right sort of spirit or appreciation of the magnitude or importance thereof.

(2). The appointment of three successive Superintendents, thereby not allowing sufficient time to each, to grasp the subject or do continuous work.

(3). The meagre instructions that were issued to District officers regarding the operations of the Census. The branch of work being entirely new, full instructions were necessary.

(4). The instructions were, in many instances, misunderstood and not properly carried out. This was but the natural consequence of insufficient instructions.

(5). No system of check appears to have been maintained in the Central Office, regarding the work done in the districts. As was done in the present instance, it was necessary to have obtained experimental schedules filled up by the District Agency with a view to find out whether the instructions for filling them up, were properly understood and carried out.

(6). No report was written or published. Thus the work of this Census has been particularly heavy, especially where comparisons with the figures of the last Census had to be instituted.

The above are the most glaring defects in the Census of 1881, which however are such as to justify the Superintendent in the statement that he makes bold to record, that the Census of 1891 should be considered the first of its kind in these Dominions, in which, proper precautions were taken to obtain as correct figures and results as the circumstances of the case allowed. Neither completeness of detail nor unimpeachable accuracy are claimed for these results; but errors must occur in every first attempt, which have, however been reduced to a minimum.

488.—Other difficulties.—Many other difficulties were experienced in obtaining subsidiary statistics, even of an approximate nature, in regard to every branch of the administration having a direct or indirect bearing on the subject of the Census. No complete survey records were available, showing the correct areas of the Districts and Taluqs, nor of the Jagir and Diwani territory separately. And generally, every information called for from other departments was very slow in forthcoming. There were some exceptions no doubt, but the rule was otherwise. In some instances, the information called for, came too late for incorporation in the body of the Report, and in others, no replies have yet been received!

489.—Public Notification of the Census.—The Census was inaugurated by the issue of a Government Notification in the Political and Financial Department (Census). It was published in the *Jarida* (Government Gazette) of the 25th Theer 1299 Fasli (2nd June 1890). A translation of this Resolution is given in the Appendix to this chapter. This Resolution was drafted by the Superintendent, approved by the Census Committee* appointed by Government and finally sanctioned by His Excellency the Minister. The object of the notification is explained in the following extract. "His Highness' Government has now resolved to co-operate again in this work of imperial importance, and to have a Census taken at the same time throughout these Dominions also. His Excellency the Minister hopes that all the officers of the Government,

*President:—Nawab Vicar-ul-Umrah Bahadur, Revenue Minister. Members.—Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk Bahadur, Political and Financial Secretary; Nawab Intesar Jung Bahadur, Revenue Secretary; Nawab Imad-ul-Mulk Bahadur, Educational Secretary; Nawab Fatteh Nawaz Jung Bahadur, Home Secretary; Nawab Akbar Jung Bahadur, C. S. I., Commissioner of City Police; Rai Hukamchand, M. A., and the Superintendent, Assistant Secretaries in the Political and Financial Department.

Jagirdars and the public will earnestly give aid in this work, and desires that all the help required of them may be given ungrudgingly for a work from which every class of His Highness' subjects is certain to derive some good. Special steps will have to be taken for the management during the Census operations of the Jagir of any person who may be found to be opposing or obstructing these operations in the Jagir, but it is hoped that the necessity for an action naturally so unpleasant to him will not be allowed to arise."

This Resolution was intended to prepare the officers of Government and the Jagirdars in a general way, for the Census work; and was in substance based upon the Imperial Census Commissioner's circulars of 1881, as far as they were available. In the preparation of this notification, the Superintendent had largely to depend upon the incomplete records of a past decade, especially as the valuable and exhaustive instructions of the Census Commissioner for India had not reached the Government of His Highness. This also accounts for the many alterations and corrections that had to be made in subsequent circulars. As a general rule, the circulars issued for this Province were based on the instructions received from the Government of India, modified or enlarged, however, to suit the requirements of these Dominions. The translations of the more important of these circulars, &c, will be found in the Appendix, and details regarding them are given under their appropriate subjects.

490.—Previous enumeration of 1881.—At this Census, a greater variety of information was collected than at the last. It has already been pointed out that there is reason to believe that the results of this Census are more accurate and trustworthy, on account of the greater care taken and the supervision exercised. The headings for the enumerator's schedules at the two Censuses given below will show the progress made in the quality of the material.

SCHEDULE 1881.

Serial number of each inmate.	Name.	Condition, i.e., whether married, unmarried, widow or widower.	Sex.	Age last birth-day.	Religion &c.		Mother tongue.	Place of birth.	Occupation of men, also of boys and females who may do work.	Education. 1. Under instruction. 2. Not under instruction, but able to read and write. 3. Not under instruction, and not able to read and write.	Infirmities. 1. Unsound mind. 2. Deaf-mutes from birth. 3 Blind.
					Religion.	Caste, if Hindu; Sect, if of other religion.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

SCHEDULE 1891.

Serial number and name.	Religion.	Sect of religion.	Caste of Hindus and Jains, Tribe or Race of others.	Sub-division of caste, &c.	Male or female.	Age.	Married, unmarried or widowed.	Parent tongue.	Birth district, Province or country.	Occupation or means of subsistence.	Learning, literate or illiterate.	If any person be insane, deaf-mute from birth, totally blind or a leper, enter that person as such below.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

Section II.—LISTS, MAPS AND HOUSE NUMBERING.

491.—Major divisions of the Province.—In this Province, the registration of houses and the distribution of the country into circles and blocks was commenced in $\frac{\text{Amardad 1299}}{\text{July 1890}}$. In some districts, the operations were commenced sooner and in some later. Taking the Province as a whole, the first thing done was to divide it into three major portions with a view to the administrative facilities they offered as well as to the preservation of the dignity and importance of the highest noblemen, feudal and other, who own and administer extensive areas. The major divisions were as follows:—

A. The territory, the Census of which was taken directly under the Census Department, by the officers of Government. This division included the sixteen Diwani districts, the Sarf-i-Khas district of Atraf-i-Balda as well as the Sarf-i-Khas taluqs and villages situated throughout the Dominions which was included in the respective districts, and the city and the suburbs (Moglai jurisdiction).

B. The territory, within the jurisdiction of, and censussed by, the highest noblemen of the State. This privilege of conducting their own census was granted to the nineteen noblemen and Jagirdars of position and influence, who enjoyed a similar indulgence in 1881 also. This division comprised, the taluqs and villages belonging to the following :—

(1.) His Excellency Nawab Sir Asman Jah Bahadur, His Highness the Nizam's Prime Minister.
(2.) Nawab Sir Khurseed Jah Bahadur.
(3.) Nawab Vicar-ul-Umrah Bahadur.
(4.) The late Nawab Mukhtiar-ul-Mulk Sir Salar Jung.
(5.) Rajah Kishen Pershad Bahadur.
(6.) Nawab Nizam Yar Jung Bahadur.
(7.) Nawab Fakhrul Mulk Bahadur.
(8.) Nawab Mukkaram-ud-Doulah Bahadur.
(9.) The late Nawab Shamsheer Jung.
(10.) Nawab Shahab Jung Iftikhar-ul-Mulk Bahadur.
(11.) Nawab Imdad Jung Bahadur.
(12.) Nawab Askar Jung Bahadur.

(13.) Nawab Rashid-ud-Doulah Bahadur.
(14.) Rajah Rai Rayan Bahadur Anantavant.
(15.) Rajah Sheo Raj Bahadur Dharmwant.
(16.) Nawab Munir Jung Ashja-ud-Doulah Bahadur.
(17.) Nawab Kiyam-ul-MulkMumtaz-ul-Umrah Bahadur.
(18.) Hazratha Janaba Vahid-un-Nissa Begum Saheba.
(19.) Nawab Sirdar Jung Bahadur.

C. The territory under the jurisdiction of, and censussed by, the Residency authorities. This division comprised the whole of the Railway line running through the Dominions, the suburbs of the Residency Bazaars, Secunderabad, Trimulgherry and Bolarum, and the British cantonments of Raichur (Yermerus), Mominabad, Jalna, Aurangabad and Hingoli.

492.—Sub-division into Circles, &c.—Having thus, in the first place, settled the main divisions of the country according to the agency by means of which the Census was to be taken, the next thing to be done, was to obtain from the District officers a rough estimate of the number of the different forms required for the enumeration. For this purpose, the districts, and the other major divisions of the country had to be sub-divided. The unit of sub-division was the *block*, representing the area, the enumeration of which would be entrusted to one enumerator on the night of the final Census. A convenient number of blocks went to make up a *circle*, which would be placed under a *Supervisor*; and a number of these latter were grouped into a *charge* under a *Charge Superintendent*. This rough sub-division enabled the Superintendent to form an approximate estimate of the number of forms, books and instructions required in each district.

493.—Boundaries of Census divisions.—The unit of census division was the block. It was laid down that the block should be of such size and density that it can be compassed without difficulty by the enumerator in a few hours after nightfall. Ordinarily 60 houses or about 300 people was fixed as the maximum for a block, but in compact villages, where the enumerator was a resident official, the size was increased to 100 houses. Ten blocks went to form a circle, under a supervisor, a number of whom were subordinate to one superintendent of a charge, which in ordinary cases was a Taluk, Patti or Municipality.

494.—Circle Lists.—The list showing the circles in the Tehsil was called the *Tehsil List*; the list showing the blocks, villages and wards in a circle was called the *Circle List*; and the list showing the houses in each village or ward was called the *Village or Ward List*. On the appointment of a supervisor, he was furnished with an extract from the Tehsil List, (Census Registers Aa, and Ab), in so far as it related to his circle, and this extract was called the Circle List. The form of this List was the same as that of the Registers Aa, Ab, for rural charges and urban centres respectively.

495.—Manner of Preparation.—As we have already seen, the Circle List was an extract from the Tehsil List, known as Census Registers, Aa and Ab. Circular No. II, dated the 26th Zikaida 1307 H., printed in the Appendix

gives the form prescribed for these Registers. The preparation of these lists was entrusted to the District officials. To ensure accuracy, it was directed that the list should be carefully scrutinised by the Taluqdar of the district and compared with the topographical or revenue survey maps. This list was to have been prepared and submitted within one month from the date of the circular above referred to.

496.—Manner in which the Village List was prepared.*—As this list represents the number of houses in each village and ward, the preparation of the list was subsequent to the operation of house numbering or rather was contemporary with it. From the nature of the list, it had to be entrusted to the same officials and agency as was entrusted with the house numbering. It is unnecessary to enter deeper into the subject here, as the difficulties experienced, the errors detected, consequent on the misunderstanding of the instructions issued for house numbering, are dealt with in a separate paragraph below.

497.—Block Lists.—It has already been seen that the unit of division was a block, which was ordinarily to contain 60 houses or 300 persons, while the maximum in particular instances was fixed at 100 houses. A form of the block list, called Census Register B., was supplied along with Circular I. The block list "would contain all buildings intended for, or used as human dwellings, whether actually occupied at the time or not, and at the end, unnumbered camping grounds, places where Banjaras stay, and other places where persons are likely to be found at night." The following was the form prescribed:—

Village.		Block.	Circle.
Serial number.	Description of building or place.	Principal occupant.	Remarks.

In the last column of the list, a note was to be made against any house to which a private schedule was to be supplied.

498.—Difficulties experienced in preparation.—Various difficulties were experienced in the preparation of the block list, owing to the agency entrusted with the work not fully comprehending the definition of the word "House." A reference was made by the City Police Commissioner who set forth in an elaborate style the difficulties experienced by him. Replies to all the points raised in the reference were given. The occasion was taken advantage of, to send round copies of the reference with the replies thereto in the form of a Circular (No. 9) to the district authorities for information and guidance.

499.—Charges, Circles and Blocks.—The following statement gives the numbers of each census division in each district as well as the capital. Looking at the average figures for the province, it will be seen that an average block comprised 262 persons, the range of variation being from 326 in the capital to 185 in the sparsely populated district of Sirpur Tandur. This average

* The signification of the term "*Village or Ward List*" has been seen above. 'Village' refers to rural charges, and 'ward' refers to urban centres.

is lower than the standard in British India, and this is a further proof of the accuracy of the work done at this Census. Similarly the average number of blocks per circle is also pretty low, thus showing that the supervision was also efficient.

STATEMENT No. 233.

Districts, &c.	Population.	Number of			Average number of			Remarks.
		Charges.	Circles.	Blocks.	Circles per Charge.	Blocks per Circle.	Persons per Block.	
Atraf-i-Balda	3,89,784	65	263	1,610	4	6	242	
Mahbubnagar	6,74,649	71	375	2,991	5	8	226	
Nalgonda	6,24,617	27	191	1,945	7	10	321	
Warangal	8,53,129	56	433	2,929	8	7	291	
Elgandal...	10,94,601	46	515	3,595	11	7	304	
Indur	6,39,598	52	369	2,482	7	7	258	
Medak	3,64,735	25	214	1,461	9	7	250	
Aurangabad	8,28,975	32	426	3,298	13	8	251	
Birh	6,42,722	20	285	2,415	14	8	266	
Nander	6,32,529	29	338	2,514	12	7	252	
Naldrug	6,49,272	23	320	2,363	14	7	275	
Bidar	9,01,984	49	422	3,204	9	8	281	This statement includes the figures of the Jagirs of exempted noblemen and of Samastans.
Parbhani...	8,05,335	22	372	3,072	17	8	262	
Sirpur Tandur	2,31,754	11	101	1,255	9	12	185	
Gulbarga...	6,49,258	41	428	2,678	10	6	242	
Raichur	5,12,455	36	245	2,310	7	9	222	
Lingsugur	6,20,014	28	401	2,685	14	7	231	
City and Chudderghat Municipalities with Secunderabad, &c., and Railways.	4,21,629	32	136	1,292	4	9	326	
Total.....	1,15,37,040	665	5,834	43,979	9	8	262	

500.—Towns.—In a previous chapter, the definition of a "town" has been casually given. In the absence of anything specific, contained in our circulars, the following is a comprehensive definition. A town denotes (1) every continuous group of houses inhabited permanently by not less than 5,000 persons, (2) every area administered by a municipality, and (3) every group of houses having some distinct urban characteristic, such as market, fair, &c. In practice, however, the term was applied only to villages whose population came up to, or exceeded, 5,000 people. Such towns within this Province included all the areas administered by municipalities. But those villages which are the head-quarters of taluqs, but whose population was below the standard 5,000, were excluded, although such villages had distinctly urban characteristics, such as market, fair, &c. In our discussions in the second part of the first chapter, the number of the taluq head-quarters has been touched upon. Their list (less towns), with their population, and the district in which they are situated is given hereunder, for the sake of future reference.

STATEMENT No. 234.

Serial number.	District.	Name of Taluq.	Name of Chief Town in Taluq.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	ATRAF-I-BALDA ...	Eastern Tehsil	Ambarpet	3,026	1,535	1,491
		Western do.	Aasafnagar	1,306	731	575
		Southern do.	Shahabad	3,805	1,947	1,858
		Northern do.	Mirchal	2,772	1,378	1,394
		Patlur	Durwair	2,024	966	1,058
			Total.....	12,933	6,557	6,376
2	MAHBUBNAGAR ...	Makhtal	Makhtal	4,411	2,172	2,239
		Ibrahimpatan	Ibrahimpatan	4,549	2,278	2,271
		Koilkonda	Koilkonda	1,833	924	909
		Nagar Karnul	Nagar Karnul	2,040	972	1,068
		Kalwakurti	Kalwakurti	2,315	1,177	1,138
		Jadcharla	Jadcharla	2,922	1,485	1,437
		Patti Pargee	Pargee	1,973	994	979
		Patti Amrabad	Amrabad	2,353	1,203	1,150
		Patti Narkhoda	Narkhoda	1,148	566	582
			Total.....	23,544	11,771	11,773
3	NALGONDA	Devalpalli	Mirialguda	2,592	1,369	1,223
		Devarkonda	Devarkonda	2,018	1,019	999
		Suriapett	Suriapett	2,674	1,381	1,293
		Wemalkonda	Bhongir	4,938	2,432	2,506
			Total.....	12,222	6,201	6,021
4	WARANGAL	Khammam	Khammam	3,666	1,880	1,786
		Pakhal	Narsayam Pett	1,348	672	676
		Paluncha	Paluncha	2,776	1,405	1,371
		Madra	Madra	1,206	621	585
		Kandikonda...	Mankota	1,515	806	709
		Vardannah Pett	Vardannah Pett	2,088	1,062	1,026
		Chiryal	Chiryal	4,151	2,126	2,025
			Total.....	19,518	9,976	9,542
5	ELGANDAL	Lakshetti Pett	Lakshetti Pett	1,559	805	754
		Sultan Abad	Sultan Abad	1,470	773	697
		Sarsilla	Sarsilla	4,164	2,102	2,062
		Jamikunta	Jamikunta	3,053	1,582	1,471
			Total.....	10,246	5,262	4,984
6	INDUR...	Aola...	Narsapoor	1,864	936	928
		Patti Beemgal	Beemgal	3,550	1,800	1,750
		Kamareddi	Kamareddi	2,070	979	1,091
		Yellareddi Pett	Yellareddi Pett	3,148	1,530	1,618
		Baswada	Baswada	4,576	2,273	2,303
			Total.....	15,208	7,518	7,685
7	MEDAK	Kalabgoor	Sangareddi Pett	4,993	2,524	2,469
		Andole	Andole	2,926	1,403	1,523
		Tekmal	Tekmal	3,509	1,718	1,791
		Ramayam Pett	Ramayam Pett	3,413	1,751	1,662
		Chief Subadari	Patancheroo	3,152	1,670	1,482
			Total.....	17,993	9,066	8,927
8	AURANGABAD... ...	Amba	Amba	4,448	2,154	2,294
		Gandapur	Gandapur	2,774	1,442	1,332
		Kanarh	Kanarh	2,093	1,018	1,075
		Bhokardan	Bhokardan	2,212	1,087	1,125
		Khuldabad (Sarf-i-Khas) ...	Raoza	4,016	1,942	2,074
		Silorh (Sarf-i-Khas) ...	Silorh	1,929	932	997
			Total.....	13,472	6,575	6,897

STATEMENT No. 234.—*Concluded.*

Serial number.	District.	Name of Taluq.	Name of Chief Town in Taluq.	Total.	Males.	Females.
9	BIRH	Ashti	Ashti	4,124	2,097	2,027
		Gewrai	Gewrai	4,383	2,249	2,134
		Patoda (Sarf-i-Khas) ...	Patoda	3,962	2,037	1,925
			Total.....	12,469	6,383	6,086
10	NALDRUG	Naldrug	Naldrug	3,472	1,751	1,721
		Kallam (Sarf-i-Khas) ...	Kallam	3,812	1,959	1,853
		Beemli do.	Beemli	4,049	2,031	2,018
		Parenda do.	Parenda	3,543	1,775	1,768
			Total.....	14,876	7,516	7,360
11	BIDAR...	Aurad (Sarf-i-Khas) ...	Aurad	3,558	1,835	1,723
		Nilanga	Nilanga	4,142	2,064	2,078
		Karimoongi (Sarf-i-Khas)...	Janvara	2,139	1,091	1,048
		Warval Rajura	Rajura	4,552	2,243	2,309
		Patti Jokal	Jokal	3,439	1,722	1,717
			Total.....	17,830	8,555	8,875
12	PARBHANI	Narsi Hingoli	Narsi	3,259	1,604	1,655
		Jantoor	Jantoor	4,712	2,404	2,308
		Aundha	Kalampuri	4,859	2,424	2,435
		Palam	Palam	3,003	1,540	1,463
			Total.....	15,833	7,972	7,861
13	NANDER	Biloli	Biloli...	2,836	1,322	1,514
		Hadgaon	Hadgaon	2,229	1,147	1,082
		Sarbar	Lat	2,660	1,343	1,317
			Total.....	7,725	3,812	3,913
14	SIRPUR TANDUR ...	Sirpur	Sirpur	2,626	1,251	1,375
		Rajura Manakgadh ...	Rajura	2,267	1,097	1,170
			Total.....	4,893	2,348	2,545
15	GULBARGA	Mahagaon	Mahagaon	2,534	1,278	1,256
		Seram	Seram	4,245	2,134	2,111
		Chincholi	Chincholi	3,745	1,855	1,890
		Gurmatkal	Gurmatkal	4,315	2,165	2,150
		Andole	Jorgi	1,821	958	863
			Total.....	16,660	8,390	8,270
16	RAICHUR	Yargara	Yaragra	2,872	1,465	1,407
		Alpur	Alpur	3,940	1,929	2,011
		Samastan Amarchinta ...	Amarchinta...	2,565	1,296	1,269
			Total.....	9,377	4,690	4,687
17	LINGSUGUR	Sindhnoor	Sindhnoor	4,763	2,392	2,371
		Kushtagi	Kushtagi	2,952	1,478	1,474
		Shahpur	Shahpur	3,026	1,430	1,596
			Total.....	10,741	5,300	5,441

501.—Boundaries of Towns.—In the cases of towns administered by municipalities, the census boundaries corresponded with the ordinary municipal limits. Each municipality was regarded as a separate charge and was sub-divided into circles and blocks. Owing to the closeness of the house sites, the block, the unit of division, was in many instances, taken to include 100 houses. Where the houses of a village and its hamlets, including *dherwarahs*, formed a continuous group with the standard population, the group was taken to represent a town. The boundaries of such places coincided with the ordinary village boundaries, as comprised in the revenue "mauza."

502.—Sub-division into Wards and Suburbs.—The only 'town' of sufficient magnitude and importance within the Dominions, whose sub-division into wards and suburbs need be noted is the capital. That part of the city within the Moglai jurisdiction is administered by two municipalities, termed respectively the City and the Chadarghat municipalities. The limits of the City municipality were divided into 6 wards, named (1) Mir Chowk, (2) Sultan Shahi, (3) Aliabad (in), (4) Husani-i-Alum, (5) Yakutpura and (6) Aliabad (out). The Suburban municipality proper was divided into (1) Afzalgunj, (2) Begum Bazaar and (3) Karwan.

The limits of the capital, under the ordinary jurisdiction of the British authorities, to whom was therefore entrusted the census thereof, comprised (1) the Residency Bazaars, (2) Secunderabad, (3) Trimulgherry and (4) Bolarum.

503.—Maps.—All superintendents and supervisors were supplied with the maps of their respective charges and circles. In the case of the districts which had been surveyed, the maps issued by the Survey Department were available and no difficulty was experienced. But in the case of the remaining districts, tracings from the Ordnance Survey maps, for the area concerned, were prepared and utilised.

504.—Definition of House.—In the statement of the subjects for consideration at the Census Conference, the Imperial Census Commissioner made the following remarks regarding the definition of a house for the purposes of the census :—

"The first question is the statistical object of the return of houses, and according to the conclusions reached, the definition must be framed. In 1881, two definitions were successively prescribed and in part applied. The first was that of a family homestead, with the element of commensality put prominently forward. The second was that of a building, irrespective of family, the main feature being that of separate and independent communication with the public roadway. The one is inconsistent by the terms of the definition with the other."

The Conference however came to the conclusion that no definition of a house could be given which would admit of application in every part of India. The Conference moreover opined that the return of houses was of insignificant statistical value. Considerable liberty was therefore enjoyed by the Provincial Superintendents in this matter, provided they did not lose sight of the fundamental object, which aimed at a compelete enumeration of the persons,

In the North-West Provinces, the following definition was acted upon:—"A house is the dwelling place of one or several families having a separate entrance from the public way. *Provided* that where such a dwelling house consists of an enclosure inhabited by four or more independent families, the parts of the enclosure inhabited by each family may be considered separate houses. For Census purposes, a shop or store house will not be a house unless some one reside in it. If however any person is likely to be found in it on the census night, it will be treated as a house."

In this Province a house was defined as——"the dwelling place of one or more families with their dependents and servants, having a separate principal entrance from the public road, street, lane, or other thoroughfare." This definition was misunderstood and misapplied in many instances which necessitated detailed explanations with specific examples.

505.—Houses in the City.—The numbering of the houses of Jagirdars and the palaces of His Highness the Nizam and the higher noblemen in the city, presented exceptional difficulties. The following extract from the Imperial Census Commissioner's inspection notes on the Census arrangements (printed in the Appendix) will show the difficulties encountered and the manner in which they were got over: "A matter of considerable importance in the city is the numbering of the palaces of Jagirdars. The instructions regarding this have not been carried out, and often a single number appears against each of these buildings in the Register. The enumerator or the person preparing the block list has probably no means of access to the interior of the main portions of the *haveli*; so all the numerous independent *houses* (according to the census definition), which exist inside the outer enclosure should be separately numbered by the persons who take the census of the palace. This is advisable to prevent a completely wrong average of persons per house being shown against certain quarters of the city. I visited the palace of Sir Salar Jung, and could see that by treating separately squares, offices, guardrooms, soldiers' quarters and servants' houses, the whole could be easily treated as a *block* instead of a house and sub-divided accordingly. Probably the other palaces present few greater difficulties."

506.—Buildings not counted as houses.—Buildings not ordinarily occupied by persons, could very well have been omitted from the class of houses. But it would have led to defective enumeration, as persons might have been found in such places on the night of the final census, who would have escaped enumeration, owing to the building not finding a place in the block list. It was to prevent such omissions that all buildings intended for human habitation, whether occupied or not at the time, as well as camping grounds, &c., were ordered to be shown in the village lists.

507.—Occupied and unoccupied houses.—This brings us to the subject of occupied and unoccupied houses. The list of the former was of practical use and importance. The object of the Block or House List is to ensure complete enumeration as we have already pointed out. But the entries of unoccupied houses, though not taken cognisance of in the compilation of the

census results, may lead to the error of double enumeration, as for instance, a man who was enumerated in his house, as well as in an "unoccupied" house, where he might have gone to spend the evening. Again, according to the instructions, a page was to be left blank for each unoccupied house, camping ground, &c., wherefore a large expenditure of paper would be entailed, especially if the number of such places was recklessly multiplied. But as the primary object of a census is to ensure a correct return of every human being living on the census night, a little extra expenditure in this way ought not to be grudged. As regards double enumeration, it can be easily obviated by the insertion of a few words in the Instructions. At all events, we are inclined to attribute our correct enumeration to this safeguard of having our list of houses, occupied and unoccupied as complete as possible.

Mosques, temples and *ashurkhanas*, &c., were numbered and considered as houses, as travellers often put up in these places for the night; but cow sheds, cattle pens, barns and godowns were not numbered or treated as houses. Shops which were unoccupied at night were similarly treated. Though some shops had servants sleeping in them at night, they were not treated as houses because the servants did not cook their food on the premises, but took their meals at their respective houses, where they were enumerated along with their families. In the larger towns such as Hyderabad, Gulbarga, Aurangabad, &c., the shops were reckoned as places of abode, in consequence of persons being found living in them. There were certain small village temples, so small as not to afford accommodation even for a single individual, which were numbered and treated as houses in literal obedience to the instructions which contained the word 'temple'. In some returns, these '*gudis*' or tiny temples were shown as occupied, the name of the occupant being of course the petrified idol, the villagers worship, whose occupation was that of granting boons and blessings to those who bowed before his shrine!

508.—The return of occupied houses.—The schedule books contained a page, after the instructions, for enumerator's abstracts, which were ordered to be filled in, immediately after the final enumeration and sent to the respective supervisors, who, in their turn, had to submit them to the charge superintendents concerned. These abstracts reached the Census Office, through the District Head-quarters, where the provisional statement was prepared and despatched to the Census Commissioner for India. These several statements from the districts were telegraphed to the Census Superintendent, where there was telegraphic communication, while from places not so favourably situated, the returns were received by *ghungra* post (special messengers). In this statement, only occupied houses were taken into consideration. The careful scrutiny which the preliminary record underwent and the detailed instructions that were issued to prevent the vagaries noted in the last paragraph were generally sufficient to ensure a correct return of occupied houses. A few errors were subsequently detected in the figures, but they were promptly rectified and the corrected figures were telegraphed to Simla to enable the Imperial Census Commissioner to correct his provisional statement accordingly.

509.—The Family.—A house sometimes contained several rooms or suites of apartments each in the occupation of a separate family. In order to

ensure the enumeration of all the families residing in a single house, each of such rooms, &c., in the occupation of a separate family had to be marked with a sub-number. On the doorway leading to the public thoroughfare, the number of the house corresponding to that in the block list was affixed, and a sub-number showing the number of families was affixed underneath the house number and separated from it by a horizontal line, thus, $\frac{280}{4}$. A misapprehension of the instructions in certain districts led to the sub-number being used to denote not the exact number of families living in the house, but one less, the house number itself being taken to represent one family. Thus $\frac{280}{4}$ represented five families, the number 280 representing a family and the sub number, four more families. This was remedied by the necessary alterations being made in the sub-numbers. These numbers were utilised solely for the purpose of preventing any persons being left out of the general enumeration. No attempt was made in this Province to extract a separate record of families from such figures.

510.—Series of house numbering.—As has already been seen the main object of numbering houses was to guide the enumerator round and to ensure no house being omitted. The numbering of houses was taken in hand and done simultaneously with the preparation of the Circle Lists, in order that there might be no difficulty in distinguishing the blocks, when finally sanctioned. It was directed that the house numbering should be continuous for the whole village or town, except in cases where it was so large as to contain more than one circle, under which circumstance, the houses in each circle were numbered consecutively with the circle letter prefixed as B. 72, C. 130, D. 475, &c. The circle letters were generally the letters of the alphabet of the vernaculars of the province except in the Residency jurisdiction. In the circle lists, the blocks were distinguished by consecutive numbers. Around the last house number in the circle, a double circle was painted to distinguish it as such, while round the last house number in the block, a single circle was described to show to the enumerator on the final night that that was the last house he had to deal with.

Where several tenements were approached by a single doorway opening on the public road or thoroughfare, the main or rather the commencing number was first painted and underneath it, separated from it by a line or enclosed in brackets, the remaining numbers were given on such doorway, in order to show the enumerator as plainly as possible the number of houses comprised in the enclosure. Thus $\frac{68}{69-87}$ or $_{(69-87)}^{68}$ indicated that besides the house numbered 68 in the List, 19 other houses were situated within the enclosure on the door of which the above numbers were painted. To prevent confusion, back doors of houses, whose front doors had the serial house number painted on them, were marked with a cross enclosed in a circle thus—⊗. Regarding the numbering of new houses* completed during the period that intervened between the time of the house numbering and the final Census, special instructions were issued which directed that such houses should have special numbers given them. Thus a new house between the numbers 45 and 46 would be marked 45 A. If, in this interspace, two or more houses had sprung up, the numbers were to be 45 A, 45 B, &c.

* In the town of Birh certain houses had been altogether left out, and when the error was discovered, the same procedure was suggested as in the case of new houses.

511.—Affixing of house numbers.—The numbers on houses were marked on a conspicuous place, generally on the street door, so as readily to catch the eye of the enumerator. But in the case of *dherwaras*, where the dhers and the lower castes live, the high caste Hindu enumerators declined to go near the houses. To meet this difficulty, the numbers of houses were written on pieces of cardboard or painted on tin or wooden plates and given to the low caste occupants of houses, who were called upon to produce the same by the enumerator on his rounds. The system of cardboards and tin or wooden plates is likely to lead to confusion, especially if we remember that the occupants are called together by the Patwaris and the wooden boards, &c., bearing the house numbers are distributed. In such a distribution, besides the likelihood of the village officials mixing up one number with another, there is the greater probability of a man, for instance, who offers to take charge of his absent neighbour's number, mixing up his own with that of his neighbour. Such a system was fruitful of error and confusion, but as the instances where it was had recourse to were comparatively small, the matter deserves but a passing notice.

512.—Method of affixing house numbers.—The house numbers were marked on the wall next to the door or on the door itself, with tar; or a black ground was first prepared with tar and white numbers were painted on it. In some villages, the people objected to the colour black, in which instances orders were issued to affix the numbers with red ochre (*Geru*) on the white chunam walls or on a painted white disc. The practice of painting the numbers on the doors is open to objection, for the numbers are visible only when the doors are closed. In the case of shops, the difficulties are greater, because the shop-keepers open their door, which in instances are folded back, and articles placed in front, thereby necessitating great fuss and trouble in finding out whether the place had been numbered at all, or what the number is. Again, shop doors are movable, which is another cause of inconvenience to the enumerator. Such difficulties were experienced more in the towns than in villages.

513.—Municipalities and house numbering.—In towns administered by municipalities, and in the capital, house numbering in common with all the work connected with the Census operations, was entrusted to the Municipal authorities. The Municipal institutions within the Nizam's Dominions differ from similar ones in British India and elsewhere, inasmuch as the former, unlike the latter, are managed entirely by the State. No municipal, cess is levied, nor are there house taxes, water taxes, sanitary taxes, &c. The numbering of houses within the limits of each municipality is therefore considered a superfluous operation in ordinary times and is therefore not enforced. The houses had therefore to be specially numbered for Census purposes. In fact, house numbering had to be undertaken in every municipality. Although in the City and Chudderghat municipalities the houses had municipal numbers, those were not suitable for Census purposes, wherefore fresh house numbering had to be undertaken in accordance with the instructions of this department. Mr. Baines, the Imperial Census Commissioner, inspected the house numbering in the city and the suburbs on the 29th November 1890 and remarked that the house numbering in the city was far better done than in Poona. Mr. Baines also inspected the house numbering in the principal bazaars of Gulbarga as well as in the military lines

in the same town on the 24th December 1890 and remarked that the work was being done quite in accordance with his instructions.

514.—Agency for house numbering.—The services of the ordinary revenue establishment in the districts and of the municipal establishments in the larger towns administered by municipalities, were utilised for the purpose of house numbering. From the Report of the Taluqdar of Aurangabad, it is seen that the house numbering of the Aurangabad Municipality had to be undertaken by the district revenue establishment, owing to the Mohtamim having other press of work.

515.—Removal of house numbers.—The festival of Dipavali having intervened during the period of the preliminary Census arrangements, a circular was issued to all concerned to take the necessary precautions to prevent the house numbers being effaced by whitewashing for the said festival, a practice of universal prevalence among the Hindus, and to satisfy themselves by inspection, subsequent to the said festival, that the house numbers were intact. The instructions contained in the circular were communicated by the district authorities to their subordinates, with instructions to carry out the same. The Reports received from the various districts as well as from the two municipalities in the capital show that sufficient precautions were taken beforehand to prevent effacement of the house numbers. It is also seen from the same reports that there were not wanting instances where house numbers were actually effaced. In such cases, the original numbers were carefully and correctly restored, with a warning to the offending occupants, while the report from Nander shows that certain shop-keepers who had been guilty of the removal of house numbers on their shops were fined various small amounts. The Nander Report however does not say whether such removal was wilful or was only the consequence of carelessness, but we may presume, from the fines being considered necessary, that such removal partook of the elements of the former. The Reports from the City Municipality as well as Aurangabad show that police arrangements were made to prevent effacement.

Speaking of Aurangabad, reminds us of the blunder committed in that district by the misunderstanding of the instructions issued from the Central Census Office. The circular directing the taking of the necessary precautions to preserve the house numbers intact during the Dipavali whitewashing, was misconstrued into an order for fresh house numbering, and from the reports of certain Tahsildars communicated to the Provincial Superintendent by the Taluqdar, it appears that operations for house numbering *de novo* had commenced. The Report of the Taluqdar further disclosed a lamentable state of affairs. The first Taluqdar appears to have entrusted the whole of the Census work to the 3rd Taluqdar, who seems to have woefully misunderstood the instructions issued from the capital. This promising officer was responsible for this order for the renumbering of the houses after Dipavali. Urgent directions were issued to stop the operation and the District Taluqdar was requested to exercise more supervision and to take greater interest in the Census arrangements and no time was lost in impressing upon him the imperial importance of the subject. The mistakes were subsequently rectified.

516.—General Remarks.—Simultaneously with the receipt of the Reports from the various district officers intimating the completion of the house numbering emphasised by Abstracts of Census Register B., a few similar Reports from certain of the exempted noblemen were received. But from information received from the district officers, it was found that the Naibs and agents of many of the exempted noblemen in the mofussil had taken no steps to complete the preliminary arrangements. It was therefore found indispensable for His Excellency the Minister to address special instructions to such of the noblemen as had paid little or no attention to the Census arrangements within their respective limits to push on the work without delay. These orders of the Government had the desired effect and house numbering was completed in proper time.

From the Progress Reports received from the various districts, it was found that the Sikhs in Anandgiri, a cantonment in the district of Atraf-i-Balda, gave trouble by opposing the affixing of numbers on their houses. The Taluqdar made a reference to the Inspector General of Police, who passed the necessary orders to the Sikhs, whereafter, the operation was conducted without any further difficulty. None of the other Reports brought to notice any similar obstruction on the part of any community or class of people in any other part of the Dominions.

During the tours of inspection undertaken by the Provincial Superintendent prior to the actual enumeration, numerous irregularities were noticed in regard to house numbering in some of the districts, notably Nalgonda, Medak, Gulbarga and Naldrug. In every town of any importance that was visited, meetings were called of all the district, taluq and village officials found in the neighbourhood who had been entrusted with the carrying out of the Census work and copious verbal instructions were given. The circulars and instructions were carefully gone over and all difficulties and doubts cleared. Sometimes, as in Bidar, the respectable inhabitants were invited to attend meetings with a view to explain to the masses the real objects and importance of the Census and thus disarm ignorant opposition.

517.—Preliminary Record.—The district authorities were requested to despatch to the Census Office in the capital, a few books taken at random for every taluq from the preliminary record. It will be noted that these books differed from the specimen entries which were called for at an earlier stage of the operations, inasmuch as the books formed part and parcel of the record of the actual population, which had only to be checked on the final night. These books were carefully scrutinised at Head-quarters and all mistakes found were rectified. The errors were confined to the column referring to caste and its sub-division and to occupation. In the case of the latter, the word "dependent" was found to be occasionally omitted. This, however, was an error that could not have materially affected our statistics, as no distinction between 'worker' and 'dependent' was preserved in the abstraction and compilation of the results. The sub-divisions of castes were a more important matter. Renewed instructions embodying these errors and how to avoid them were issued to the various district and other authorities entrusted with the supervision of the Census work.

Section III.—CENSUS AGENCY.

518.—Grades of the Agency.—The grades of the agency employed were three:—(1) Charge superintendents, (2) Supervisors and (3) Enumerators. The marginal statement gives the numbers of each grade of the agency employed at this Census. As the records of the Census of 1881 are not in existence, a comparison of the respective numbers at the two Censuses is impossible. Under the rules, each taluq was divided into two or more charges according to its extent and every such charge was ordinarily allotted to a superintendent. Similarly the average number of blocks apportioned to each supervisor was ten. The statement further shows the averages, in practice, in each district.

STATEMENT No. 235.

Districts.	Number of			Average number of	
	Superintendents.	Supervisors.	Enumerators.	Enumerators to a Supervisor.	Enumerators to a Superintendent.
Atraf-i-Balda... ...	65	263	1,642	6	25
Mahbubnagar... ...	71	383	3,021	8	43
Nalgonda	27	191	1,945	10	72
Warangal	56	434	2,934	7	52
Elgandal	46	515	3,595	7	78
Indur	52	369	2,482	6	48
Medak...	25	214	1,461	7	58
Aurangabad	32	432	3,314	8	104
Birh	20	285	2,415	9	121
Nander	29	338	2,514	7	87
Naldrug	23	320	2,363	7	103
Bidar	49	439	3,241	7	66
Parbhani	22	381	3,112	8	141
Sirpur Tandur ...	11	101	1,255	12	114
Gulbarga	41	428	2,678	6	65
Raichur	36	245	2,310	9	64
Lingsugur	28	401	2,685	7	96
City and Chudderghat Municipalities with Secunderabad, &c., and Railways ...	32	141	1,317	9	41
Troops	5	22	93	4	19
Grand Total.....	670	5,902	44,377	8	67

N.B.-This statement includes the agency employed by the exempted noblemen.

519.—Agency in Towns.—The only town, under the administration of a powerful municipal committee, within the Dominions, is the capital and it is therefore enough if we confine our attention to the agency employed here. The agency in the mofussil was drawn mainly from the official classes and was, with the exception of a few paid clerks in each district, wholly unpaid. In the city and suburbs however, it was found indispensable to engage temporary hands for the Census work. The following statement shows the average number of persons employed on Census duty in the City and Chudderghat municipalities, with the period during which they were so employed and the attendant cost to Government.

STATEMENT No. 236.

Items.	Average number ofpersons employed.	Total amount disbursed.			Remarks.
A.—The City Municipality.					
1. Draughtsmen	5	448	8	3	These were employed from Mehir 1299 F. to Dye 1300 F. @ Rs. 25 each for 4 months.
2. House numberers...	52	3,471	0	6	These were employed from the middle of Mehir 1299 F. to the end of Bahman @ Rs. 15 each for 4½ months.
3. Enumerators	288	8,633	8	3	At Rs. 15 each from beginning of Isfandar 1300 to end of Farwardi 1300 F. 2 months.
4. Supervisors	41	1,770	7	6	14 men @ Rs. 25 per month and 27 @ Rs. 20 per month, Isfandar and Farwardi as above 2 months.
Total City Municipality.....	386	14,323	8	6	
B.—Chudderghat Municipality.					
1. Enumerators	52	5,872	11	4	These men were employed from the beginning of Mehir 1299 F. to the end of Ardibehisht 1300 F. 8 months at Rs. 15 each.
Total both Municipalities.....	438	20,196	3	10	

520.—Village officials.—Nearly the whole of the preliminary work was carried out in the districts by village officials, *viz.*, the Patwari and the Patel if the latter knew to read and write. This class was entrusted with the work of house numbering and the compilation of all the preliminary lists and the record of inhabitants also, while it took no mean part in the final enumeration. Where the village officials were found insufficient to cope with the work, the Taluqdars were directed to endeavour to enlist the services of literate persons from among Watandars, Zamindars and even grown up schoolboys. Where even this compliment of voluntary agency was found insufficient, the Taluqdars were advised to communicate with the Central Census Office to enable the Census Superintendent to make the necessary arrangements in time. As a matter of fact, however no requisition for any extra hands was received from the districts, which clearly shows that the ordinary agency available was quite adequate to conduct the Census work.

521.—Special census establishment in the districts.—The Taluqdar of Mahbubnagar having pointed out the desirability of employing a special establishment up to the date of the final enumeration, to facilitate the Census work, and to somewhat relieve the already overworked district staff, a committee was appointed to consider the question. On the recommendation of this committee, the Government sanctioned the incurring of special expenditure in each district, to be debited to the head of Census, of Rs. 30 per mensem for six months in any one of the following three ways :—

(1). The appointment of one clerk on Rs. 30 per mensem.

(2). The appointment of two clerks on Rs. 15 each per mensem.

(3). The payment of a part of the said thirty Rupees as extra remuneration to any clerk or clerks in the district office told off for Census duty in addition to his legitimate work, and the entertainment of

a special clerk on the balance, whose time will be entirely taken up by the Census work.

The clerks thus employed were ultimately sent up to the Central Census Office in the capital with all the District Census books and papers after the final enumeration.

In addition to the above establishment, the following scale was sanctioned for 5 months.

(1). The appointment of an extra Census clerk on Rs. 15 for each district.

(2). The entertainment of a special Census clerk in each Taluq on Rs. 12 per mensem.

(3). Contingent expenditure for each Taluq of Rs. 2 per mensem.

The Taluqdars were specially enjoined to see that no extra clerk was entertained till the necessity for the same was fully demonstrated. The Taluq clerks were appointed for five months only, as they were, immediately after the preliminary enumeration, to take all the papers and books relating to the respective Taluqs, to the District Head-quarters, where the same were to be assorted and despatched to the Central Office in the capital.

522.—Charge superintendents.—The Taluq was divided into two or more charges, each under a superintendent. A few supervisors' circles were entrusted to each superintendent, but in such a way that the superintendent had not to travel a long distance in checking the supervisors' circles. The Taluqdars, in consultation with their Tahsildars were requested to prepare a list of persons who were sufficiently well qualified to act as supervisors and superintendents.

At the preliminary enumeration, the charge of a superintendent was usually a Taluq, and the charge superintendent was the Tahsildar. On the final occasion, it was ordered that a Taluq should be divided into two or more superintendent's charges according to the number of villages contained in the Taluq. The charges were entrusted to the Tahsildar, the Naib Tahsildar, the Peishkar, the Tahsil Record-keeper and the *Girdavar* (Revenue Inspector). The nature of their ordinary duties requires a good deal of travelling about; and, being responsible officers, there is reason to believe that the supervision exercised by them, so far as it went, was efficient. In the Census economy, the supervisor is the principal checking officer, and, being the ordinary subordinates of the charge superintendents, the circumstance of their being empowered to supervise the work of the supervisors had a most salutary effect.

The instructions to superintendents printed in the Appendix clearly set forth their duties.

523.—Enumerators.—The enumerators were recruited from the class of village officials such as Patels and Patwaris. The services of the literate relatives of the Patwari, and in their absence, the services of the village Bania, who is invariably literate, were utilised on the final night. The Patwari was the enumerator of his village, but where the village contained several blocks, to

the Patwari was assigned one block. During the preliminary operation, an enumerator had to enumerate several blocks. On the final Census night however, help was received from the various district offices, and the Taluqdar of the district, in consultation with the Provincial Superintendent had made an equalisation of the available unpaid agency by a redistribution over local areas.

524.—Instructions to Enumerators.—The instructions to the enumerators for making the entries in the schedule were translated into the four vernaculars of the Province and supplied along with the schedule books. Instructions in the shape of questions and answers, based on the model of the North-West Provinces catechism were also printed in the vernaculars and circulated for their information. The charge superintendents and the supervisors were entrusted with the work of seeing that such instructions were properly understood by the large staff of enumerators. A further check was exercised when the specimen entries in the schedule were checked. The instructions to enumerators relating to the entries in the schedule, are printed in the Appendix.

525.—Characters written by the Enumerators.—The characters written by the enumerators differed in different districts. It has already been seen that, in this Province, four vernaculars had to be dealt with. The characters written, however, agreed with the characters in which the official records of the respective districts were kept. The following statement shows the characters written by the enumerators in the different districts as well as in the capital.

STATEMENT No. 237.

Districts, &c.	Number of Enumerators writing				Total.	Remarks.
	Urdu.	Mahratti.	Telugu.	Canarese.		
Atraf-i-Balda	11	11	1,620	.....	1,642	This statement excludes the enumerators employed by the Residency and Railway authorities.
Mahbubnagar	33	288	2,659	41	3,021	
Nalgonda...	15	.....	1,930	.....	1,945	
Warangal	11	19	2,904	.....	2,934	
Elgandal...	.....	.....	3,595	.....	3,595	
Indur	.....	1,856	626	.....	2,482	
Medak	1	.....	1,460	.....	1,461	
Aurangabad	.....	3,314	.....	.....	3,314	
Birh	.....	2,415	.....	.....	2,415	
Nander	.....	2,514	.....	.....	2,514	
Naldrug	.....	2,363	.....	.....	2,363	
Bidar	50	3,191	.....	.....	3,241	
Parbhani...	.....	3,112	.....	.....	3,112	
Sirpur Tandur	8	824	423	.....	1,255	
Gulbarga...	5	2,483	190	.....	2,678	
Raichur	16	262	792	1,240	2,310	
Lingsugur	15	791	.....	1,879	2,685	
City Municipality, Chudderghat Municipality, Troops	1,021	3	10	.....	1,034	
Total.....	1,186	23,446	16,209	3,160	44,001	

526.—Supervision during the work.—The work of supervision was specially entrusted to the supervisors of circles, who generally had ten blocks in rural charges and as many as fifteen in towns. Regarding the appointment of supervisors and superintendents, who formed the supervising agency, it was early laid down that great caution was to be exercised in their selection. The more intelligent Patwaris, together with Deshpandyas, Deshmukhs and other Rusumdars were appointed supervisors. All the subordinate officials of the Revenue, Customs, Educational, Postal and other Departments that could be spared for the work were appointed in the different grades, according to their qualifications. The higher ranks of the police were also employed on the work, even the services of the lower ranks having been utilised for the enumeration of the travellers and other floating population. Special care was however taken in the selection of superintendents, only those officials and other responsible persons, whose activity and intelligence could be relied upon, having been appointed as such. In the capital, the services of *Mansabdars* were also utilised, who were selected from a list framed by the Mohtamim of the Mansab Department.

The instructions issued to supervisors and printed in the Appendix defined their duties. Efficient supervision appears to have been exercised in most of the circles, as the results testify. As we have already seen, another reason to believe in such efficiency is the fact of the superintendents having been drawn from the superior official ranks in all the districts.

527.—Progress Reports.—In the last para. of Circular No. II., the Taluqdars of districts and other responsible officers entrusted with the carrying out of the Census operations, were requested to send fortnightly Progress Reports commencing with the 15th Shahrewar 1299 Fasli. It is with extreme regret that the Provincial Superintendent has to record that many of the Taluqdars failed to send the Progress Reports punctually and regularly. The incompleteness of the file in this office on this subject emphasises the irregularity and proves that the reports are meagre, unsystematic and incomplete. Some of the Taluqdars appear to have failed to grasp the practical usefulness of the Progress Reports, in keeping the responsible officer, appointed by the Government to conduct the Census operations in these Dominions, fully informed of the exact state of each branch of the Census work and enabling him to check the correctness, punctuality and accuracy of the same.

528.—Help from other Departments.—In the Government Resolution of the 26th May 1890, His Excellency the Minister desired all the officers of Government, Jagirdars and the public to give all the aid in their power, ungrudgingly and earnestly "for a work from which every class of His Highness' subjects is certain to derive some good." So far as practicable, it was laid down, the work was to be performed by unpaid agency. The Provincial Superintendent is able to congratulate the Government on this important point being fully carried out. In no single instance in the mofussil, was recourse had to paid agency, except in the case of the temporary district and Taluq clerks for Census work already referred to.

The difficulties experienced in obtaining help from other departments and Jagirdars are next touched upon. In regard to the medical department, it was

arranged that the Hakims were to be appointed superintendents and not supervisors in any case. This was rendered necessary as it was highly undesirable that the public should be put to any inconvenience by the absence of the local medical officer, however temporary that absence may be.

The Commissioner of Customs having complained that the Customs officials of Jalna had been told off to duty in places far away from their usual places of employment, whereby there was a reasonable apprehension that the ordinary routine work of the Department would suffer, special instructions were issued that the officials of this Department as well as of the Postal and Educational Departments should, as far as possible, be posted to do Census work at no distant places.

The Taluqdar of Birh complained that the postal officials of the place declined to give any assistance in Census work. On enquiry, it was ascertained that the Postmaster General had issued instructions to his subordinates, contrary in spirit to the Government Notification of May 1890, on the ground that the postal staff was unable, in ordinary times, even to cope with their legitimate duties. That officer was communicated with and the infringement of the Government order was pointed out through the Home Secretary. He was desired to write to his subordinates to render all possible assistance in the work of the Census on the final night, which was not much. At the same time the Taluqdars were written to, to see that no obstacle was placed in the transaction of current postal business, by the utilisation of the services of the employés of that Department.

The most glaring instance of failure to carry out the orders of Government in regard to help from other departments, was furnished by the refusal of the District and Sessions Judge of Aurangabad to allow his subordinates to help. A reference was made to the Home Secretary on this subject, with the result, that the District Judge was directed by the High Court to carry out the orders of His Highness' Government in the matter of giving help in the completion of the Census work.

Section IV.—FORMS AND INSTRUCTIONS.

529.—The Schedule.—The form of schedule adopted by this Government, given in para 490 above, differed a little from the British Standard Schedule, inasmuch as the 13th column (Language known by literate) was omitted and the 12th column was utilised for the purpose of gathering the information denoted by this head. For this purpose, the instructions for making the entry in the 12th column were slightly elaborated, and embodied in the supplemental instructions issued to enumerators and supervisors (given in the Appendix).

530.—General Instructions.—The omission of a column in the schedule itself, necessitated a similar alteration in the instructions to make entries in the schedules. A copy of these instructions which were translated into each of the four vernaculars of the province is printed in the Appendix. A Conference sat at Simla, immediately after the final enumeration at which the subject of the instructions for future enumerations was discussed in common with others. The conclusions arrived at require confirmation

by the Government of India, before the next Census is undertaken. It can therefore serve no useful purpose to enter into the subject in any detail here, as the discussions will be available to the next Census Superintendent in the published Proceedings of the Conference.

Besides the instructions issued to enumerators, instructions to supervisors and superintendents were issued in a concise form. These are also printed in the Appendix. Then again there were several other letters and circulars issued to the district officials regarding various points of detail. Owing to the absence or incompleteness of the records of 1881, great difficulty was felt and the number of circular letters had to be unnecessarily multiplied. Had these existed, or were they available in a complete state, it would have been possible to issue all the instructions necessary to carry out the preliminary operations, or the greater portion at least, in the form of a Census Manual, instead of burdening the already hard worked district staff with circular after circular. As the records of this Census have been preserved in a most systematic manner, the next Census Superintendent will find little or no difficulty in issuing all the necessary instructions in the form of a concise but comprehensive pamphlet.

531.—Standard questions to be asked by Enumerators.—Agreeably to a circular letter received from the Imperial Census Commissioner, communicating sets of questions, to be asked by the enumerators of each head of a house or family at the first and second visits respectively, drafted by the Punjab Provincial Superintendent, the sets of questions were adopted in this province with a slight alteration. Copies of these questions, which are printed in the Appendix, were circulated among the enumerators and supervisors.

532.—Translation of the Instructions.—The schedules were printed in the four vernaculars of the province—Urdu, Telugu, Mahratti and Canarese. The instructions had also therefore to be translated into these same vernaculars. Translators were employed in the office and their translations were carefully checked and corrected by being shown to persons competent to judge. The Urdu translation was made by the Superintendent himself and he also revised the Mahratti translation. The vernacular versions were made as simple and clear as the circumstances permitted, and where the nature of the subject matter itself was such as to render the instructions unintelligible to the ordinary enumerator, special explanations and instructions were issued through the Tahsildars and charge superintendents. This precaution had a great deal to do with the accuracy of the entries. The translations of the other instructions, *i.e.*, to supervisors and superintendents were similarly scrutinized and no pains were spared to make the Census agency thoroughly understand the work that was required of them.

533.—Enumeration Books.—The enumeration book comprised many parts. There were—(*a*) a *cover* of cartridge paper at the back only with a printed docket on it; (*b*) a *blank leaf*, intended as a protection to the instructions whilst the book was with the enumerator or in transit between him and the supervisor; (*c*) the *Instructions to enumerators*, which, except in the case of the Urdu books, where two leaves were necessary, occupied two pages or both sides

of the next leaf; (*d*) the *Sample schedule*, which occupied the fifth (or seventh in the case of Urdu books) page, containing common examples of entries; (*e*) the *Enumerator's abstract*, printed on the reverse half of the sample schedule so as to allow of its being subsequently removed and attached to the supervisor's circle summary, and thereafter filed in the abstraction office; (*f*) the *block list*, being a list of the houses, with the names of the heads of the families residing therein, which occupied one or more leaves, according to the size of the enumeration book; and (*g*) blank forms of schedules. Each page of the schedule was crossruled with 8 lines, capable of censussing 8 individuals. The rules laid down that each page should be devoted to a house and no entries relating to more than one house were, on any account, to be made on the same page. The average number of persons per occupied house ranged from five to six, and this arrangement mainfestly meant great waste. The subject was brought up for discussion at the Simla Conference, held since the enumeration of 1891, and the unanimous opinion was that the principle of allotting one schedule to each household had no advantage commensurate with the heavy extra cost involved in the system. The conclusion was therefore arrived at that it would be sufficient to require a few lines to be left blank after the last entry for each house. If these lines were found, in any particular instance, insufficient the entries are to be carried over to a blank page at the end, with the serial number of the house shown clearly at the commencement. The following statement gives the numbers of schedules, &c., printed in each language.

STATEMENT No. 238.

Language.	Description of Form.					
	Schedules (in leaves).	Household Schedules.	Covers.	Instructions.	Specimen Schedules, &c.	Block List.
Mahratti	1,025,000	.....	36,000	41,500	41,500	83,000
Telugu	750,000	.....	26,000	30,166	30,166	60,332
Canarese	162,000	.....	4,600	5,883	5,883	11,766
Urdu	35,000	.....	250	250	250	500
English	4,000	1,000	134	1,134	1,134	134
Total.....	1,976,000	1,000	66,984	78,933	78,933	155,732

534.—Standards of Enumeration Books.—The enumeration books were bound in a considerable variety of sizes. They were of 14, 28, 36, 50, 60, 72, 84, 100, 110, 130, and 150 pages respectively. This system was adopted for the sake of convenience and economy. For larger blocks, larger books were to be used, and in cases where such books were insufficient, smaller books were to be utilised to complete the entries in the particular block. In the case of the smaller villages, each of which was treated as a block, and of which there was a pretty large number in every district, books containing an appropriate number of pages were used. Experience shows that the adoption of this large number of standard sizes led to a good deal of confusion. If the suggestion, made at the Simla Conference, requiring only a few lines to be left blank after

the last entry for each house, instead of, as at the present Census, a whole page being reserved for each house, is adopted, it is evident that the same number of pages for enumeration books is unnecessary. It will be more handy to have but a few sizes of enumeration books, bound at the Press, loose schedules being absolutely forbidden, as liable to being torn or lost. The proposal to have loose schedules sent to the districts in sufficient quantity, where they were to be handbound in sizes to suit the blocks in that district, deserves but a passing notice; for, besides enhanced cost, the untrained labour available in the mofussil will never be able to produce results in any way satisfactory. The wear and tear, that the schedule books are subjected to, both at the hands of the enumerator during the preliminary and final operations and at the hands of a dozen sets of clerks at the time of abstraction, can only be withstood by the machine binding available in the Presidency towns. At the next Census, three sizes of books may be made to answer all purposes: (1) Books containing 10 pages of the 8 line schedule; (2) Books containing 20 pages of 16 line schedules; and (3) Books containing 30 pages of 24 line schedules. The advantages of having these three sizes of books, differing from each other not in thickness only, are manifest, the censussing power of each kind of book being apparent on the face of it.

535.—Difficulties in printing.—The entrusting of the printing work to a Firm situated at such a distance as Bombay is from Hyderabad entailed considerable difficulties. The most important difficulty was delay in communication by post and despatch of printed forms and books by Railway. The Proprietors of the *Advocate of India* Steam Press in Bombay laid us under deep obligation by meeting our various demands promptly and punctually. The printing and binding of the enumeration books were done remarkably well, especially the former, considering that the stereoplates for Telugu and Canarese had to be ordered up from Madras. The schedules and forms were ready printed by the end of September. The final order for binding the schedules, &c., into books could not be given before the latter part of October, as Register D had not been received at head-quarters from certain districts.

536.—Indents for schedules.—Census Register D. that was called for from each of the districts, &c., was intended to give an approximate idea of the number of enumeration books of each size that was required in each district. This register was directed to be forwarded so as to reach the Provincial Superintendent not later than the 15th Azur (23rd October). Accordingly, indents were submitted by most of the districts within the prescribed time. Independently, however, of these estimates that were called for from the districts, the order for printing off schedules was based upon a rough calculation made in the Head Office. The Census figures showing the population of, and the number of occupied houses in, each district, were taken as the starting point. Though this estimate gave the probable total provincial number of schedules, further calculations had to be entered into on account of the numerous changes of interprovincial area that had taken place in the intercensal period. Great help was derived from Census Registers A and B which had already been received at head-quarters. It was subsequently found that while a few of the districts had not submitted any indents at all, those received

from others were obviously defective and inaccurate. The calculations made in the Census Office had therefore to be taken as the standard and the supplies to the districts were regulated accordingly. Loose schedules were also supplied with the necessary instructions to have them locally made up into books of sizes to suit the requirements or exigencies of particular localities.

It is essential to bear in mind that if our calculations resulted in an over-estimate of the required supply, there would be but a few schedules left unused at the conclusion of the operations. But if on the other hand, the number fell short, the difficulty of the situation cannot be easily imagined; the whole machinery of the Imperial Census would have been thrown out of gear. Every precaution was therefore taken to prevent a short supply and the Firm of printers had orders to keep the whole of the forms in all the languages standing, so as to be able to supply fresh orders. The wisdom of the step was justified by supplementary indents received from the districts of Aurangabad, Gulbarga, Bidar, Lingsugur, Naldrug and Birh, as well as from certain Jagirdars.

In order to avoid the necessity of supplementary indents as much as possible, the Head Office took particular care to supply 10 per cent more forms than originally indented for, but, as the sequel proved, without success. In Bidar, the Taluqdar mistook pages for leaves,—a mistake that was pointed out by the Head Office, though not in time to prevent a supplementary indent.

537.—Consumption of enumeration books.—It is difficult to obtain an accurate statement showing the actual consumption of enumeration books in each of the districts, &c. In the following statement, details as accurate as possible are given, of the actual numbers of books sent to each of the districts, &c., and the numbers spent in each.

STATEMENT No. 239.

Districts, &c.	Despatched from the Press.		Expended.						Remarks.
			Books in						
	Books.	Schedules.	Telugu.	Mahratti.	Kanarese.	Urdu.	English.	Total.	
Atraf-i-Balda	1,856	68,565	1,626	12	...	12	...	1,650	(1.) Number of leaves expended could not be ascertained.
Mahbubnagar	2,555	91,819	2,659	288	41	33	...	3,021	
Nalgonda	1,919	65,980	1,934	...	...	15	...	1,949	(2.) In almost every district number of books sent will be found to be less than number spent. This can be explained in two ways.
Warangal	3,096	104,252	2,940	19	...	11	...	2,970	
Elgandal	3,521	117,421	3,595	...	...	...	...	3,595	
Indur	2,446	84,517	626	1,826	...	...	...	2,512	(a) The former does not include number for exempted noblemen, which is shown as a lump at the bottom, while in the latter case, it is included in each district.
Medak	1,829	47,383	1,462	...	...	1	...	1,463	
Aurangabad	6,024	184,951	...	3,328	...	...	...	3,328	
Birh...	2,416	90,711	...	2,529	...	...	...	2,529	(b) The books sent may have been unstitched and stitched into a larger or shorter number of books with other loose schedules to suit the convenience of particular blocks.
Nander	2,399	78,684	...	2,554	...	...	...	2,554	
Naldrug	2,486	79,094	...	2,365	...	...	...	2,365	
Bidar	3,058	102,711	...	3,191	...	50	...	3,241	
Parbhani	2,981	144,813	...	3,112	...	...	...	3,112	
Sirpur Tandur	1,040	36,942	423	895	...	8	...	1,427	
Gulbarga	2,103	65,807	190	2,497	...	5	...	2,692	
Raichur	2,424	80,611	792	262	1,240	16	...	2,310	
Lingsugur	2,776	99,116	...	791	1,888	15	...	2,694	
City Municipality	1,362	56,171							
Chudderghat Municipality...	883	17,711	10	8	...	1,021	...	1,034	
Troops in the City	93	8,378							
Exempted noblemen ...	9,358	3,05,912	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total.....	55,575	1,926,499	16,257	23,732	3,169	1,094	...	44,252	

538.—Forms for exempted noblemen.—It has been seen above that nineteen noblemen were granted the special privilege of censussing the population within their respective Jagirs. A copy of the standard schedule book adopted by His Highness the Nizam's Government was furnished to each of the exempted Jagirdars. They were asked whether they intended to make their own arrangements for printing and binding their schedule books or indent for them through the Census Office, undertaking to pay for the same. A Committee of the Representatives of the majority of the Jagirdars was held and it was decided that the forms required by the Jagirdars should be purchased from Government. When the indents were received from these noblemen, supplies were sent direct from the Census Head Office. The noblemen in almost every case sent a supervisor or a *Karkun* to the Census Office to take charge of the schedule books and other forms for their respective Jagirs as well as to receive the necessary instructions as to making entries in them, &c.

539.—Reserve stocks.—A percentage of books over and above the number indented for by the district authorities, but not exceeding 10 per cent

was sent to the districts, together with a lot of loose schedules, intended to be made use of in case of necessity. This constituted the reserve stock in the districts. About 50,000 schedule leaves remained in the Head Office, after all the demands were met, and this was the reserve stock in Hyderabad. Our estimate of Urdu forms was slightly overplaced, more being printed than necessary. It was a happy mistake though, as many of the enumerators in the city spoilt the books first given to them, and new ones had to be subsequently issued with full instructions as to making correct entries.

540.—Other Forms.—After the enumeration was over, Abstraction Sheets and Tabulation Registers were obtained for the compilation of the Census results. There was only one Central Abstraction Office at Hyderabad. The forms were printed in Bombay and supplied direct to the Central Office, wherefore no difficulty was met with.

541.—Distribution of Forms, &c.—All the forms for the districts for the actual enumeration, with the exception of the schedule books were printed in Hyderabad and supplied direct from the Head Office. These forms, &c., included Circle Lists, Block Lists, Instructions to superintendents and supervisors, and Census questions and answers for supervisors and enumerators. The services of the local lithographic presses were called into requisition for printing them. The number of copies required of each kind was based on information received from the districts and partially on conjecture at the Head Office. In a few instances where the copies were found to be short of the demand each district had instructions to multiply copies by section writing. The schedule books were all printed and bound at the *Advocate of India* Press, Bombay. Arrangements were therefore made to distribute the books direct from the Press in cases where they were easily accessible by Railway. This arrangement caused considerable saving in railway freight, which would have been almost double if the books were first caused to be sent to Hyderabad and subsequently distributed thence. The names of the districts and the stations through which they were served are given below:—

District.	Station.	District.	Station.
Aurangabad	...Nandgaon.	Elgandal	...Kazipett.
Birh	...Barsi Road.	Mahbubnagar ...	...Krishna.
Raichur	...Raichur.	Bidar	...Tandur.
Lingsugur	... Do.	Sirpur Tandur ...	...Warora (Wardha Valley Railway).
Gulbarga	...Gulbarga.	Parbhani	Hyderabad (Census Office).
Medak	...Shankarpalli.	Indur	
Naldrug	...Sholapur.	Atraf-i-Balda ...	
Nalgonda	...Bhongir.	Nander	
Warangal	...Kazipett.		

The exempted noblemen, the city and the suburban municipalities and the Commanders of the Regular Troops in the capital and Golconda also received their forms from the Census Office. This arrangement worked very satisfactorily.

542.—Unused forms how disposed of.—When the final Census was over, it was found that about 30,000 unused schedules were left. This number was made up of the balance of the reserve stock in the capital as well as the unused forms received from certain districts. Some of the schedule forms were used for rough culculations by the clerks in the course of abstraction and compilation, the balance being disposed of by auction as waste paper. Of the Abstraction Sheets and Tabulation Registers, those that were printed on both sides were disposed of in the same way as the surplus schedules. But those that were printed only on one side were utilised in a peculiar way with a decent margin of profit to Government. Out of these unused forms that were printed only on one side, long official envelopes were made and supplied to district offices at 7 annas per 100 and to the city offices at 4 annas per 100. In this way nearly 400,000 envelopes were disposed of.

Section V.—TIME SPENT ON THE CENSUS.

543.—Dates prescribed.—The following were the dates fixed for the commencement and completion of the various operations connected with the Census :—

STATEMENT No. 240.

Census operation.	To commence.	To be completed.
House numbering, Towns	15th Sept, 1890.	31st Dec, 1890.
Do. Villages	24th June 1890.	3rd Jan, 1891.
Distribution of Enumeration Books	1st Dec, 1890.	9th Jan, 1891.
Preliminary Enumeration, Towns	20th Jan, 1891.	9th Feb, 1891.
Do. Villages	10th Jan, 1891.	6th Feb, 1891.
Do. Check, Towns...	10th Feb, 1891.	23rd Feb, 1891.
Do. Villages...	7th Feb, 1891.	20th Feb, 1891.
Final Census	.....	26th Feb, 1891.
District Summary of Results	1st Mar, 1891.	18th Mar, 1891.

544.—Date for completion of house numbering, &c.—In the following statement, the dates of commencement and completion of house numbering and preliminary record in each of the districts and in the capital are shown.

STATEMENT No. 241.

Districts.	House-numbering.		Preliminary Record.	
	Commenced.	Completed.	Commenced.	Completed.
Atraf-i-Balda	1 th Oct. 1890.	24th Dec. 1890.	16th Jan. 1891.	6th Feb. 1891.
Mahbubnagar	10th Aug. 1890.	15th Oct. 1890.	10th do.	7th do.
Nalgonda	2nd Aug. 1890.	30th Oct. 1890.	10th do.	8th do.
Warangal	1st Nov. 1890.	2nd Jan. 1891.	20th do.	9th do.
Elgandal	5 h Sept. 1890.	30th Nov. 1890.	17th do.	5 h do.
Indur	24th June 1890.	10th Aug. 1890.	17th do.	8 h do.
Medak	17th July 1890.	7th Sept. 1890.	11th do.	5th do.
Aurangabad	1st Aug. 1890.	10th Oct. 1890.	13th do.	3rd do.
Birh	7th Sept. 1890.	12th Nov. 1890.	15th do.	5 h do.
Nander	8th Nov. 1890.	31st Dec. 1890.	19th do.	6 h do.
Naldrug...	26th July 1890.	1st Oct. 1890.	19th do.	4th do.
Bidar	3rd Sept. 1890.	26th Nov. 1890.	17th do.	4 h do.
Parbhani	16th Aug. 1890.	3rd Jan. 1891.	20th do.	9th do.
Sirpur Tandur	18th Oct. 1890.	21st Dec. 1890.	20th do.	9 h do.
Gulbarga	6th Sept. 1890.	10th Dec. 1890.	16th do.	7th do.
Raichur...	15th Aug. 1890.	30th Nov. 1890.	14 h do.	7th do.
Lingsugur	18th Aug. 1890.	3rd Dec. 1890.	18th do.	8th do.
City and Chudderghat Municipalities... ...	20th Aug. 1890.	31st Dec. 1890.	15th do.	9th do.
Secunderabad, &c.	No information available.			
Railways				

545.—Date of actual Census.—The date for the final Census was fixed by the Government of India. It was three nights after the full moon in February—the night of the 26th February 1891. The previous Census of 1881 was taken on the 17th February. As pointed out by Mr. Baines, the Imperial Census Commissioner, "closer correspondence in date between the two could not be obtained by reason of the difference in the date of the full moon, which is a factor of considerable importance in connection with an Indian Census. It is essential, in the first place, that the enumerator should have moonlight to guide him round his beat which includes in the rural tracts, a comparatively large area; for, his duties are not confined to the mere collection by day of a schedule, which has been prepared for him by the householder, as in a European country." The third night after the full moon was chosen for various reasons. Numerous *melas* or gatherings of a religio-social nature take place on the night of the full moon. It was therefore necessary to let a couple of days pass for the pilgrims to return to their homes. The work of the final enumeration commenced at 7 P.M. in the mofussil on the 26th February and was completed about 4 o'clock, the next morning. In the city the work was commenced an hour later.

Section VI.—LEGISLATION.

546.—Notification No. 1. of 1890.—We have already referred to the Resolution of Government published in the *Jarida* on $\frac{25\text{th Theer 129}}{2\text{nd June 1890}}$ which was taken to answer the purpose of a Census Act for these dominions. The state of the country and the condition of the people are so peculiar that it was not considered advisable to pass a special Census Act for fear of incurring odium. The Resolution was drafted and approved by the Census Committee and ultimately issued under the orders of His Excellency the Minister. It was addressed to all the employés of this Government as well as to the general public. As a beginning, this was considered enough, and no doubt it proved in the long run eminently fitted for the purpose which it was intended to serve. In cases of particular difficulty as well as in special cases, it was necessary to invoke the assistance of His Excellency to issue special orders to meet them.

547.—Special Notification regarding the answering of enumerator's questions.—Numerous complaints having been received from the various parts of the dominions, regarding the refusal to answer the enumerator's questions concerning the ages and civil condition of females, it was found necessary to bring the matter to the notice of His Excellency the Minister. A Notice was then issued under the orders of His Excellency to the public in the Capital as well as in the districts, that any person refusing to answer any question necessary for the purpose of making entries in the Census Schedule, when put by the enumerator, or refusing to give information regarding the ages and civil condition of the females of his household, would lay himself open to criminal prosecution and punishment for disobedience of Government orders.

In para. 261 above, while discussing the accuracy of the civil condition statistics, we said : "We have every reason to believe that the statistics in relation to the civil condition of the people, taken as a whole, are fairly accurate." The inaccuracy in the age statistics cannot, as we have already pointed out, be traced to any unwillingness on the part of the enumerated population to give out the real facts. The cause is rather to be found in the ignorance on that head that so largely prevails. But this plea cannot be urged in the case of civil condition. The Notification above referred to, must have had not a little to do with the decrease of 98 per cent. in the number of females whose civil condition was unspecified in 1881, as exemplified by the actuals of 71,163 females of unspecified civil condition in 1881 against 1,486 females at the Census of 1891.

548.—Attitude of the people.—This being the second Census in these dominions, the people had got over their wildest fears and met the Census operations in a pacific spirit, though there were not wanting instances to show that the old spirit yet lingered in a few dark corners of these vast dominions. The Arabs and the Sikhs were the classes that gave the greatest trouble. The attitude of the latter, in relation to their obstruction in the course of the operation of affixing numbers to the houses, has already been touched upon, as well as the steps taken to overcome the difficulty. In the case of the Arabs, as well as the Mussulmans generally, who

observe the "purdah" system, questions relating to the females of their household were particularly unwelcome. The Arabs refused to answer questions regarding their females, particularly to give their names and ages. The Military Secretary had to be addressed on the subject. After consideration, it was resolved not to press the people, who had any objections on that behalf, to give the names of their females, provided their relationship with the head of the family, such as wife, sister, mother, daughter, &c., was made evident. Some of the noblemen in the City and members of the wealthier classes in the districts did not very much like the idea of affixing numbers to their houses. A little explanation regarding the necessity of the operation soon disarmed opposition.

The attitude of the people may again be gathered from the district reports which refer to the following occurrences. In the district of Atrafi-Balda a patwari was accused of levying a blackmail of nine pies per house that was numbered. A prosecution was instituted, but the accused was acquitted for want of proof. In the district of Naldrug, a policeman assaulted the enumerator when questioned about the name of his wife. He was prosecuted and punished for his temerity in obstructing the Census work.

In the district of Gulburga, a *budmash*, on the final Census night, was drunk and disorderly. He drew his sword and threatened to attack an enumerator on his rounds. The police promptly arrested the drunkard and kept him safe in the lock-up for the night. In the district of Bidar, a policeman was mischievous on the final night, but was fined for his pains. In the same district a very serious case was reported in which a Jagirdar was charged with having shot at a police Jemadar in the execution of his duty and wounded him, though not mortally. The case came up before the Judicial Assistant, who was inclined at first to allow a compromise in the matter. But a timely impression was made on the mind of that officer of the gravity of the offence and the necessity of awarding an exemplary punishment. The accused, after trial, was convicted and sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a fine of two hundred rupees, or in default another year's imprisonment. This punishment had a salutary effect on the people, who began to appreciate the imperial and imperious importance of the Census.

549.—Complaints against Jagirdars.—In the Notification above referred to, the attention of all Jagirdars, Makhtadars, &c., who were not granted the privilege of censussing their own estates, was drawn to the fact that the Census was an Imperial undertaking, and that they were expected to give every kind of help to the district officials in carrying out the necessary Census arrangements within their respective Jagirs, Makhtas, &c. Complaints having subsequently been received from certain Taluqdars regarding the indifference displayed by certain Jagirdars, &c., a second * notice was issued under the orders of His Excellency the Minister that the Jagirs of such persons as obstructed the Census work would be confiscated temporarily. A Committee subsequently sat on the 11th Azur 1300. F. to discuss the subject and submit proposals to Government. The Committee recommended that First Taluqdars be invested

* Printed in the Appendix.

with authority (1) to attach the Jagirs of such Jagirdars as intentionally placed obstacles in the way of, or neglected to help, the completion of the Census work in such Jagirs; (2) to keep such Jagirs under attachment till the completion of the Census work; and (3) to communicate with the Census office immediately after the final enumeration, regarding removal of such attachment when the Census Superintendent shall submit a *Guzarish* (memorandum) to His Excellency for his orders.

These proposals were sanctioned by the Minister and duly communicated to the Taluqdars, who were at the same time enjoined to exercise their newly conferred powers with the greatest discretion. During the course of the Census operations the following Jagir villages were attached:—

STATEMENT No. 242.

District.	Taluq.	Name of village.	Nature of tenure.	Owner.
Nalgonda ...	Nalgonda	1. Kashwaram.	Jagir.	Ghulam Hussain Khan.
		2. Ananawaram.	Makhta.	Sadhu Seethiah.
		3. Ugandi.	Jagir.	Mir Thahavoor Ali.
		4. Sivananguda.	Makhta.	Sultan Nawaz Jung Bahadur.
		5. Pitampalli.	Agrahar.	Lutchmanna.

When the final enumeration was over, the Taluqdar concerned was written to on the subject of the removal of the attachment. He was advised to obtain the necessary orders of Government either through the Census office or through the Revenue Secretariat. Though the Taluqdar was several times called upon for a reply, none has been received as to what action was taken.

550.—Suggestions for the future.—The orders and notifications issued by command of His Highness and under the orders of His Excellency to facilitate the work of the Census on the present occasion, are very important and useful, because they serve as precedents for the future. Moreover, the people take more kindly to an order already promulgated, simply on the ground of its having been in force for a number of years. The notification published in the Appendix, as well as the correspondence on the file relating thereto, will form a very good basis for the future Provincial Superintendent to frame the draft of a Census Act for these Dominions.

Section VII.—SPECIAL MEASURES.

551.—Municipalities.—As we have already seen, the Census of the larger towns in the districts that were administered by Municipalities, which in this Province are purely Government institutions, was taken under the direct supervision of the District officers. The independent Census charge enjoyed by the Municipalities was only in the case of the City and the Chadarghat Municipalities. The procedure adopted in the Municipalities differed but little from that prescribed.

552.—Census of Cantonments.—The Regular Troops of His Highness the Nizam's Government, were censussed through their respective commanders. Instructions and Forms were from time to time supplied to the commanders in the same way as to the Taluqdars of districts. The Provincial Superintendent, during his tours, had occasion to inspect the Census arrangements in the military lines in the districts, and found that everything was done in a systematic and satisfactory manner, especially in Gulburga.

In 1881, the census of the British cantonments of Secunderabad, Trimulgherry, Bolarum and the contingent stations in the districts, as well as of the Residency Bazaars and the Railways was accomplished directly under the orders of the British Resident. The same procedure was adopted in 1891, with every success.

553.—Public Institutions, &c.—The census of jails and hospitals was taken by the responsible officers in charge. On the morning after the final Census, the enumeration books, after having been duly filled in, on the previous night, were handed over to the superintendent of the charge. The areas within the operation of the Deccan Mining Company narrowly escaped being omitted out of the general enumeration. Till about the commencement of February 1891 no preliminary Census arrangements had been made. It was thought that the Residency authorities had undertaken the enumeration of the mines. But when, on enquiry, t turned out that these areas had been left entirely untouched, immediate orders were issued to the Taluqdars concerned to take the matter in hand and carry out the preliminary arrangements within the date fixed for the final Census. The work was commenced so late as the 15th February 1891, but owing to the energy of the persons entrusted with the work and the help accorded by the Company's Agent through their staff, the census arrangements were completed in proper time.

554.—Householder's schedules.—The form of the householder's schedule for Europeans and Eurasians was the same as that prescribed in British India (given in the Appendix.) In the case of respectable non-Christians also, householder's schedules were supplied. The loose schedules printed in the different vernaculars were utilised for this purpose. The class of people to whom such schedules were distributed comprised noblemen, jagirdars and Government officials, in the city and the mofussil, of the grade of Tehsildar and upwards. The

following statement gives an idea of the expenditure of householder's schedules. It shows that great circumspection was exercised in the issue of loose forms to householders.

STATEMENT No. 243.

No.	District.	No. of householder's schedules spent.					
		English.	Urdu.	Marathi.	Telugu.	Canarese.	Total.
1	Bidar	5	225	300	...	...	530
2	Madak	...	...	...	100	...	100
3	Elgandal	...	100	...	...	...	100
4	Indur	No separate schedules used.					
5	Sirpur Tandur	...	100	...	...	...	100
6	Warangal	50	60	...	...	...	110
7	Atrafi Balda	...	200	...	300	...	500
8	Mahbubnagar	...	1	...	235	...	236
9	Nalgonda	No information.					
10	Gulbarga	15	200	...	...	...	215
11	Raichur	32	40	25	20	100	217
12	Naldrug	10	35	25	...	..	70
13	Lingsugur	No information.					
14	Birh	...	395	...	...	...	395
15	Nander	...	260	...	...	...	260
16	Parbhani	...	...	255	...	...	255
17	Aurangabad	No information.					
18	Chadarghat Municipality ...	...	3,000	...	...	...	3,000
19	City Municipality						

555.—Railway census.—The census of the moving population on the Railways on the night of the final enumeration as well as of the resident population within Railway limits, was undertaken by the respective Railway authorities. The greatest length of the Railway line within this Province is worked by H. H. the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway, and the circular issued by the Agent is therefore printed in the appendix to show how the work was carried out. After the enumeration was over, the books were collected and forwarded by the Railway authorities to the Provincial Superintendent of Census Operations, Berar. The figures furnished by the latter were compiled into the Imperial tables of this Province at the Hyderabad Census office.

556.—Fairs.—At an early stage of the operations the district officers were required to furnish a statement showing the fairs or festivals within their respective jurisdictions that coincided in date with the date of the final Census. No instances were reported for special instructions from any of the districts. This immunity which the mofussil administration enjoyed from any disarrangement likely to ensue from this cause was more than counterbalanced by the coincidence of the "Sandal," or inauguration, ceremony of the Moula Ali Urus with the night of the 26th February 1891. The following memorandum, prepared by the Census Superintendent at the time, fully sets forth the difficulties anticipated and the suggestions made by him to ensure correct enumeration.

MEMORANDUM.

On the conjunction of the Moula Ali Urus with the date fixed for the final enumeration.

The fair, well known as the Moula Ali Urus, annually attracts a vast concourse of people and the inaugurating "Sandal" ceremony falls on the 16th of Rajab 1308, corresponding to the 26th February 1891, the date fixed for taking the Census in H. H.'s Dominions and throughout the whole of India. This coincidence will disturb the elaborate arrangements made to ensure accuracy in the final enumeration of the people, and some special method must therefore be devised to obviate the anticipated derangement.

The fair is held at a distance of eight miles from the City, and, on an average estimate, is attended by not less than 1,25,000 people, composed of all classes of the community, amongst them the greater part of the nobility and gentry of Hyderabad, with many of the European and Eurasian residents of the suburbs and contonments.

It is feared that the difficulties of taking the Census in the midst of the celebration of the Urus would prove insuperable.

The multitude assembled at the Moula Ali at the time appointed for enumeration would be momentarily augmented by throngs traversing, on foot and in every description of vehicle, the roads which converge to the site of the fair. Moreover, the Urus is made the occasion of a general carouse amongst the lower orders of the people, many of whom would be in various stages of intoxication, and all more or less incapable of affording, or indisposed to give, the required information.

To essay to take the census of a huge surging crowd would be useless and fruitless, as the attempt to check the influx of visitors in order to obtain from them the requisite particulars, which, unless an army were employed, would be as impossible as it would be to arrest the course of a river.

Thus the task of taking the census at Moula Ali on the night of the 26th February next in the form and manner prescribed—of eliciting from the individual members of so large and heterogeneous an assemblage—all the needful details would manifestly be a matter of sheer impossibility.

Under these circumstances, there appears to be but three courses open for adoption, if the directions of the Government of India are to be complied with.

I. The first of these would be, to proclaim the postponement of the Urus by the issue of a long Notification explaining the reasons for this measure, directing that the "Sandal" ceremony should be performed on the night of the 26th February by a small gathering of picked men only, and fixing the general celebration of the festival a few days later.

This, at first sight, would appear to be an easy and feasible solution of the dilemma. But such is the force of habit, and the strength of custom, that it is extremely questionable whether an order of Government would be likely to prove more effectual in preventing the celebration of the festival at the usual time and place, than would the promulgation of an edict in England avail, to induce the masses to put off the celebration of Christmas.

II. The Government of India might be applied to, to change the date fixed for taking the final Census.

It is not, however, in the least likely that any such application would be acceded to.

III. Lastly, with the consent and co-operation of the Resident, the final enumeration might be made in the City, the Residency Bazaars, the suburbs and the cantonments, three

or four days before the 26th February. If this course be adopted, the following regulations will have to be enforced:—

(1) A local area should be formed, comprising the City, the Residency Bazaars, Chadderghat and suburbs, Secunderabad, its suburbs and cantonments, Golconda, &c., for this special final enumeration.

(2) After the taking of this local final enumeration, police or military guards should be posted at the Railway Stations and all the roads of ingress to this enumerated area.

(3) Together with these guards a sufficient number of enumerators should be appointed at these roads to duly register each incomer; and to furnish each out-goer with a ticket exempting him from further enumeration. These latter should be directed to make over such tickets to the enumerator on the morning of the 27th February or the night of the 26th. This process is to continue until the morning of the 27th. Form 1, for registering the out-goers is appended. Besides this, every enumerator should be supplied with a sufficient number of ordinary schedules or enumeration books for making the prescribed entries in accordance with the Census rules.

(4) All births and deaths within the enumerated area, during this short interval, should be carefully registered by Police officers in Forms 2 and 3 appended. These forms should be transmitted by the Police Commissioner through the city and suburban Municipalities to the Census Department. A statement will then be prepared showing the Division, Circle and Block where the birth or death occurred.

In conclusion, it may be added, that should the date be not altered for this local enumeration, the final enumeration of Hyderabad and its suburbs will be totally unreliable, inasmuch as almost half the adult male population of this locality will be at the Urus, and the females, children and the servants at home would never be able to furnish the particulars required for the final enumeration or might refuse to be questioned by the enumerators.

FORM No. 1.

For persons who go out of the local area.

Name of place from which he starts.	Description of the Ward, Street or Bazaar from which he starts.	Name of the person who starts.	Male or Female.	Religion.	Age.	Name of the place to which he goes, *i.e.*, the name of Village, Taluq, District, or the Province of British India.	Name of the Police Station where the entries in this form have been made and tickets issued.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

FORM No. 2.

For births.

Name of the Police Station where the entries are made.	Name and designation of Police officer who prepares this form.	Name of place, *i.e.*, description of Bazaar, Ward, Division.	Name or No. of the enumeration Circle.	Name of Supervisor of the Circle.	No. of Census Block.	Name of Enumerator who enumerated the Block.	No. of the house where the child is born.	Date of birth.	Date of entry in the Register.	Name of the child, if named, otherwise write the word "Infant."	Name of infant's father.	Male or Female.	Religion.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

FORM No. 3.

For deaths.

Name of Police Station where this form is filled up.	Name of Police officer who fills the form.	Name of place in Bazaar, Ward, Division or limit of Police Station where the person died.	Number of Census Circle where the person died.	Name of Supervisor of the Circle.	Number of Census Block.	Name of Enumerator of the Block.	Census number of the house.	Description of the person who died.	Date of death.	Name of person who died.	Male or Female.	Religion.	Age of the person who died.	Residence of the person.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

A Committee subsequently sat on the 19th October 1890 to consider the subject and devise means for adequately meeting the difficulty. The following extract from their proceedings depicts the proposals submitted, which duly received the sanction of His Excellency the Minister.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Committee held on Sunday, the 19th October 1890.

After discussion, it was resolved, as the date of the final Census cannot be altered, and as the postponement of the Urus is impossible, and further as notwithstanding the adoption of special arrangements for the enumeration of the community and the expenditure of large sums for its accomplishment, it may be impossible to obtain correct results, on account of large crowds of people being constantly on the move—crowds mostly composed of people who have already been enumerated at the first round in the city, suburbs, and the districts while at their homes, that the following measures shall be adopted:—

(1) On the night of the final Census in the city, suburbs, and the districts, if there are any, who are absent from their homes, and if it be known that they have gone to witness the Urus at Moula-ali, the words "Moula-ali" shall be written against their names in red ink and such persons shall be considered as present at the fair.

(2) Intimation of this procedure should be given to the Residency authorities, so that the same rule may be adopted in localities under the British.

Although by this procedure the few persons from beyond the Dominions of His Highness the Nizam, coming into Hyderabad and its suburbs and to Moula-ali between the last date of the preliminary Census and the final Census, will be excluded from enumeration, the difference arising from the exclusion of these outsiders will be trifling indeed when compared with the errors that will arise by enumerating the people assembled on the night of the final Census at Moula-ali.

The Imperial Census Commissioner Mr. Baines visited the State on the 29th November 1890. While here, the subject was discussed among Mr. Baines, Nawab Mohsin-ul-mulk Bahadur, the Financial Secretary, and the Provincial Superintendent. The conclusions arrived at are embodied in Mr. Baines' Inspection Note, printed in the Appendix.

557.—Travellers by road.—The enumeration of travellers by road was effected by means of enumerators drawn from the ranks of the Police. They were supplied with a number of blank enumeration forms and tickets. When a traveller was found to possess no ticket, to show that he had been enumerated elsewhere, he was at once enumerated and a ticket given him. The next morning the schedules thus filled in, were handed over to the supervisors of the Circles, and were, by them, included in the enumeration books for their respective blocks. There were not many travellers, except those going to, or returning from, such fairs as the Moula-ali Urus. The arrangements were quite adequate to meet the contingency.

558.—Vagrants and nomads.—The preliminary census of vagrants and nomadic tribes was arranged to be taken just a couple of days or so before the final night, in order to minimise the number of alterations, &c., on the latter occasion. Groups of these vagrants and nomads were thus censussed in those villages where it was ascertained they intended to stay on the final night. In the case of certain of these tribes, which partake of the characteristics of suspicious criminal tribes, policemen usually accompany them to prevent the commission of crime. In these instances, the police officials were made to do duty for enumerators on the

final night. It was easy enumerating the Hinduised forest tribes, for they are generally to be found on the outskirts of villages in the plains. But the enumeration of the forest tribes proper, such as Bhils and Gonds, caused a certain amount of inconvenience, not unoften attended with danger to the lives of the enumerators and the village menials who set out on the final night with torches to light their way to the rude habitations of the hill tribes. A day census for these tracts was recommended by the Imperial Census Commissioner, but the practical difficulties in the way of marking off the areas occupied by these tribes prevented the adoption of that recommendation.

559.—Census of certain villages outside the Province.—The Collector of Dharwar having reported to the Bombay Government that, owing to the great distance of the village of Bahadardini (of the Gajandekar Jagir, Taluk Row) from the village of Row, it will be practically impossible for the Mamlatdar to exercise any supervision over the Census enumerator ot the said village of Bahadardini, a request was made by the Bombay Government to include it, for the purposes of supervision in the nearest Hyderabad Census circle and to adopt the same procedure with regard to it as with the other villages in that circle, with the exception that the Bombay Census Superintendent would supply the enumeration book, which, after the Census night, should be signed by the Supervisor of the circle and made over by him to the Kulkarni for delivery to the Mamlatdar of Row, instead of being despatched along with the others to the Tehsildar of the Taluq in which the circle is situated. This request was readily acceded to.

Besides the village in the Dharwar district above referred to, the supervision of the census of which was undertaken by the Hyderabad Census Office, the census of certain villages in the Kistna district of the Madras Presidency, belonging to the Hyderabad territory had to be taken in hand. The Madras Superintendent having excluded these villages from the Madras census on the ground of want of jurisdiction, a communication was received from the Madras Government on the subject. After obtaining a list of the villages concerned, necessary instructions were issued to the Taluqdars of the adjoining districts of His Highness' dominions to make arrangements for including them in the Census circles situated nearest to them. The following statement gives the names of the villages with their localities and the districts under which they were respectively included.

STATEMENT No. 244.

Village.	Locality.	District under which included.
Buravancha...	About 3 miles south of Navarid Tq. ...	The villages of Allipuram, Mahomedapuram and Krishnapuram were included in Nalgonda and the remaining villages in the Warangal district.
Mullaily	About 6 miles east of Agripalli do.	
Partyal and the adjacent villages of Donabanda and Ganiatkur ...	About 3 miles south of Kanchekacherla...	
Pullapand	About 18 miles north of Bander... ...	
Allipuram, hamlet of Zahu vahilla ..	Close to Anjanipuram hamlet	
Devagunta and Mohamedpuram, hamlet of Kodada	Situated between Takkelapand in Nandigama Taluq and Komurbanda in Munagala Zamindari	
Kopugallu, Gudibanda, Redlagunta, Kottagudem and Chinnerla ...	On the road from Lingagiri to Jaggiapett in Nandigama Taluq	
Allinagaram, Butchireddipalliem and Kistnapuram, hamlet of Munagala	Between Nandigama Taluq and Vissamapett	
Siripuram, Kistnapuram, Alkur and Matur	Near Tunikeped—Vissamapett Zamindari	
Vangavid	Do. Bhagavanlapuram do. do.	
Vunnavalli	Do. Yerramadu do. do.	
Chennur	Do. Peddavaram do. do.	
Muttagudem	Do. Tiruvur & Rajupet do. do.	
Raghunadhagudem	Do. Akkapallem do. do.	
Nizam's Gosavid	Do. British Gosavid do. do.	
Bhimavaram	Do. Kottapalli do. do.	
Gopavaram	Do. Vinagadopa do. do.	
Brahmanrapalli	Do. Rompirnalla and Malluvarem do. do.	
Venkatapuram	Do. Kistnarowpallem do. do.	
Bharinapad	Do. Chinnampett do. do.	
Subhayagudem	Do. Kokilampad do. do.	
Kimchaparra	Do. Komireddipalli do. do.	
Ganugapad, Tekulapalli, Chikkalagudem and Palleralamudi	Lying between the villages in the Vissampett Division	

Section VIII.—FINAL CENSUS.

560.—Census evening.—Elaborate arrangements were made for the taking of the final Census on the night of the 26th of February 1891, both in the capital and the districts. The cause of the day being fixed three days after the full moon has already been mentioned. In the capital, immediately after moon-rise, the enumerators attended each by a guardian of the public peace, and a cooly carrying a basket for loose schedules, &c., and a lighted lamp, strolled forth on their appointed errand. The services of the employés of all departments of the Government had been placed at the disposal of the censussing authorities both in the city and in the districts, and the agency required was fully met by the adequate supply. In the mofussil, the enumerators were accompanied either by a policeman or a village menial. The only difficulty met with, was in the case of the visitors to the Moula-ali Urus, which caused no small amount of anxiety. The arrangements made, however, appear to have secured as correct results as were possible under the circumstances of the case.

561.—Supervision of Final Census.—It has already been pointed out that orders had been issued in the several departments of Government directing the employés to help in the Census on the final night. Both the superintendents and the supervisors were constantly on the move on the night of the final enumeration,

checking the work of the enumerators. The Taluqdars and the Tehsildars also supervised the work at their respective head-quarters, while the Provincial Superintendent went his rounds in the capital.

562.—Accuracy of the final Census.—From the strict supervision exercised on the night of the final Census, there is every reason to believe that the final Census statistics are quite accurate. The only disturbing factor, however, was the Moula-ali Urus. If we take the smaller number of unspecified entries in the schedules as a test of accuracy, we find that the enumeration of 1891 compares very favourably with that of 1881. The following statement is given to exemplify the above.

STATEMENT No. 245.

Title of Table.	1891.		1881.		Percentage of decrease of 1891 figures over those of 1881.
	Number of unspecified entries.	Percentage on population.	Number of unspecified entries.	Percentage on population.	
VII. A. Age by Religion—All Religions ...	10,555	0·1	164,718	1·7	93·6
VII. B. Do. Hindus ...	5,406	0·05	64,427	0·7	9·16
C. Do. Mussalmans ...	5,128	0·5	99,132	10·7	94·8
D. Do. Christians ...	3	0·01	103	0·8	97·1
E. Do. Sikhs	2	0·00	915	25·0	99·8
F. Do. Parsis... ...	1	0·1	21	3·3	95·2
G. Do. Jains	6	0·0	120	2·6	95·0
VIII. Civil Condition by Age—All Religions. Unmarried ...	4,892	0·1	38,613	1·7	87·2
VIII. Civil Condition by Age—All Religions. Married ...	2,689	0·04	40,094	0·8	93·2
VIII. Civil Condition by Age—All Religions. Widowed ...	965	0·08	14,210	1·2	93·3
VIII. Civil Condition by Age—All Religions. Unspecified ...	2,009	31·5	71,701	9·4	97·5

563.—Testing of final Census.—The morning succeeding the final Census night, the enumerators took their books and the householders' schedules they had collected to the supervisors of their respective circles. The enumerators' Abstracts in their respective books were made up by the enumerators themselves. The supervisor on receipt of the books handed over the books of one enumerator to another and had the totals checked. Besides this process the supervisor personally checked each book as it came finally into his hands. After thus satisfying himself of the correctness of the figures and the accuracy of the entries generally, he took the books of his circle to the superintendent of his charge. Here 50 per cent. of the books brought by one supervisor were checked by another, the superintendent himself checking 10 per cent. of the books of his charge.

564.—Collection and despatch of books, &c.—As soon as the charge abstracts, prepared in the manner referred to in the last preceding paragraph, were ready, these abstracts together with the enumeration books were despatched to the district head-quarters in charge of one of the supervisors who was invariably a clerk in the local Revenue Office. As soon as the books reached the district head-

quarters, the charge totals were compiled into a district abstract and communicated to the Census office in the capital, either by wire or special post (*ghungru*). The books came in, a few days later, in charge of the district census clerks. Information for the Provisional Statement which was wired to the Imperial Census Commissioner from the capital, was not forthcoming in time from the exempted noblemen, who had to be addressed specially for the purpose.

Section IX.—CONCLUDING REMARKS.

565.—District Reports.—In a previous paragraph we touched upon the Progress Reports that were called for from each district to show the progress of the preliminary Census operations. On the completion of the preliminary as well as the final Census, a circular was issued calling upon the District Taluqdars and others entrusted with the Census work, to submit detailed reports of the operations for the Census under their respective jurisdictions. The heads of information called for were thus summarised :—

1. **Geography.**—Geographical details, with maps (if available). Details of area and village list.

2. **Organisation.**—Formation of Census areas. Number of charges, circles and blocks, as finally revised. In districts where there are cantonments or Municipalities, the number of blocks, &c., in them should be shown separately.

3. **Agency.**—Number of charge superintendents, supervisors and enumerators and the classes from which they were drawn.

4. **House numbering.**—Village and block lists. Definition of "house"; mode of numbering; dates of commencement and completion. How checked. Average number of houses per block in towns and villages.

5. **Schedules.**—Distribution of schedules. Number of schedule books and languages in which they were.

6. **Instruction of Agency.**—Mode of instruction. Distribution of instructions and circulars.

7. **Preliminary Record.**—When commenced. Extent of checking and testing. Degree of accuracy of the work done.

8. **Final Census.**—Time occupied. Extent of supervision. Help from other departments. Special enumerators and reserve. Travellers by road and arrangements made in connection with fairs and markets, marriages and festivals. Preparation of abstracts. Collection and despatch (Circular No. 6 of 1300 F.) of books and schedules.

9. **Difficulties.**—Difficulties experienced, with dates, and how overcome. Police aid when and how availed of. Any appeal to the legislature. Attitude of the people; suggestions for the future.

10. **Accuracy.**—Correctness of record with opinion and reasons.

11. **Cost.**—Details of Census expenditure.

12. **Conclusion.**—Remarks on the zeal and energy with which officers did the Census work.

Reports, in response to the circular, were received from the districts, the city and suburban municipalities and a few of the exempted noblemen and Samasthans. In none of the reports, however, the object with which they were called for, namely, to obtain for future guidance, an accurate record of all the steps taken and the difficulties met with, appear to have been strictly kept in view. Most of them contain general remarks and suggestions and any extracts from them in the appendix are therefore considered unnecessary. They are simply meagre.

566.—Inspection by the Provincial Superintendent.—During the progress of the census work in the mofussil, the Provincial Superintendent undertook the following tours on the dates noted opposite, passing through the districts mentioned in connection with each.

First tour.	17th July to 2nd August 1890.	Conference with the Imperial Commissioner and inspection of printing work in Bombay. Inspection of Census work in the districts of Aurangabad, Gulbarga, and Raichur.
Second tour.	7th December 1890 to 11th January 1891.	Inspection of Census work in Nalgonda Warangal, Gulbarga (to meet the Imperial Census Commissioner), Naldrug, Medak and Bidar.

The plan uniformly adopted by the Provincial Superintendent in his tours, was to call the responsible officials entrusted with the census work together, and give them a short but clear and concise idea of the operations, and to invite questions from those present. Where no questions were forthcoming from the assembled Tehsildars and Peshkars, &c., the Provincial Superintendent propounded questions to them, the answers to which gave an idea as to whether the instructions were properly understood. In many places, the respectable inhabitants of the localities were called together and the benefits of a periodical Census taking were explained to them, the object being to enlist their sympathies with the cause and disarm opposition as much as possible.

The Provincial Superintendent took ample notes of the errors he detected in the different districts, and upon the completion of the inspection of each district, he embodied the errors noted, with instructions as to how to avoid them, in circulars which were despatched to all the districts. By this means, the Taluqdars and others were kept fully informed of the errors liable to be committed and the means of avoiding them. The cost of a large establishment travelling with the Superintendent was obviated by the plan adopted by him of taking the special census clerk of each district with him during his tour in that district. Besides the saving in travelling allowance, another very important object gained was that the clerk learnt a good deal of the Census work by working under the immediate supervision of the Provincial Superintendent.

The Census work in the district of Nalgonda was found to be in a very backward state by the Superintendent. The Taluq head-quarters Bhongir, through which divisional and district officers pass every now and then, was the first place visited. The house-numbering and the state of knowledge of the Tehsildar, the Peshkar and the two Revenue Inspectors who had been appointed charge superintendents were simply woeful. As the Provincial Superintendent advanced into the interior of the district, he found that the state of things did not improve in any way. One or two bright spots in this dreary district were not wanting. The Naib of the late Nawab Nusrat Jung had made the census arrangements in his Jagir territory in a very satisfactory manner. The house-numbering of Narkatpalli was another bright spot. In the town of Nalgonda itself, the state of affairs was very bad indeed. All the irregularities were to be traced to the scant attention paid to the subject by the higher district officials. When Government officials themselves were so lax in carrying out the instructions of the census department, it was only natural to expect that the Jagirdars to be perfectly indifferent. In fact, this accounts for the numerous complaints against this class of people received from this district, which presents the unique spectacle of being the only one where the temporary attachment of Jagirs for Census purposes was found necessary, a ruse adopted by the officials probably to cover their own negligence.

In some of the other districts visited, the house-numbering was found to be in a backward state, but none so bad as Nalgonda. The necessary instructions and explanations were given in each case, which presumably had the desired effect.

567.—Attention of Government drawn.—So far as the district administration of the census operations went, the Provincial Superintendent regrets to have to bring to the notice of the Government that the general tendency of the district officials towards the Census work was one of indifference, if not positive apathy. The responsible heads of the units of district administration took little personal interest in the work, the operations in many cases being entrusted to the Tehsildars and Peshkars, who either could not comprehend the importance of the Census, or, at all events, did not care to. It will be necessary that the hands of the next Provincial Superintendent should be considerably strengthened by special rules and regulations, if the work is to be carried on smoothly, correctly, and punctually. It may here be stated that among Taluqdars in charge of districts, Messrs. Mir Amir Ali of Indur, Behramji of Raichur and Mirza Mahomed Ali Khan of Birh evinced the greatest interest in the Census work and were always first in the field as regards punctuality and accuracy of work.

PART II.

COMPILATION OF THE RESULTS.

568.—Central Abstraction Office.—In this Province, a central office was organised in the capital, at which the whole of the Census work subsequent to the final enumeration was conducted. The peculiar circumstances obtaining in this State and the paucity of literates, even in the capital, rendered the decentralisation of the work of abstraction simply impossible. The latter fact is still further emphasised by the resolution early come to, by most of the exempted noblemen, of sending their results to be abstracted in the central Census office, in preference to exercising the right specially conferred upon them by Government, of doing their own abstraction work. The few noblemen who had the abstraction done in their own offices, have not intimated, though repeatedly requested to do so, the cost incurred by them under this head, probably because they are unwilling to confess that the work cost them pretty dear, at any rate more than what the Government office would have charged them.

Immediately the actual enumeration was over, the arrangements for the organization of the abstraction office were pushed forward. Three bungalows were rented, in which the Marathi, the Telugu and the Urdu and Kanarese abstraction offices were located, each in charge of a Deputy Superintendent. Some delay occurred in the receipt of books from the districts and the work was not in full swing till about the middle of April, though, strictly speaking, the office was opened about the end of March. At the height of the Abstraction work, the accommodation afforded by these three buildings was found inadequate, and it was found necessary to pitch tents and erect temporary *chhappar* houses.

569.—Selection of hands for Abstraction work.—On two occasions, examinations were held, comprising a paper on simple arithmetic, in order to test the ability of the candidates that applied for places in the office. The number of hands thus selected, proving insufficient, about 200 clerks had to be imported from the Bombay and the Madras Presidencies. Patwaries from the districts were also imported on special duty in the office. From among the hands already in the office, two were selected as Room Inspectors, and these, being thoroughly up in their work, were deputed to instruct the Peshkars (Taluq Sherishtadars) who were drafted into the abstraction office, so early as a fortnight before the commencement of the work.

570.—Abstraction sheets selected for the Province.—The Abstraction sheets* selected for the Province were as follows :—

I. Sex, age, religion and civil condition.
II. Sex, age, religion and education.
III. Sex, age, and occupation.
IV. Sex, religion, caste and sub-division. (*Subsequently cancelled*).
V. Sex and parent tongue.
VI. Sex and birth-place.

* Printed in Appendix A.

VII. (*a*) Sex, age and infirmity (*each infirmity worked separately*).
(*b*) Sex, caste and infirmity (*do.*)
VIII. Christians, sect, race and sex.
IX. Christians, age, race and sex.
X. Sex, religion, caste, sub-caste and language (English literates only).
XII. Special age form.

We have already said that there were three branches, each under a separate Deputy Superintendent. The work of abstraction was thus distributed in each branch.

Sheets I. and II. were for the first two months in charge of two Room Inspectors, after which, one Inspector was placed in charge till completion.

Sheet III. was in charge of one Room Inspector from beginning to end.

Sheet IV. was worked for 1½ months, after which it was cancelled as unnecessary.

Sheets V. and VI. were in charge each of one Room Inspector.

Sheets VII. (*a*) and (*b*) were worked by the hands in charge of Sheet I.

Sheets VIII. and IX. were worked by a few special hands under the immediate supervision of the Deputy Superintendents themselves.

Sheet X. was placed in charge of 2 Room Inspectors for the first four months; after this there was only one Inspector allowed till completion.

Sheet XII. was worked by the hands in charge of Sheet III.

571.—Methods of Abstraction.—Practically, the entries in the enumeration schedules were abstracted in four ways. The first, which was admittedly a rough one, was by means of the enumerator's abstracts, the totals of which were checked by the supervisors, and from which the provisional totals for the province were prepared. The second method may be styled the abstraction proper, and this was effected by means of the elaborate working sheets above enumerated. The third and fourth comprised the entries made in the Tabulation Registers and Compilation Sheets. In the case of the Abstraction sheets, the unit was a block. The Tabulation was done in 3 stages, in the first of which the circle was taken as the unit, and in the second, the Taluq was the unit. Lastly, in the Tabulation slips the unit was the district. It may also be mentioned that entries in the Abstraction sheets and Tabulation Registers were made in the vernaculars of the branches concerned. The English language was introduced at the compilation stage, and the entries in the compilation sheets were made in English, the totals of which yielded the figures for the Province.

572.—Constitution of the Abstraction Office.—In the Abstraction office there were the following sections:—

(1) Record-keeping section.
(2) Abstracting section.
(3) Section for preparation of test slips.
(4) „ „ examination „

(5) Re-abstracting section.

(6) Tabulating section.

(7) Compiling section.

573.—Record-keepers and their duties.—For each of the three branches, there was appointed one trustworthy record-keeper with six assistants. The first and most important work that the record-keepers had to do was to remove the enumerator's Abstracts from the schedule books and secure them in a consecutive manner, so as to be readily available for reference. The books were numbered serially for each charge, and the bundles were made up *circlewar*. The record-keepers were further charged with the duty of entering the names of villages in the village registers. They had to take charge of all the forms required for abstraction and issue them, as well as the schedule books, to the Room Inspectors and keep an accurate and authenticated record of all such issues. The arrangements made for the supply of the books to the different gangs working on the different sheets were so efficient that there was scarcely any complaint of short supply. For instance, the books were first issued to the gang working on sheets V. and VI. When they were returned by this gang, the books were re-issued to the gangs working on sheets I., II., III., VII. and X. and these kept them fully engaged till the next batch of books was returned by the first above-noted gang.

Cheap racks made of teak-wood frames, with bamboo pieces nailed on to serve as shelves, were improvised for keeping the records. These served the purpose remarkably well, though they realised but a fraction of the initial cost when they came to be auctioned on completion of the work. The records were located in the masonry buildings and every precaution was taken to prevent their possible destruction by fire, water, &c. The system on which the records were kept was so perfect that, as the work approached completion, a single record-keeper was found sufficient to cope with the needs of the record-room.

574.—Explanation of the process of Abstraction.—The work of abstraction consisted in making pencil strokes in the abstraction sheets, five at a time, to facilitate addition and check, thus—𝍸 For the first sheet there was a reader, an abstractor and a totaller. All the other sheets were worked on the silent system; that is to say, no reader was allowed, but the abstractor himself had to read and to make the strokes. The services of the totallers were utilised as checkers also, at a subsequent stage of the work. Each checker had on an average about half a dozen abstractors working under him. He had, therefore, to total the work of all these as well as to check 50 per cent. of the entries in the abstraction sheet. The work was therefore responsible, and only trained and approved hands were engaged on it.

From the checkers the sheets passed on to the Room Inspectors, who in their turn were required to check 10 per cent. of the books abstracted by the abstractors, and 5 per cent. of the books checked by the checkers. In the first month, the percentage of error, on comparison with the Schedule Abstracts was very high (90) and, in consequence, the strain on the re-abstraction establishment was very

heavy. In the course of re-abstraction, however, it was found that the entries in the abstraction sheets were mainly correct. The natural inference, therefore, was that the Schedule Abstracts were highly unreliable. It was, therefore, found necessary to dispense with the operation of comparing the abstraction results with the schedule abstracts. It is a matter of great pity that the district officials should have exercised so little supervision in a matter of such importance. But it appears to the Census Superintendent that their negligence and indifference was in no way more in this case than in all the operations connected with the Census. In order to ensure accurate results, a general order was issued to the effect that 25 per cent. of the books were to be re-abstracted, over and above the books sent up by the testing establishment and the Room Inspectors as having been incorrectly abstracted. This additional check was found necessary owing to the unreliability of the schedule abstracts, and this operation not only enhanced the cost of the work but caused considerable delay.

575.—Test slips.—In order to check the accuracy of the work, test slips* were prescribed by the Imperial Census Commissioner for India in his Note N. Two Peshkars and a sufficient number of hands were placed in charge of the section for the preparation of the test slips. After the checks exercised by the checkers and the Room Inspectors the work that fell on this section was not at all heavy. The test slips prepared by this section were examined by the respective Deputy Superintendents themselves, assisted by 4 clerks each. The manner in which this check was exercised is detailed hereunder.

Sheets I., II. and III. were tallied as regards sex and age. When any two of them tallied and the third did not, the erring sheet was ordered to be re-abstracted. The percentage of errors was not more than 25, which were largely found in Sheet I.

Sheets I., II. and X. were tallied for religion and sex. The majority of the mistakes, which did not exceed 2 per cent., were found in Sheets I. and X.

Sheets II. and X. were tallied for literacy. Owing to the number of literates being very few, the checkers had managed to verify the entries relating thereto by reference to the original books, wherefore no necessity for re-abstraction arose.

Lastly, Sheets V. and VI. were tallied for sexes. Whenever there was any discrepancy, and it was found that either did not tally with the remaining sheets, check had to be undertaken by reference to the original schedule books.

576.—Tabulation.—As soon as the work of abstraction was completed, the majority of the hands was brought under reduction, and the majority of the Peshkars sent away. The work of tabulation, which consisted in transcribing the abstracted totals into the Tabulation Registers was important, and the services of the more efficient of the abstraction establishment only were retained. The Registers used were the following :—

I.—Houses and total population.

II.—Variation in population.

* Form given on p. 45 of Part II., Census Proceedings, published by the Government of India.

III.—Classification list of villages and towns.
IV.—Religions.
V. and VI.—Age and civil condition by religion.
VII.—Education by religion and age.
VIII.—Parent tongue.
IX.—Birth-place.
X. to XIII.—Infirmities by age.
X. (*a*) to XIII. (*a*).—Infirmities by caste.
XIV.—Castes, &c.
XV. (*a*) and (*b*).—Occupations by age and districts (males and females separately).
XVII.—Races of Christians.
XVIII.—Language known by literate.

Register I.—In this register three columns were provided under population,—(1) Total, (2) Residents, and (3) Visitors. As the record of visitors was not abstracted, only the first column (total) was filled up.

Register II.—This register was not prepared, as the statistics for 1881 were not available.

Register III.—This was worked out from Register I., Column 1, under population, of which furnished the population of the block or village.

Register IV.—This was prepared from Sheet I., each religion in each block being shown separately.

Register V.—Here each religion was tabulated by age for the population of each block. This register was also prepared from Sheet I.

Registers VI. and VII.—These registers were prepared from Sheets I. and II., respectively.

Registers VIII. and IX.—Sheets V. and VI. furnished the entries for these registers respectively. The entries related to languages and birth-place, and were not made until after check with the index of languages and birth-places, specially prepared for this Province, on the lines laid down by the Imperial Census Commissioner.

Registers X. to XIII.—The entries in these registers as well as in Registers X. (*a*) to XIII. (*a*) were made from Abstraction Sheet VII.

Register XIV.—Abstraction Sheet IX. furnished the details for this register. The entries relating to nine selected castes and tribes alone and their sub-divisions were made.

Registers XV. (a) and (b).—Sheet III. furnished the particulars for these registers.

Register XVII.—The races of Christians were taken from Sheet IX., and the entries in this register were made under the direct supervision of the Deputy Superintendents.

REGISTER : XVIII.

Village.		Block.		Brahman.			Bania.			Rajput.			Total.		
Revenue Number.	Name.	No. or Letter.	Book No.	English.	Other Language.	Total Literate.	English.	Other Language.	Total Literate.	English.	Other Language.	Total Literate.	English.	Other Language.	Total Literate.

577.—Explanation of the process.—As already pointed out, the work of tabulation was carried out in three stages. The entries in the abstraction sheets were transcribed by blocks into one set of Registers. The totals of circles were thus obtained. In cases where there were more than one block in a village, the village total was shown in red ink. This first set of Registers thus furnished the circlewar totals.

Before we proceed to the next stage of tabulation a few points may be noted. Blank Registers I. to XIII. A., were ordered out from Bombay and each page was ruled for 8 entries. At an early stage of the operations it was found that great inconvenience and delay was caused by the necessity that arose of totalling up the entries on one page and carrying them on to the next, in order to obtain the total of one circle. To obviate this inconvenience, large forms with 30 rules to the page, were locally lithographed. The enlarged size met the difficulty and the work progressed smoothly. Registers I. to IV. were printed only on one side of the paper, while all the remaining forms were ruled on both sides. Again, it was at first proposed to print the remaining Registers at a later date. Experience, however, proved the advisability of starting the work on the caste and occupation statistics forthwith, and the necessary supply of forms was therefore early obtained.

Registers XIV. and XV. (*a*) and (*b*), relating to castes and occupations, gave no small amount of trouble on account of their immense numbers. Each page of the Register afforded room for 6 occupations or 12 castes. It was therefore found that the entries which occupied but one or two Abstraction sheets, became diffused over a very large number of pages, which gave a lot of trouble in checking. Great care was taken, however, to ensure that no caste or occupation was re-entered by oversight in each register. After completing these Registers, the Room Inspectors in charge of the work prepared complete Alphabetical indexes of castes and occupations and took them to their respective Deputy Superintendents who, in accordance with the instructions issued to them, classified the castes and occupations, after amalgamating synonymous castes and occupations returned in the different vernaculars.

The same process had to be gone through in the second stage of tabulation, where the entries in the first set of Registers were transcribed by circles into a fresh set, whereby the Taluq totals were obtained. At the third stage, tabulation slips were used, in which the Taluq totals were transcribed and yielded District totals. Certain exempted noblemen had abstracted and tabulated their own results. The entries in their Registers had therefore to be transcribed in the tabulation slips before the gross district totals were obtained. In the work of preparing the tabulation slips, the Room Inspectors were assisted by two supervisors. While doing this work, the Room Inspectors had to supervise the work of the set of clerks working on castes and occupations. In the tabulation slips referring to Registers III. and IV., the totals of each town in each district were shown separately, which was intended to facilitate the preparation of Imperial Tables IV. and V.

578.—Tabulation test slips.—No separate form of test slip was used in tabulation, but the form used in the process of Abstraction was utilised to test the correctness of the entries in the Registers also. No separate establishment, moreover, was told off to this duty. Room Inspectors prepared the slips and submitted them along with the Registers to the Deputy Superintendents, who satisfied themselves of their accuracy by personal inspection.

579.—Compilation.—This part of the work was done in English. The Room Inspectors took their tabulation slips to the English branch, where the entries in the compilation sheets were made. Very little difficulty was experienced in the preparation of these sheets, as the fullest check had been exercised during the process of tabulation. The caste and occupation slips, however, furnished the exception, and were not ready for despatch to the Imperial Census Commissioner till over a month after the prescribed date. The hands, engaged on the easier compilation sheets were employed in copying the entries in the forms for the Imperial Tables to be despatched to the Press. Meanwhile the caste and occupation sheets were being worked by a different Section. Owing to dissimilarity in the classification adopted in the different vernacular branches, mistakes had to be traced back to the tabulation Registers, which occasioned no small amount of delay. No special sheets had been prescribed for combined occupations, which had therefore to be compiled direct from the schedules. This accounts for the occurrence of the error noted in the previous chapter.

580.—Discovery of error in Indur.—In final Table I., despatched to the Imperial Census Commissioner, the number of houses said to be contained in the District of Indur was shown as 92,876, instead of the actual number, 128,461. The erroneous figure caused it to be believed that there was a decrease of 18,488 houses, although as matter of fact, the number of houses had actually increased by 17,097, since the Census of 1881. In calculating the house density in each of the districts, it was noticed that it was very high, (6·88), being an excess of 1·8 persons per house. The alleged decrease in the number of houses being contradicted by the house density of the district, a careful scrutiny of the papers of the Abstraction and Tabulation Sections was instituted. It then came out that nearly 36,000 houses, though actually enumerated, had been omitted by oversight while the entries in the registers were being transcribed. The discovery was not communicated to the Census Commissioner as it was made too late and as it was feared that the communication may interfere with the statistics worked out by him on the original figures. The mistake was, however, rectified in our Tables, as the final order to strike off had not been given to the Printers.

PART III.

COST OF THE CENSUS.

581.—Cost of the Census.—The details of expenditure incurred on account of the Census by the Government of His Highness the Nizam are given in the subjoined statement :—

STATEMENT No. 246.

No.	Main head	Sub head.	1890-91. (Ardebehisht 1299 F. to end of Ardebehisht 1300 F.)		1891-92. (1st Khurdad 1300 to 31st Ardebehisht 1301 F.)		1892-92. (1st Khurdad 1301 to 31st Ardebehisht 1302 F.)		1893-94. (1st Khurdad 1302 F. to 31st Ardebehisht 1303 F.)		1894-95. (1st Khurdad 1303 F.)		TOTAL.	
			Sub head.	Main head.	Sub head.	Main head.	Sub head.	Main head.	Sub head.	Main head.	Sub head.	Main head.	Sub head.	Main head.
			H. S. Rs. a. p.	H. S. Rs. a. p.	H. S. Rs. a. p.	H. S. Rs. a. p.	H. S. Rs. a. p.	H. S. Rs. a. p.	H. S. Rs. a. p.	H. S. Rs. a. p.	H. S. Rs. a. p.	H. S. Rs. a. p.	H. S. Rs. a. p.	H. S. Rs. a. p.
1		Salary of District and Municipal Establishment.	28,590 15 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,590 15 9	.....
2		Contingencies	2,204 1 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,204 1 9	.....
3		Postage (*ghungru*) ...	579 14 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	579 14 0	.....
4		Telegram charges ...	54 1 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54 1 8	.....
5		Miscellaneous stationery, (including red ink.) ...	86 2 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86 2 3	.....
6		House-numbering ...	902 15 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	902 15 1	.....
7		Light	401 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	401 4 0	.....
8		Travelling allowance ...	67 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67 8 0	.....
9		Freight of Books... ...	931 4 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	931 4 11	.....
	I.	TOTAL.—DISTRICT AND MUNICIPAL CHARGES ...	.....	33,818 3 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,818 3 5
10		Paper for schedules and printing	7,078 12 0	.....	5,075 12 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,154 8 3	.....
11		Freight charges	2,361 8 0	.....	1,024 12 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,386 4 3	.....
	II.	TOTAL.—ENUMERATION PRINTING...	.....	9,440 4 0	.....	6,100 8 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,540 12 6
	A.	**Total.—Enumeration..**	.....	43,258 7 5	.....	6,100 8 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49,358 15 11

STATEMENT No. 246—*continued.*

12			House rent	28	3	6	.....	4,206	7	0	.....	1,526	9	3	.....	769	8	9	.....	315	0	0	.....	6,905	12	6	.....
13			Furniture, etc.	1,370	0	6	.....	2,268	5	0	.....	24	0	0	.....	27	0	0	.....	.....			.....	3,689	5	6	.....
14			Record Establishment	.....			.....	3,364	3	3	.....	1,208	5	9	.....	.....			.....	.....			.....	4,572	9	0	.....
15			Menial do. ..	39	3	9	.....	2,566	15	0	.....	1,351	1	0	.....	298	8	3	.....	65	0	0	.....	4,320	12	0	.....
16			Working Staff including (Peshkars, &c.)	249	10	9	.....	4,293	4	0	.....	518	1	6	.....	.....			.....	.....			.....	5,064	0	3	.....
17			Clerks (temporary) ..	557	9	6	.....	1,15,282	5	1	.....	27,270	7	6	.....	6,488	11	9	.....	566	9	0	.....	1,50,165	10	10	.....
18			Travelling allowance for temporary clerks ...	.....			.....	1,034	4	0	.....	597	8	9	.....	119	5	0	.....	119	5	0	.....	1,870	6	9	.....
19			Freight of Schedules to Office	.....			.....	.....			.....	.....			.....	.....			.....	.....			.....	.....			included in (9)
20			Contingencies	1,089	5	10	.....	2,119	5	8	.....	539	4	3	.....	442	14	0	.....	185	8	0	.....	4,376	5	9	.....
21			Salary of Deputy Superintendents	.....			.....	9,088	14	0	.....	5,787	9	9	.....	3,332	4	0	.....	350	0	0	.....	18,558	11	9	.....
	III.		TOTAL.—TABULATION OFFICE	.....			3,334	1	10	.....	1,44,286	15	0	.....	38,822	15	9	.....	11,478	3	9	.....	1,601	6	0	.....	1,99,523	10	4
23			Paper and Printing for Sheets, Registers and Tables	589	12	0	.....	13,834	11	3	.....	2,142	15	0	.....	7,105	1	0	.....	800	15	0	.....	24,473	6	3	.....
23			Paper and Printing for Report	.....			.....	.....			.....	.....			.....	2,080	0	0	.....	9,383	0	0	.....	11,463	0	0	.....
24			Freight of Sheets and Books	110	4	0	.....	1,899	2	3	.....	.....			.....	58	7	6	.....	336	6	6	.....	2,404	4	3	.....
	IV.		TOTAL.—TABULATION PRINTING	.....			730	0	0	.....	15,733	13	6	.....	2,142	15	0	.....	9,243	8	6	.....	10,529	5	6	.....	38,340	10	6
	B.		**Total.—Compilation** ...	.....			4,034	1	10	.....	1,60,020	12	6	.....	40,965	14	9	.....	20,721	13	3	.....	12,131	11	6	.....	2,37,864	4	10

STATEMENT No. 246—*concluded.*

No.	Main head.	Sub head.	1890-91. (Ardebehisht 1299 F. to end of Ardebehisht 1300 F.)		1891-92. (1st Khurdad 1300 to 31st Ardebehisht 1301 F.)		1892-93. (1st Khurdad 1301 to 31st Ardebehisht 1302 F.)		1893-94. (1st Khurdad 1302 F. to 31st Ardebehisht 1303 F.)		1894-95. (1st Khurdad 1303 F.)		Total.	
			Sub head.	Main head.	Sub head.	Main head.	Sub head	Main head.	Sub head.	Main head.	Sub head.	Main head.	Sub head	Main head.
			H. S.	H. S.	H. S.	H. S.	H. S.	H. S.	H. S.	H. S.	H. S.	H. S.	H. S.	H. S.
25		Salary of Superintendent.												
26		Travelling allowance ...	14,850 0 0	.....	13,200 0 0	.....	16,200 0 0	.....	16,200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	63,450 0 0	.....
27		Pay of Assistant in Charge	1,894 7 9	.....	1,448 14 0	.....	232 1 6	.....	.....	.....	60 8 6	.....	3,635 15 9	.....
	V.	Total.—Superintendent's Personal Charges	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,400 0 0	.....	1,400 0 0	.....
		Salary of Assistants ...	.....	16,744 7 9	.....	17,648 14 0	.....	16,433 1 6	.....	16,200 0 0	.....	1,460 8 6	.....	68,485 15 9
21	VI.	Total.—Assistant Superintendent's Charges ...	3,131 4 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,131 4 3	.....
				3,131 4 3										3,131 4 3
29		Superintendent's Office Establishment	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Office contingencies ...		.....										
30			6,818 12 0	.....	8,648 6 0	.....	9,153 2 0	.....	6,246 3 9	.....	590 8 9	.....	31,456 15 6	.....
		Hot weather Establishment and contingencies.	195 0 0		180 0 0	.....	180 0 0	.....	180 0 0	.....	50 0 0	.....	785 0 0	.....
31			119 15 2	.....	612 4 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	732 3 5	.....
	VII.	Total.—Superintendent's Establishment...	.....	7,133 10 2	.....	9,440 10 3	.....	9,333 2 0	.....	6,426 3 9	.....	640 8 9	.....	32,974 2 11
	C.	**Total.—Superintendence**	.....	27,009 6 2	.....	27,089 8 3	.....	25,765 3 6	.....	22,626 3 9	.....	2,101 1 3	.....	1,04,591 6 11
		Total ...	.....	74,301 15 5	.....	1,93,210 13 3	.....	66,731 2 3	.....	43,348 0 0	.....	14,222 12 9	.....	3,91,814 11 8
		Amount spent by Jaghirdars and Sâmastans on their own account for actual Census	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,680 12 0
		Grand Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,24,495 7 8

N.B.—Of this amount, 4,377-1-3 was realised by sale of furniture, &c., whereby the total nett expenditure on the Census becomes H. S. Rs. 4,20,118-6-5.

From the above statement it will be seen that the total net expenditure on the Census of these Dominions is H. S. Rs. 4,20,118-6-5. This includes an item of H. S. Rs. 7,402-3-0, which is provided for current expenditure of the establishment and the printing charges of Part II. of the Report. Of this sum, the amount contributed by the Sarf-i-Khas Treasury, by the exempted noblemen and the Samasthans is H. S. Rs. 58,920-7-2, the balance being contributed by H. H. the Nizam's Government. It will be noted that the whole of the Census Superintendent's salary amounting to H. S. Rs. 63,450, has been charged to the Census account. This is manifestly unfair, inasmuch as, in the other provinces, only the deputation allowance of the Provincial Superintendent has been so charged. Deducting then, the salary of the Superintendent, the actual cost to the Government is only H. S. Rs. 2,97,747-15-3 (or Government Rs. 2,48,123).

In this connection it may be worthy of remark that the Census Superintendent tried his best to work the Census machinery at as low a cost as was compatible with the circumstances of the case. During the numerous holidays allowed by the Government, the Superintendent kept his office working for 102 days, which means a saving of about H.S. Rs. 24,700, besides the actual time saved. Again, instead of selling unused forms, ruled only on one side, as waste paper, the Superintendent suggested their being converted into envelopes for use in offices, whereby something like Rs. 2,000 was realised.

As already pointed out (Part II. of this chapter), two Abstraction sheets were omitted. By this means, a further sum of about H. S. Rs. 20,000 was saved. Last, but not least, every endeavour was made to get the enumeration printing work done as cheap as possible. With this object, tenders were invited, replies to which were received as per margin. The work was entrusted to the *Advocate of India* Press, as being the lowest tender. It must here be mentioned that cheapness did not, in the least, interfere with the quality of the work, as admitted by the Imperial Census Commissioner for India.

	Govt. Rs.
Messrs. H. S. King and Co.	43,300
Education Society's Press, Bombay ...	44,400
Times of India ...	24.400
Advocate of India ...	17,700

582.—District and Municipal charges.—The details of Census expenditure incurred in the districts as well as in the City and Chadarghat Municipalities are shown in the following statement :—

STATEMENT No. 247.

District or Municipality.	Budget Allotment.	Actual Expenditure (details).										Total actual expenditure.
		Establishment, including Enumerators in the Capital.	Travelling Allowance.	Contingencies.								
				House numbering.	Light.	Miscellaneous Stationery including Red ink.	Freight Charges.	Gungu (Special Post).	Telegraph.	Contingencies.	Total Contingencies.	
	H. S. Rs. a. p.	H. S. Rs. a. p.	H. S. Rs. a. p.	H. S. Rs. a. p.	H. S. Rs. a. p.	H. S. Rs. a. p.	H. S. Rs. a. p.	H. S. Rs. a. p.	H. S. Rs. a. p.	H. S. Rs. a. p.	H. S. Rs. a. p.	H. S. Rs. a. p.
Atrafi Balda	1,366 14 0	394 12 9	22 8 0	67 3 9	....	130 8 0	43 2 0	10 6 0	.....	10 0 0	261 3 9	678 8 6
Mahbubnagar	793 10 6	559 6 6	.. ..	52 3 9	.....	96 12 0	77 8 0	.....	.....	....	226 7 9	785 14 3
Nalgonda	760 10 0	446 2 5	.....	100 0 0	.....	37 10 6	53 7 10	55 0 0	.....	2 10 0	248 12 4	694 14 9
Warangal	1,045 0 0	632 8 9	.....	100 0 0	.....	68 0 0	50 9 0	.....	46 15 3	.....	265 0 0	897 8 9
Elgandal	1,139 2 0	559 9 0	.. ..	.....	.....	52 15 0	94 4 0	56 0 0	.....	.....	203 3 0	762 12 0
Indur	1,084 8 0	675 5 3	....	60 0 0	.....	77 14 9	57 7 6	52 8 0	.....	5 5 0	253 3 3	928 8 6
Medak	804 0 0	509 12 3	45 0 0	71 10 6	.....	35 0 0	29 0 0	.....	.....	.....	135 10 6	690 6 9
Aurangabad	1,111 8 0	620 11 0	.....	.....	.....	142 4 0	.....	.....	.....	... ...	142 4 0	762 15 0
Birh	1,130 8 6	490 6 9	.....	100 0 0	.....	106 15 0	147 9 4	63 8 0	.....	3 6 0	421 6 4	911 13 1
Nander	997 2 0	467 5 0	.....	....	.....	36 0 0	49 2 0	100 12 0	.....	2 4 0	188 2 0	655 7 0
Naldrug	859 2 6	450 11 6	.....	67 6 0	.....	47 12 6	58 13 3	29 15 0	....	.....	203 14 9	654 10 3
Bidar	798 0 0	489 8 0	.....	55 9 0	.....	64 1 0	46 10 6	39 0 0	.....	.....	205 4 6	694 12 6
Parbhani	652 5 9	393 10 9	.....	75 0 0	.....	25 6 0	51 10 0	71 0 0	.....	35 11 0	258 11 0	652 5 9
Sirpur Tandur	618 6 0	254 6 3	... .	10 8 0	.....	20 0 0	49 6 6	50 8 0	.....	.....	130 6 6	384 12 9
Gulbarga	921 9 3	522 13 6	.....	35 4 1	.....	42 14 3	43 4 3	5 2 0	1 0 0	12 4 9	139 13 4	662 10 10
Raichur	701 10 3	513 5 3	.....	.....	.....	28 12 10	10 14 0	12 13 0	6 2 5	.....	58 10 3	571 15 6
Lingsugur	859 11 0	414 5 0	.....	.....	.....	100 7 6	69 1 0	33 6 0	....	14 9 6	217 8 6	631 13 0
City and Chudderghat Municipalities.	20,977 15 3	20,196 3 10	.....	108 2 0	401 4 0	1,090 12 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,600 2 5	21,796 6 3
Total ...	36,621 11 0	28,590 15 9	67 8 0	902 15 1	401 4 0	2,204 1 9	931 4 11	579 14 0	54 1 8	86 2 3	5,159 11 8	33,818 3 5

583.—Census expenditure in Jagirs and Samasthans.—A statement is hereunder given showing the Census expenditure incurred by the exempted noblemen as well as by the Rajahs of Samasthans situated in the different districts. The incompleteness of the figures is explained by the absence of information. The great diversity in the incidence per 1,000 persons noticed in the last but one column of the statement render the figures useless for comparison, and create an impression that they do not express the real expenditure in most cases.

STATEMENT No 248.

No.	Name.	Population.	Enumeration Expenses.	Cost of Enumeration books, forms, &c.	Abstraction and Tabulation.	Total.	Incidence per 1,000 persons.	Remarks.
			H. S.	H. S.	H. S.	H. S.	H. S.	
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
	EXEMPTED NOBLEMEN.							
1	Nawab Sir Asman Jah Bahadur	249,147	2,000 0 0	835 13 3	4,360 1 0	7,195 14 4	28 14 1	The figures for enumeration expenses shown against noblemen Nos. 1, 5 and 12, are only approximate, as the noblemen concerned have not yet communicated their figures. The same remark applies to the abstraction figures of Nos. 1, 4, 6 and 16, who did their own Abstraction and Tabulation.
2	Nawab Sir Khursheed Jah Bahadur	310,527	2,000 0 0	348 14 0	5,434 0 9	7,782 14 9	25 1 0	
3	Nawab Sir Salar Jung	194,613	810 1 6	193 7 0	3,405 11 7	4,409 4 1	22 10 6	
4	Nawab Vicar-ul-Umrah Bahadur	195,025	1,581 12 3	350 0 0	3,412 15 0	5,344 11 9	27 6 6	
5	Rajah Kishen Pershad Bahadur	108,574	1,000 0 0	189 9 3	1,900 0 8	3,089 9 11	28 7 0	
6	Nawab Hissam-ul-Mulk, Khan-i-Khanan Bahadur	66,989	382 6 6	123 6 3	1,172 4 11	1,678 1 8	25 0 11	
7	Nawab Fakhrul-Mulk Bahadur	21,258	580 5 9	92 8 9	372 0 2	1,044 14 8	49 2 5	
8	Nawab Mukkaramud-Dowlah Bahadur ...	16,186	1,108 7 6	31 4 0	283 4 0	1,422 15 6	81 11 0	
9	Nawab Abdul Ali Khan Bahadur (son of Shamsheer Jung)	25,013	215 12 9	36 7 0	437 11 7	689 5 4	27 8 11	
10	Nawab Ifthikhar-ul-Mulk Bahadur	3,980	92 7 1	5 12 9	69 10 4	167 14 2	42 2 11	
11	Nawab Imdad Jung Bahadur	14,518	452 3 9	21 8 9	254 1 0	727 13 6	50 2 2	
12	Nawab Mushir-ul-Mulk Bahadur	23,743	250 0 0	33 8 9	415 8 0	699 0 9	29 7 1	
13	Nawab Mir Nisar Hussain Khan Bahadur ...	5,847	109 4 0	8 15 3	102 5 1	220 8 4	37 11 5	
14	Rajah Rai Rayan Bahadur	86,993	609 6 0	125 11 0	1,522 6 0	2,257 7 0	25 15 2	
15	Rajah Sheoraj Bahadur Dharmwant	164,996	939 5 7	155 13 3	2,887 6 3	3,982 9 1	24 1 8	
16	Nawab Ashjaud-Dowlah Bahadur	4,520	10 15 0	1 7 6	79 1 6	91 8 0	20 3 11	
17	Nawab Kiyam-ul-Mulk Mumtaz-l-Umrah Bahadur	46,056	1,778 3 9	4 14 6	805 15 8	2,589 1 11	56 3 6	
18	Hazretha Janaba Vahid-un Nissa Begam Saheba	5,678	.....	31 5 9	99 5 6	130 11 3	23 0 4	Enumeration undertaken by Sarfi-khas authorities and the expenses are therefore included in Atraf-i-Balda.
19	Nawab Sirdar Jung Bahadur	6,730	457 12 9	10 5 9	117 12 6	585 15 0	87 0 9	
	Total	1,550,393	14,377 14 2	2,600 13 3	27,131 9 7	44,110 5 0	28 7 2	

STATEMENT No. 248—*concluded.*

No.	Name.	Population.	Enumeration Expenses.	Cost of Enumeration books, forms, &c.	Abstraction and Tbulation.	Total.	Incidence per 1,000 persons.	Remarks.
	Samasthans.		Hs. Rs. a. p.	Hs. Rs. a. p.	Hs. Rs. a. p.	Hs. Rs. a. p.	Hs. Rs. a. p.	
1	Gadwal (Raichur)	106,301	1,194 12 0	*	1,860 4 0	3,055 0 0	28 11 11	* Enumeration books, forms, &c., supplied free by Government.
2	Vanparti (Mahbubnagar)	59,091	4,196 10 10	*	1,034 4 0	5,230 14 10	88 8 4	
3	Amarchinta (Raichur)	34,984	2,198 0 0	*	612 8 0	2,810 8 0	80 5 5	
4	Jetpole (Mahbubnagar)	32,783	560 0 0	*	574 0 0	1,134 0 0	34 9 6	
5	Gopalpet (Do.)	17,531	32 0 0	*	308 0 0	340 0 0	19 6 4	
6	Kaulas (Indur)	10,481	38 0 0	*	183 0 0	221 0 0	21 1 4	
7	Papannapett (Medak)	7,706	.....	*	134 12 6	134 12 6	.....	No information.
8	Anagundi (Lingsugur)	3,581	.....	*	63 0 0	63 0 0	.....	Do.
9	Narainpur (Nalgonda)	12,857	.....	*	225 0 1	225 0 1	.....	Do.
10	Rajapet (Do.)	8,566	314 7 0	*	149 15 0	464 6 0	54 3 5	
	Total ...	293,881	8,533 13 10	*	5,144 11 7	13,679 9 5	46 8 8	
	Grand Total ...	1,844,274	22,911 12 0	2,600 13 3	32,276 5 2	57,788 14 5	31 5 4	

N.B.—Besides the amount noted above, a sum of Hs. Rs. 1,131-8-9 was contributed from His Highness' Sarf-i-Khas on account of preliminary expenses incurred for the district of Atraf-i-Balda, &c. This brings up the total contributions to Hs. Rs. 58,920-7-2.

584.—Comparison with 1881.—It is difficult to institute a correct comparison between the cost of the present Census and that of the Census of 1881. In 1881 there were no Abstraction sheets or intermediate Registers, the work of compilation having been undertaken directly from the schedules. Nor was any report published for 1881. But in order to compare the expenditure on similar items, the heads of expenditure at this Census have been divided into five classes, namely:—(1) Actual Census expenditure and cost of compilation and of printing forms and tables; (2) Salary of Superintendent; (3) Abstraction and Tabulation expenses; (4) cost of forms, &c., for ditto; and (5) Report. Arranged under these heads the expenditure at the two Census stands as under:—

STATEMENT No. 249.

Heads.	1881 Census.	1891 Census.	Remarks.
	H.S. Rs. a. p.	H.S. Rs. a. p.	
1. Actual Census expenditure, compilation and printing of Forms and Tables	2,51,356 0 0	2,10,581 6 2	
2. Salary of Superintendent ...	*12,000 0 0	63,450 0 0	*In 1881, the Salary of Superintendent for 10 months only was included in the Census account.
3. Abstraction and Tabulation ...	.....	70,000 0 0	
4. Cost of Forms for do. ..	.....	10,000 0 0	
5. Report	.....	33,407 4 3	
Total.....	2,63,356 0 0	3,87,438 10 5	

It will be noted from the above statement that the actual net cost of the present Census under the first head is Rs. 40,774-9-10 less than that of the previous one, giving a percentage decrease of Rs. 16·2. The cheapness of the work, it must be remembered, is not the only point to be considered, for the work has been done more accurately.

585.—Comparison with other Provinces.—The following statement shows the expenditure incurred on account of the Census operations in Hyderabad and other Provinces.

STATEMENT No. 250.

Provinces.	Population.	Total net cost.		Incidence per 1,000 persons.	
		Including Superintendence.	Excluding Superintendence.	Including Superintendence.	Excluding Superintendence.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Assam	5,476,833	74,769	56,738	13·65	10·36
Bengal	71,270,302	6,78,489	6,56,809	9·52	9·21
Bombay	18,901,123	2,03,509	1,95,709	10·77	10·35
Burma	7,605,560	1,27,003	1,15,923	16·77	15·24
Central Provinces ...	10,784,294	1,11,314	1,06,774	10·32	9·90
Madras	35,630,440	4,20,849	4,02,659	11·81	11·30
North-West Provinces ...	46,903,102	4,76,967	4,59,967	10·17	9·80
Punjab	20,866,847	1,79,024	1,67,424	8·58	8·02
Rajputana	11,973,788	11,974	11,724	.....	.....
Central India	10,211,786	35,236	34,236	.....	.....
Mysore	4,943,604	1,00,530	87,350	20·33	17·69
Hyderabad	11,537,040	2,97,225	2,62,940	25·76	22·79

In order to compare the Census expenditure in this province with that in other provinces, the salary of the Census Superintendent which amounted to more than half a lakh of rupees, and the whole of which had been incurred under the Census head, was deducted and the balance shown in column 3 of the above statement, while a further reduction of the amount spent on account of the Superintendent's personal establishment was made to obtain the figures for column 4. With all these deductions, the incidence per 1,000 persons stands unprecedentedly high. Compared with the extremely high cost of the Census in the British Isles, this incidence strikes one as exceedingly low. It is necessary to enter into a little detail to explain the causes of the high incidence in this Province.

1. In order to obtain complete figures for the population of these dominions, the amounts expended by the exempted noblemen, the Samasthans and the Sarfikhas authorities, on account of the actual enumeration of the population resident within their respective jurisdictions, had to be included in the gross Census expenditure of this province. A glance at Statement No. 248 will convince any one that the figures are generally pitched too high and are consequently unreliable.

2. Owing to the paucity of literate hands in the capital, able to do this kind of work, men had to be imported from the Madras and Bombay Presidencies. It appears that the Madras Census Superintendent utilised the services of school boys during the summer vacation, whom he was able to secure at Rs. 10 each. But such a thing was simply out of the question in Hyderabad. About one hundred

men had to be imported from Madras and about an equal number from Bombay. These had to be paid their Railway fares to and fro, besides a salary of Government Rs. 20 (=H. S. Rs. 23½-24) each per mensem. It must not be forgotten that work had to be got through within an appointed period of time, which necessitated the subordination of pecuniary considerations to punctuality and despatch.

3. The unnecessary delay involved by voluminous correspondence, caused by the indifference of the parties addressed, enhanced the cost of the Superintendent's personal establishment.

4. The Railway freight of the enumeration books and other numerous forms that were struck off in Bombay, was considerable. More than half a lakh of rupees was expended on Census printing. An extensive Government Central Press, capable of meeting the wants of all the offices in the capital, has now become a crying want and the establishment of an institution of this kind is calculated to minimise the cost of printing at the next Census.

MIRZA MEHDY KHAN,
Provincial Superintendent of Census Operations.

The End.

APPENDIX.

CENSUS CIRCULARS, &c.—IMPERIAL CENSUS COMMISSIONER'S NOTES.—MISCELLANEOUS.

APPENDIX A.

CENSUS CIRCULARS, &c.

POLITICAL AND FINANCIAL OFFICE—CENSUS DEPARTMENT.

RESOLUTION No. I OF 1890.

This Resolution, which was approved by the Census Committee and sanctioned by H. E. the Minister, is published for the information of the public.

His Highness' Government has been informed that a synchronous Census of all British India will be taken in February 1891 (Farwardi 1300). The last Census of these Dominions having been taken at the same time with that in British India, on the 17th February 1881 (Farwardi 1290), His Highness' Government has now resolved to co-operate again in this work of Imperial importance, and to have a census taken at the same time throughout these Dominions also. His Excellency the Minister hopes that all the Officers of the Government, Jagirdars and the public, will earnestly give aid in this work, and desires that all the help required of them may be given ungrudgingly for a work from which every class of His Highness' subjects is certain to derive some good. Special steps will have to be taken for the management during the Census operations of the Jagir of any person who may be found to be opposing or obstructing these operations in his Jagir, but it is hoped that the necessity for an action, naturally so unpleasant to him, will not be allowed to arise.

2. The operations will, this time, be conducted generally much in the same way and with a similar agency as in the year 1881 A. D. There are increased facilities however now for the work, and proper care can and should be taken to avoid all the difficulties that were experienced in connection with the last Census. The public are better acquainted with the Census operations, and even the timid and the ignorant know that the completion of the last Census was not attended with any of those evils of which there was so much apprehension during its progress. Wherever any little alarm may be expected on the present occasion, proper steps should be taken at once to remove all chance of it. It does not appear necessary however to leave it optional with the people to give the information required; and, to secure completeness and therefore correctness of the Statistics, it is laid down as a general rule that every person shall, on pain of punishment, be bound to furnish all such information as may be necessary for the complete and accurate filling up of the prescribed forms. Information not absolutely required for the Census will not in any case be allowed to be asked for, and every attempt at acquiring such information will be dealt with very severely. Besides it should be distinctly understood that all the information that is given must be accepted without further questioning, and recorded accordingly, and if a female's name is refused to be given, it should not be asked, nor should in any case a request be made to see any female in order to judge of her age.

3. Most of the officials also now have some experience of Census work. This is of great importance, as, for the success of the Census operations, it is essential that all the preliminary arrangements should be very carefully made, and that every officer concerned should have a clear conception of the task before him. It is further desirable that all the necessary

machinery should be in complete working order at the earliest possible date. With the experience of the past, proper arrangements should at once be made for starting the work in a proper manner. The control of the operations in each District will thus, under the general supervision of the Subahdar, be vested in the District Talukdar, who, to keep himself familiar with the details of the work, will take on himself the immediate supervision of the Head-quarters Taluka, and allot the other Talukas to his assistants, reserving only a general supervision of all to himself. The District Talukdar will be responsible also for the proper enumeration of the population of all the Jagirs within the local limits of his District, and will arrange for it in communication with the Jagirdars, and the arrangements made for each Jagir should be communicated to the Government, in every case in which it may be decided to leave the arrangements of the operations to the Jagirdar or his local officials. The Sarf-i-khas Secretary and the Paigah nobles will be asked direct as to what detailed arrangements they will like to make or to have made for the Census of the Sarf-i-khas Ilaqua and the Paigah Jagirs. The newly-formed Local Boards should be asked by the Talukdars to co-operate in the work, and in all the towns having Municipal Committees the operations should be conducted under the direct supervision of the Committee, so far as practicable, with the Committee's agency. In the City of Hyderabad and the Suburbs also, the work will be conducted by the City and the Chudderghaut Municipalities. These Committees should at once make the necessary arrangements in communication with each other; and though the work will this time not be under the direct control of the Police Commissioner, he will, as a member of the Municipal Committees, be expected to give every assistance for its proper performance. Special arrangements should be made for the Census of the Regular troops, the Golconda Brigade and the Maiseram Regiment, in consultation with the Officers commanding them respectively, care being taken that the area under the superintendence of the Military authorities is defined with exactness, as otherwise there is the danger of some persons being left out of the Census, or, if authorities overlap each other over the same area, of double enumeration. The arrangements for the Census of the railway stations and the railway passengers and of the Residency bazaars and the cantonments, where the Subsidiary and the Contingent troops are stationed, will be made in communication with the Resident.

4. So far as is practicable, unpaid agency will be utilized for the work. In the Districts, the village Patwaries and Patels will furnish the majority of Enumerators. The more intelligent of them, together with the Deshpandyas, Deshmukhs and other Rusumdars, may be appointed Supervisors. All the subordinate officials of the Revenue, Customs, Educational, Postal and other Departments, that can be spared for the work, may also be appointed to it in different grades, according to their respective qualifications. The higher ranks of the Police may also be employed on the work, and even the services of the lower ranks may be availed of for the enumeration of travellers. Special care should be taken however in the selection of Superintendents, only those officials and other responsible persons whose activity and intelligence can be specially relied upon being appointed as such. In the City and the suburbs, the services of *mansabdars* may be utilized for the purpose, and a list will be framed by the Mohtamim-i-mansab of all the *mansabdars* who may be qualified and available for the work. The difficulty of arranging for unpaid agency will be diminished, if it is generally understood by the public, that every person nominated to any Census work is in the absence of reasonable excuse bound to undertake that work, and discharge properly all duties connected with it. No great relief need be expected however from the use of private schedules, as, generally, they are not filled up properly. Their use in the Districts should on that account be restricted to the narrowest possible limits, though subject to a careful scrutiny of the results, they must be resorted to, to some extent, at the Head quarters,

especially among the nobles, the officials and the educated classes. No one should in any case be required however to fill up a schedule, only those desiring to be allowed to do so being given permission. The enumeration of the population of the jails, hospitals and other institutions will be entrusted to the respective Heads thereof, under the general supervision of the Taluqdars in the Districts.

5. The cost of the Census need thus not be considerable. Only a small establishment need be entertained at the Central Office, till the enumeration work is nearly over and the work of abstraction, tabulation and compilation is about to commence. One clerk on a salary not exceeding Rs. 30 per mensem may be entertained in each District as soon as required, and when the enumerator's schedules are sent to the Central Office at the Head-quarters he may be sent in charge thereof and employed in the Central Office in connection with the papers of his District with which he will be familiar to some extent. If any further establishment is required in any case, special sanction ought to be asked for. In making appointments, preference should be given in every case to the men who had to do Census work on the last occasion; and when an active and intelligent man cannot be had for the work, some man already in the service of His Highness' Government should be deputed to the Census work and a new man entertained to carry on the duties of the person so deputed. In case of such deputation, no allowance should be proposed or given for the Census work, good work being rewarded in the end by promotion or special bonus as may appear proper in each case. The expense during the present official year will consist chiefly of the cost of supplying the required forms, and a sum has been allotted for it from the Miscellaneous grant. All the expenditure connected with the Census work will be shewn in the accounts under a separate Head in the group of Minor Departments. The salaries of the officials deputed exclusively to the Census work will also be shewn under that Head, but separately from those of officials specially entertained for the Census work. The Taluqdars and the City and the Suburban Municipalities will at once inform the Government what paid agency will be required absolutely for the work and what other charges will have to be incurred; and send as soon as practicable an estimate of the expenditure required in this year and in the next for the Census work. Care should be taken to provide for the proper amount in the Budget for the year 1300 Fasli. In the Sarf-i-khas Ilaqua and the Paigah Jagirs also the work of enumeration need not involve any considerable outlay, and what little may be required will no doubt be borne by the Sarf-i-khas Revenues and the Paigah nobles, and an intimation of it sent to this Office for incorporation in the general Return of expenditure.

6. In order to secure the success of the Census operations, it is above all things necessary that the agency to be employed should be carefully organized beforehand, and that its work should be so distributed locally as to allow no part of the population to escape enumeration. This should be arranged for without any loss of time. In the Districts, under the Taluqdars, the Tehsildars will be responsible for seeing that this is properly arranged for, in their respective Taluqs, and the first step to be now taken is to divide the areas of the local limits of the Police stations in each Taluka into circles. Each of these circles will have a supervisor nominated to it, and will consist generally of ten blocks or about 600 inhabited houses, but the exact extent and the area of each circle must be determined with reference to the proximity of the houses to one another, and the character and density of the population, and may be increased or diminished accordingly. Each supervisor will thus have to look after ten blocks, each block having on an average about 60 inhabited houses or 300 inhabitants, and being for the Census work in charge of an enumerator. A certain number of circles also will be grouped together, and placed under a Superintendent and denominated a Superintendent's charge. When the local area and the population of a Police station are small, it may be constituted a Census charge at once, and

when it is large, it may be divided into two or even more such charges. Each Superintendent should be furnished with a sketch map of his charge, and a list of the villages included in it, and he should be directed to carefully check the list on the spot, entering therein all new villages and hamlets formed since the survey, and referring them to the survey villages within which they are situated, noting where any old village has disappeared, entering carefully local names when they differ from the survey names and generally taking care to produce a complete record of the state of things as now existing. These sketch maps should be on a sufficiently large scale to show all the villages and hamlets. Maps ought to be easily procurable of all the Talukas that have been regularly surveyed and for the other Talukas, tracings should be taken from Ordnance Survey maps, the names of villages and towns being written in them in the Hindustani character. Arrangements should be made at once to procure these maps and the Talukdars should send an indent of all the maps required by them within one week from the date of the receipt of this Resolution.

7. When the charges and the circles have thus been fixed, the enumerators' blocks must be next marked off and then the houses in the blocks numbered, even though the enumerators may thus get more or less houses than the prescribed number. Each village must be formed into one or more blocks, though in exceptional cases where two different villages are small and very near each other, only one enumerator may be nominated to them. Different villages or parts thereof should never be formed into one block. As regards houses, no invariable rule can be laid down, but as a general rule every dwelling place of one or more families with their resident servants, having a separate principal entrance from the common way should be numbered separately. Where there are any difficulties on account of the special character of the buildings, special instructions* ought promptly to be applied for. In any case the word "house" will include shops, *serais*, enclosures, schools, temples and in fact every building and even a grass *chapper* that is used or intended for human habitation. Ruined houses which no one inhabits, shops that are not used at night, and stables and out-houses, which are appurtenant to houses on which numbers have been put, need not have separate numbers put on them. Houses fit for habitation though temporarily vacant should have separate numbers affixed to them. In municipal towns, the numbering will be in a permanent form, and at the expense of the municipalities. In the villages the numbering may be done in any way that will be inexpensive and yet sufficiently permanent to allow the figures to remain visible till after the Census night. Chalk, charcoal, paint or cow-dung may be used, or the numbers may be cut on the lintel of the door. The numbering in one block must be completed before another is taken up and the numbers of houses must run from block to block till the village is finished so that the last number in the last block should show the total number of houses in the village. Each block also is to be marked with a letter of the Alphabet, the letters of the blocks running throughout the circle.

8. It is necessary for compliance with the above instructions that Superintendents and Supervisors should be appointed at once. Nor need unnecessary delay be made in the nomination of enumerators also, as the sooner the selection is made the better. Care should be taken in their selection to have for each block an enumerator whose place of daily work or residence is not distant from it. In special cases and for special reasons an enumerator need not be required to enter at once on his duties which may for the present be discharged by the supervisor of the circle or the enumerator of some adjoining block. It is most desirable for the efficiency of enumerators that they should be associated with the Census work during the preliminary operations so as to be familiar with them and thus acquire that training and acquaint-

* The City Police Commissioner made a long reference on the subject. The answers given were embodied in a circular and issued for general guidance.

ance with everything in the block which will avoid any chance of mistake in the final enumeration. As soon as the blocks have been marked off and the Census officials appointed, a statement of villages in each Taluka should be sent to this office, within two months from the date of this resolution, in the form given below :—

(1) Name of Taluka.
(2) Name of Police station.
(3) Name and designation of Superintendent.
(4) Name and designation of Supervisor.
(5) Name of village.
(6) Whether the village is Khalsa, Jagir or Inam, and in the latter case under the management of the Jagirdar or Inamdar or of the Government.
(7) Area of village in acres.
(8) Number of village in Tehsil Register.
(9) Number of houses in the village.
(10) Number of blocks in the village.
(11) Names of enumerators appointed to the blocks.
(12) Distance the supervisor will have to travel to make a complete tour of his village from one extremity to the other.
(13) Remarks.

Beneath the names of the villages in each circle and without assigning any number, a note should be made of all the tracts inhabited by wandering tribes and not included in any villages, the points within the circle where boats are habitually moored, and of ghauts, &c., outside the villages, where travellers are in the habit of staying. This statement should be prepared in the Urdu language and the names of the villages written distinctly both in Urdu and the local vernacular. This list is of very great importance in all stages of the work. It enables the central Census office to see that the schedules from every block are received by it, and, later on, it serves as an index to the record in that office of the earlier stage. The chief object of its preparation is to secure that the entire dominions are parcelled out and included for the Census work in some circle or other and that a proper person has been appointed as a supervisor for each circle and as a superintendent for each charge. The settlement and the Jamabandi papers and every other source of information calculated to throw light on the subject should be used to check the village lists, and the Talukdars, before forwarding the statements, should carefully scrutinize them with a view to see that they are correct and that the object of their preparation has been attained.

9. Along with this statement the Talukdars should send an indent of the number of the House schedules, the enumerator's schedules, enumeration tickets to be given on the Census night, and all other forms that may be required in their respective Districts. The language or languages in which they may be required to be printed should be carefully specified; unless some local vernacular is specified, they will be supplied in the Urdu language and in the Persian character. In the enumerator's schedules, the entries for each house will be required to commence with a new page, and care should be taken in the preparation of the indent to make allowance for the above circumstance as well as for the number of the forms likely to be spoilt. The number of private or householder's schedules should also be specified in the indent, which will be supplied in the English language if required. The forms adopted will be of the same size and paper as in British India, and as a rough estimate can be formed at once of the number likely to be required, steps may be taken at once to arrange for the supply of paper, printing,

&c., so that when the forms are finally settled, their preparation may be commenced at once, and there may be no delay or difficulty in complying with the indents when received. The forms before despatch ought, for convenience sake, to be bound in books having as many forms as may be found convenient, with a copy of instructions in the same language as the schedules, and of a specimen page properly filled in.

The arrangement for the distribution of the forms should also be carefully considered so as to minimize the cost of their transmission to the Headquarters of the different Districts and thence to the several circles.

10. The foregoing instructions refer specially to rural tracts, but *mutatis mutandis* they apply to the large towns also. In towns, large numbers of houses being in close proximity to each other and the population being dense, each block may be formed so as to consist of 100 houses and each supervisor may be entrusted with the supervision of even fifteen or more blocks. Each Municipality should be requested to prepare its plan of operations as soon as possible. In the Districts, the Taluqdars will see that the plan is such as to secure the correct enumeration of every person within the Municipal limits. For the Hyderabad city and its suburbs, the Municipal Committees concerned will send a detailed report of their plan of operations direct to this office within two months from the date of this Resolution. There should be sent with this Report a map shewing the division of the entire Municipal area into charges, circles and blocks, with a statement of blocks in the following form:—

1. Name of Police station.
2. Name and designation of Superintendent.
3. Do. do. Supervisor.
4. Name of enumerator.
5. Description of each block.
6. Number of houses in each block.

In the city and the suburbs, the number of the blocks should run all through, so that every street may not commence with block No. 1. The Committee should also be required to send at the same time an indent for the forms required, prepared in the same way and giving the same information as the indents ordered to be supplied by District Taluqdars. If these Committees are of opinion that advantage may be taken of the Census to collect information as regards any point as to which information was not required at the last Census and is not generally required in connection with a general Census, a special report* should be submitted at once to the Government.

11. The next work will be the preparation of the House Registers and the distribution of the enumerator's schedules. The forms for these with the instructions for filling them up will be published shortly and forwarded to the Taluqdars and other officers in charge of the Census work. Great care should be taken to properly explain the forms and the instructions for filling them up to the Superintendents, Supervisors and Enumerators. In the districts, the Taluqdars should explain them to all the Tehsildars, Superintendents and as many Supervisors as possible by assembling them at the principal centres; when thus assembled the Superintendents and the Supervisors should be asked to personally question some persons that may be present and fill up the forms for them. The Tehsildars should be held responsible for explaining the forms in the same manner to all the Supervisors and as many enumerators as may be. The Superintendents and Supervisors should give similar explanations to all the enumerators, explaining all difficulties and satisfying themselves that the intention of the Government and the require-

* No such report was ever received.

ments of the schedules are really understood. At the Head-quarters, the Secretaries to the Municipal Committees and the members taking charge of the work will assemble all the officials charged with the work of enumeration in the city and the suburbs and give necessary explanations to them. In every case any doubts or difficulties arising in the interpretation or the application of the Rules will be referred at once to this office for orders.

12. It is thus hoped that all the forms with the instructions for filling them up will be in the hands of the enumerators before the end of October. The preparation of the House Registers should be everywhere commenced as soon as their forms have been distributed, and finished and tested without unnecessary delay. In any case the commencement of the work should not be delayed beyond the 1st November, one month being under any circumstances ample for the work itself, and another fortnight for its testing, as there will be no great difficulty connected with it. The houses will have already been numbered, and for the purposes of the preparation of house registers, every building with a separate number affixed to it will be a house. In these registers, at the end of the inhabited houses, there will be entered all places where travellers may be in the habit of staying, all ghauts and places for the mooring of boats, all encamping grounds, &c., that may be contiguous to the block, or for the enumeration of which place the enumerator of that block will be responsible, though a separate number need not be assigned to them. A copy of the house register after it has been duly tested will be in the hands of every enumerator for at least some time before the 1st January 1891, and the preliminary house to house enumeration must be commenced everywhere not later than that date. The great advantage of this preliminary enumeration is to allow the entries in the schedules to be made at leisure and with deliberation, and if commenced on that date, it may be expected to be finished by the 1st February 1891. This will allow sufficient time for the thorough supervision and checking of the enumerator's work not only by the Supervisors but also by the Superintendents and the higher Revenue officers; and at the same time avoid too long an interval between the two enumerations which is a distinct loss, because every day between the two increases the difference between the state of things at the preliminary and the final enumerations. The preliminary enumeration must necessarily embrace only the resident population. This time, however, visitors not likely to stay till the Census night, should not be entered, but persons temporarily away and likely to return before that night may be entered, so that the alterations required to be made at the final enumeration may be as few as possible. In the case of *Serais*, Dâk Bungalows and Hospitals, the preliminary enumeration will thus be restricted to the persons permanently resident in these institutions. In Jails even, the persons whose terms will not have expired before the final enumeration may be entered in the schedules at the preliminary enumeration, so that as little work may be left for the Census night as possible. No preliminary enumeration is required as regards families for which private schedules will be given.

13. Early in February, preparations must be made for the final enumeration. This will be taken in all probability on the night of the 26th February, but the exact date will be intimated hereafter. After sunset on that night the enumerators will go from house to house in their respective blocks, making all such additions to, or omissions in, the schedules as may be required with reference to the persons then actually present in the house. No alteration need be made, however, at that time in any entry against the name of any person, but if he is not present at the time in the house his name will be struck out. After finishing the houses, the enumerator will visit all the other places recorded in his house register as possible sleeping places and fill up the schedules for any persons found there. Lastly, he should go round his

block and see if there are any persons passing the night in the open air, on the road, sleeping in gardens, groves of trees, &c., and should enumerate them. The night fixed upon will be a moonlight night and instructions may be proclaimed to require that a lamp should be kept burning in each house; but it will still be desirable to arrange for some light for every enumerator who should further be accompanied in the villages by the village watchmen. All the higher Revenue, Police and other officials throughout the Dominions, should on the night in question supervise the enumeration at the important centres. Should any officer apprehend any special difficulties in any locality and consider it necessary that the enumeration should take place next morning, he should at once report* the circumstance with his reasons in full to the Government. Special arrangements should also be made for the Census of all classes of the floating population especially of travellers, clear instructions being given as to how the boats that continue their journey in the night will be dealt with, and whether it will be sufficient for the enumerators posted along the principal roads to stay at particular points or to patrol the roads. Enquiries should be made beforehand as to whether there are any fairs or large gatherings to be held on the night fixed, and, if so, special enumerators should be appointed for them. A report of all the special arrangements thus made should be sent to the Government before the 1st January 1891. To avoid double enumeration, likely to occur in the case of travellers and other classes of the floating population, arrangements should also be made for the adoption of the ticket system, so that every traveller or homeless person may, on being enumerated, be given by the enumerator a ticket to be preserved and produced to any person who may question him again as regards the particulars referred for the Census. Private schedules should be collected the next morning and carefully scrutinized, completed if defective, and corrected if erroneous. All the alterations and additions made during the night should also be carefully checked by the supervising officers, and as all these entries will be in red ink, and black ink alone is to be used in preparing the record of the preliminary enumeration, this check need not take more than a week in any case. After the schedules have been examined by the supervisor of the circle, the enumerator should prepare the short abstract at the end of his book, and have it tested and certified by the supervisor before it is given to him. The Supervisor will see that all the schedule books are placed in proper order, and those for each village in a separate packet, and sent to the superintendents before the date that may be fixed by the Taluqdar with regard to the circumstances of each case, and which will not be later than a week from the Census night. Detailed instructions for the testing and despatch of these to the central Census office will be issued hereafter, but care should be taken that all the packets are placed in the order of the villages and of the blocks previously sent. The district Talukdars and the Municipal Committees in the City of Hyderabad and Chudderghaut should satisfy themselves that the schedules do not contain any errors and that they are arranged in proper order before despatch to the central Census office, not later than a month after the Census night, and with the despatch of the schedules their duties in connection with the Census will cease. At the census office, the returns will be abstracted tabulated and compiled into statements under instructions to be given hereafter.

MOHSIN-UL-MULK,
Political and Financial Secretary.

Hyderabad, 26th May 1890.

* No proposal for a day Census was received from any part of the Dominions.

A.—Census Circulars, &c.

CIRCULAR I.

Dated 13th Zikaida 1307 Hijri.

Corresponding to 23rd Amerdad 1299 Fasli.

For the information of all the Commissioners (Subahdars), Talukdars and the Amaldar of Sirpur Tandur.

A notification setting forth the procedure to be adopted in connection with the census was published in the *Jaridah* of the 25th. There 1299 Fasli, and was circulated among the officials, who are bound to render all possible help for the completion of the Census work. If they do not fully understand anything in the said notification, they should at once write to the Census Superintendent for information. Some of the points are further elucidated in this Circular.

2. To help in the Census work it is advisable to have a list of all the villages and cultivated grounds in Khalsa, Sarfikhas, and Jagir territory and makhtas, &c., prepared by the Talukdars of the districts. The list should be despatched so as to reach the Census office within one month from the date of the receipt of this Circular. A Thana list should also be prepared by Talukdars shewing the Thana limits divided into Supervisor's circles. When such distribution is done in villages, one or more enumerators should be appointed to each. Ordinarily, the enumeration of 60 houses should be entrusted to one enumerator, to be called a "block." It may be necessary to appoint more than one enumerator for the enumeration of one village; and on the other hand two or more small villages, situated near each other, and containing not more than 60 or 70 houses, may be entrusted to one enumerator, in which case, however, each village shall be considered a separate block. For every ten enumerators, one supervisor shall be appointed; and ten or more blocks shall form a circle, which shall be called a supervisor's circle. When the Taluks are divided into Thanas and they are arranged according to the number of houses into circles, the limits of every Thana should be divided into Superintendent's charges, in such a way that a few supervisors' circles shall be entrusted to each Superintendent, provided however that the Superintendents may not have a long distance to walk in checking the supervisor's circles. The limits of Thanas and circles should be so arranged as to prevent double enumeration.

3. All Superintendents and supervisors will be supplied with a map of their respective charges and circles with lists of the villages situated therein, in order to enable them to become thoroughly acquainted with their charges and circles. Enumerators should also be given serial lists of the houses comprised in their blocks.

4. It appears from the last Census records, that the number of occupied houses is about 1,900,000. According to the second para. of this circular, therefore, the number of enumerators required will be 31,700 and that of supervisors 3,166. It is essential that a statement should be prepared for every district showing the number of hands required for the Census, in addition to the number available from among literate Patwaris, Wattandars, Gomashtas, and persons employed in various offices, such as Courts, Hospitals, the Post office, Police, Schools, Forest Department, Customs, Municipalities, Public Works, Irrigation, &c., &c. Where the number of such hands is either more or less than is necessary, special arrangements will be made for equalisation, by redistribution, *i.e.*, by sending excess hands from one district or Taluk to another where the number is insufficient.

A statement will be prepared for each district with the following columns:—(1) Serial Number; (2) Name and father's name of the person that can be engaged for Census operations; (3) Occupation; (4) Residence with name of

village; (5) Languages known; (6) Remarks. In the last column, the Talukdars shall in consultation with their Tehsildars, make a note of the persons who may be appointed Supervisors or Superintendents against such as may be so utilized.

Great caution is required in the selection of Supervisors and Superintendents, and unless Talukdars and Tehsildars are satisfied with their abilities, they should not note them down for appointment as Supervisors or Superintendents. In the first column (Serial No.), the numbers of houses as marked on the gate opening to the public road should be shown. If in one enclosure there are a number of small houses, inhabited by different families a serial number should be affixed on the gate common to all, and fractional numbers on the doors of the small houses. The distribution into blocks will be effected according to these small houses. If in a big house, a single person and his family are living, it should be counted only as one house and one number affixed. If there are stables for cattle or warehouses for goods adjoining any building, they should not be separately numbered.

5. As a temporary measure, Form Statement B, for house enumeration, is sent. The work of the Census depends largely on the correctness of this statement, which it ought not to be found difficult to prepare, as village lists for every district exist; with the help of these lists every village can be found and enumerated, and after such statements are prepared, new forms can be prepared on their basis and printed. A list of the Jagir villages can also be had. It is essential to have all the information called for in Resolution No. I, as well as in this Circular collected without any delay.

Enumeration schedules, number as per margin, are forwarded herewith. Entries therein should be made according to the directions hereunder given. The number of the houses in a village or *mauzah* should be given in statement B, from which the list of charges will be prepared. In the second column, the nature of the house should be shown, *i.e.*, whether a dwelling-house, shop, inn, place of worship, or travellers' rest house. At all events every place which is used for living in, though unoccupied at the time, should be noted. In the third column the name of the head of the family should be shown. But when there is a man, his wife and three sons, two of whom are married, the name of the father alone should be entered; but if the head of the family is living in a separate house, their names will be shown under this column. There is no need of writing any thing in the column, Remarks, unless a private schedule is given to the head of the family, *i.e.*, if the man be respectable and able to fill in his schedule, his name should be entered, so that at the time of the enumeration, a schedule may be given him. To explain the method of making entries, a few schedules have been filled in by way of sample. To every Tehsil, a few such schedules should be sent and the Tehsildars should be directed to get the Patwaris of villages together and teach them to make entries. The number of occupied houses in the village and number of occupants can be known by this statement.

Simultaneously with the entries in these schedules, house-marking should be carried on with some cheap material such as lime or red chalk, so that the numbers may last till the date of the final enumeration. In accordance with the entries in these schedules, the blocks should be allotted to enumerators, wherefore special attention should be paid to this work.

Copies of this Circular are sent to the City and Suburban Municipalities and the Commanders of the Regular Troops and the Golconda and the Maiseram Regiments, with a request that they will carry out the work in the city and the suburbs, and in the cantonments, according to the instructions given above. In the City, the suburbs and the large towns, and in places where

there are Municipalities, permanent marks should be placed on houses, the cost thereof being borne by these Municipalities as laid down in para. 7 of Resolution No. I.

The statement itself need not be sent, but only an Abstract, showing the number of villages in each Taluk, and the number of houses in each village, is required, to enable this office to check the distributi on into charges and circles.

MIRZA MEHDI KHAN,

Provincial Superintendent of Census Operations.

Supplement to CIRCULAR I.

Dated 24th Zikaida 1307 Hijri.

In Circular No. I., dated 13th Zikaida corresponding to 23rd Amerdad 1299 Fasli, there are certain points, deserving more definite explanation, which are given hereunder:—

1. If one schedule book be found insufficient for all the houses of a village, a second book may be used, but the name of the village with the word "Supplement" should be written on the second book.

2. In the second column in which the nature of the house is to be entered, a house, if a shop, and no one sleeps in it at night, should be entered as unoccupied. It should, however, be given a separate number. This is intended for the Census form in which the details of occupied and unoccupied houses will have to be shown. Unless this rule is carried out from the beginning, it will be difficult to find it out at the final Census. Occupied and unoccupied houses should be entered as on the final enumeration night.

Inns, Pagodas, Mosques, Ashur Khanas, &c., should be numbered; but should be considered "unoccupied houses," unless there are permanent residents in them.

3. In para. 5, line 22, of the said Circular instead of "his name should be entered" read "in the fourth column of the schedule against the names of those respectable persons to whom schedules are to be given, for making entries themselves, write the words "private schedules."

MIRZA MEHDI KHAN,

Provincial Superintendent of Census Operations.

CIRCULAR No. 2.

Dated 26th Zikaida 1307 Hijri.

The date for the final Census has been fixed by the British Government for the night of 26th February 1891, corresponding to the 23rd Farvardi 1300, Fasli.

2. His Highness' Government having entrusted the superintendence and control of the arrangements for enumeration and compilation to a special officer, Mirza Mehdi Khan, Esq., with the designation of Census Superintendent and issued to the said officer the necessary instructions for taking the Census in a complete and accurate manner, in concert with the District and Municipal Authorities, all communications should be addressed direct to the abovementioned officer.

3. The Census will be conducted on the same lines as in 1881. Householder's schedules will be supplied only to persons of rank who express their desire to be so furnished. The rest of the population will be

enumerated in schedules to be filled in by enumerators appointed for the purpose. The schedules will be supplied bound in books, called enumeration books.

4. To each enumerator shall be assigned a block, containing 60 houses or 300 people. He shall be subordinate to the Supervisor of a Circle. The number of blocks in a Circle shall average ten. The Supervisors shall be subordinate to the Superintendent of a charge, which in ordinary cases shall be a Taluk, *mahal* or Municipality.

5. As it would be impossible to provide a sufficient number of enumerators to ascertain and record all the particulars required in the schedule in one night, and in order to afford opportunities for the test of their entries in the schedule books by the Supervisors, Superintendents, &c., the enumeration will be done in two rounds, one preliminary and the other final. In the first round, the enumerator will visit each house in his block and make a preliminary record in his enumeration book, as shortly before the Census night as will admit of its being thoroughly tested. But on the final night, the enumerator will take the book, so filled in, round his block, and bring the schedules into conformity with the actual state of things then existing, by striking out the names of persons who have died or left, and adding those who have been born, or arrived since, or been erroneously omitted. The accuracy of the Census will depend mainly on the way in which the framing of this preliminary record is supervised by all the officers from Talukdars of Districts down to Supervisors of Circles.

Division of Areas.

6. The first thing to be done is to divide each charge into blocks and circles. A block will be constituted of 60 houses or 300 people and should be of such size and density that it can be compassed without difficulty by the enumerators in five or six hours after nightfall.

The Supervisor's Circle should be small enough, to enable him to scrutinize thoroughly all the entries in the preliminary record and personally check, at least 50 per cent. of them by house to house visits in each of the blocks and to satisfy himself that the enumerators properly perform their duties.

A block must not contain more than 60 houses or about 300 people, but in compact villages without distant hamlets, where the enumerator is a Patvari or a resident official, the size of the block may be increased up to 100 houses. The number of blocks in a circle should average about ten.

7. To regulate the division into blocks and circles, the Talukdars should prepare as soon as possible, for each charge a register in one of the following forms:—

CENSUS REGISTER A.

(*a*) *For Rural Charges.*

District.					Taluk.				
		At the enumeration of 1290 F.			Blocks.				
Revenue No. of village.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	No. of persons.	Main site, village, hamlet or place.	Serial No.	No. of houses.	Name and designation of Enumerator.	Circle letter and name, &c., of Supervisor.	Remarks.

A.—Census Circulars, &c.

CENSUS REGISTER A.

(b) for Urban Charges.

Division.				City or Town.					
	At the enumeration of 1290.-F.			Blocks.					
Ward.	No. of houses.	No. of persons.	Quarter, street, detached house and place.	Serial No.	No. of houses.	Name and designation of Enumerator.	Circle letter and name, &c., of Supervisor.	Remarks.

In villages where there are more than one inhabited site, "*Gudah*" or "*Dherwara*," the main village and each separate hamlet and house should be entered in column 4, after the name of the main village. Also all outlying landing places or camping grounds will be given in the same Register.

The blocks should be numbered serially for each circle and the circles lettered for each charge. The list should be carefully scrutinized by the Talukdar of the district and compared with the topographical or revenue survey map. A tracing should be made for each circle for the guidance of the supervisor, to whom also an extract from the register of the part, pertaining to his circle should be given. The division into blocks and circles and the preparation of the register, with the exception of the enumerator's name, should be completed by the 15th Zihej 1307, Hijri, corresponding to the 24th Shahrewar 1299, Fasli.

8. A summary showing the total number of villages, houses, persons detached hamlets and blocks should be sent to the Census office, for each charge, as it is completed.

Preparation of Block List.

9. A list in the form given in Circular No. 1 should be prepared. These forms have been supplied in numbers sufficient for each Division in the prevalent language of the district, Telugu for Telingana, Marathi for Mahratwara, and Kanarese for the southern districts. In this form, the serial number and description of each house should be written. This register will be called Census Register B.

Census Register B. (Block List).

Village.		Block.	Circle.
Serial No.	Description of building or place.	Principal occupant.	Remarks.

It should contain all buildings intended for, or used as, human dwellings, whether actually occupied at the time or not, and at the end, unnumbered camping grounds, places where Banjaras stay, and other places where persons are likely to be found at night. A note should be made in column 4 against any house, to which a private schedule is to be supplied.

10. Simultaneously with the preparation of this list, the houses in each town and village should be numbered consecutively, beginning with any Thana, (Police Station). Houses should be marked in a serial order to correspond with the house list, with some cheap material, such as red chalk or chunam, so that they may last till the final enumeration night.

The numbering should be continuous for the whole village or town, unless it is so large as to contain more than one Circle, in which case the houses in each Circle should be numbered consecutively with the Circle letter prefixed, as A. 25, B. 20, C. 37.

11. The main object of numbering houses is to guide the enumerator round his block, and to ensure no house being omitted; but in order to secure a certain amount of uniformity throughout, the following definition of a house should be applied:—"The dwelling place of one or more families, with their dependents and servants, having a separate principal entrance from the public road, street, lane or other thoroughfare." Where there is any difficulty in the application of this definition, Talukdars should at once refer the matter to the Census Superintendent.

Care must be taken that no number is omitted. By "family" is meant, the head of the family with his wife and children. Sometimes when children are grown up and have wives and children in their turn and all live under the same roof, they come under the head of one family. Sometimes it happens that there is a big compound and there are small houses or compartments in which different families live. In such a case it will be better to put fractional numbers on each house which will be considered separate numbers for purposes of enumeration. For each house, a separate schedule should be used. In the last Census, some mistakes occurred in certain places. *Godhi* (*Garhi*, something like a small fortress) will be considered a block in itself and separate numbers will be given to the houses situated in it. It must be remembered that, *Godhi* in itself is a little habitat, and may be therefore treated as a block, if there be 60 houses, more or less. Doubtful cases may be referred to the Census Superintendent.

12. Block list preparation and house numbering should be completed and tested by the end of Rabi-us-Sani, for, the block list will have to be copied into the enumeration books, which will be supplied later on. Newly built houses should be included by the enumerators as they are built, *i.e.*, in Register *B*.

Agency.

13. The preparation of the lists, the numbering of houses and preparing the preliminary record should be done by the ordinary revenue and Municipal establishment, *i. e.*, in the districts, the services of the Patwaris and the Patelles, who are able to read and write, should be utilised; and if the Municipal establishment is found insufficient, Patwaris of the towns should be directed to help the Municipal establishment. For the final enumeration, the services of all Government officials serving in the districts will be available. The Municipalities should be required to render every assistance. It is hoped that in most districts the number of officials will be sufficient; where the number is not sufficient, Talukdars should endeavour to enlist the services of educated men, from among Watandars, Zemindars or grown up school boys. Talukdars may give certificates to all voluntary agents, who have performed their work efficiently.

15. In cases where official and such voluntary agency, as above recommended, proves insufficient, Talukdars should at once communicate the number required to the Census Superintendent, to enable him to make neccessary and timely arrangements.

16. The Patwari will be the enumerator of his village or at least of one block in his village. During the preliminary record, an enumerator may have to enumerate several blocks and a supervisor to supervise more than one circle.

PRELIMINARY RECORD.

18. Each enumerator should be provided, for each block, with a bound book of schedules, which, besides detailed instructions and an abstract, contains blank pages, in which he should copy the block list, and write the names of the heads of the families. A tentative statement for the house enumeration of villages and towns is sent. The houses enumerated in each village should be entered according to the directions in para. 9. When Census books are received from the press and distributed to the districts, every enumerator should enter a list of them with the number or numbers of his block or places at the end of this book.

19. The date for commencing the preliminary enumeration must depend upon the number of supervisors permanently available. The less interval between the preliminary and the final Census, the better, but the interval should be sufficient for checking the entries, though not so long as to necessitate many alterations or modifications. In districts, preliminary house enumeration should be commenced on the 15th Isfandar, and in the city, and larger towns, and cantonments, it should commence on the 25th Isfandar. It must be remembered that if there is any delay in these dates, the work will not be correctly and punctually performed.

20. Every Supervisor should be supplied with detailed instructions and specimen schedules for his guidance. It will be his business to see that the enumerators understand their instructions and carry them out. In cases where the enumerators do not fully understand them, they should be re-instructed.

21. Schedule books in the vernaculars of the districts will be supplied containing a varying number of pages. As it is important, that the printing of books should be done early, the Talukdars should, as soon as possible, forward their indents for schedule books containing 24, 40 or 60 pages respectively. The indents should also show the number of loose house-holder's schedules, for His Highness Government officials, and other educated gentlemen. Each page has room for eight entries, and a separate page or pages, if necessary, should be used for each house, though there be only one man in a house. Persons living in two separate houses must on no account be entered on the same page. In reporting the number of schedules required, the number of houses to be enumerated in the book and separately should be reported. Care should be taken not to confuse the house-holder's schedule which contains 16 entries, 8 on each side with the page of only 8 entries. Each enumerator should be furnished with the book of the size most suitable for his block, and such loose sheets (if any) as are required for private schedules. If his book prove insufficient, a supplementary book of 10 pages should be given him. A certain number of these books will be supplied to each Talukdar. An account should be kept by the charge superintendent of all books and sheets, supplied to each enumerator and extracts given to the supervisor before the final census night. A receipt should always be taken, even when the papers pass temporarily from one hand to another.

22. Supervisors should cause all errors or omissions, which they may discover, to be rectified and attest the enumeration with their initials on the back of the schedule book. They should also report their nature to the charge Superintendent.

FINAL ENUMERATION.

23. If the enumerator on the Census night is not the person who conducted the preliminary enumeration, he should be at his post at least two days before the Census. The Supervisor should see that he makes himself

thoroughly acquainted with the whole of his block by going round it, in the day time, identifying each house with that shown in the list.

24. Before the evening of the 26th February 1891, corresponding to the 23rd Farwardi 1300 Fasli, the enumerators should have delivered all the private schedules, if any, at the houses noted in their lists.

25. The enumerator should, as soon as the moon rises on the final night, commence the enumeration, and go round the block in the order of the list making the necessary corrections. If the entries are found correct, he should not meddle with them. All the corrections should be made *in red ink*, with which he will be supplied for that night's use. He should call the head of the family or house, and read out to him the entries for each house and then and there record any necessary corrections. If any person has died in the meanwhile or has gone away, his name should be struck out with red ink, but the names of all those who live in the same house, though they be absent at the time, having gone out to watch their cattle or fields, should be retained; and if any name had not been written previously, he should enter it with red ink at the end of the page. The names of all guests and new born children in the house should also be recorded. The enumerator should himself be enumerated in the house where he is then living.

26. The Supervisors shall, during the night, visit as many of their blocks as possible and satisfy themselves that the enumerators are properly performing their duties, by testing as many of the new entries as possible. If they find any errors they must have them rectified at once.

27. The next morning, the enumerator should collect the private schedules, if any, that had been distributed in his block. He should then proceed to the Head-quarters of the circle and, in the presence of the Supervisor, fill up the abstract in the enumeration book and hand over his block books and loose sheets, if any, to the Supervisor. When the Supervisor has accepted them as correct, he should sign the abstract and, giving the enumerator a receipt, allow him to go. When he has collected all the enumeration books and sheets he should enter the totals for the circles in the abstract and take them all to the Charge Superintendent, who, after satisfying himself of the totals and the correctness of their number, will give a receipt to the Supervisor; and he will in his turn enter similar totals for his charge, and send all the papers to the Talukdar without delay. The schedules and abstracts should then be sent to the Abstraction office, according to the instructions of the Census Superintendent. A certificate showing the days during which he was employed will be given to each Supervisor and Enumerator by the Charge Superintendent.

Special Areas and Buildings.

28. Public buildings, such as Jails, Hospitals, &c., should each be treated as a separate block and be enumerated by the officer in charge.

29. In cantonments, the Talukdar should act in concert with the Military authorities. The latter will be responsible for the enumeration of all persons actually living in regimental lines. The civil authorities will enumerate all beyond these limits, including the residents in the sadar bazars and all officers not living in regimental lines. But where there are Contingent and British cantonments, such as Aurangabad, Secunderabad, Bolarum, Raichur, Mominabad, Jalna, &c., the enumeration will be conducted by the British officers.

30. The Railway Census will be conducted by the Railway authorities as in the case of the last Census. This refers only to such persons as are employed on railways and live within the railway limits, as well as the railway passengers on the

final Census night. The employés living beyond the railway limits should be enumerated in the ordinary way by the Talukdars, who should act in concert with the Railway authorities, in order to prevent people being enumerated both at home and abroad, or escaping enumeration altogether.

31. Special instructions for Enumerators, Supervisors and Superintendents will, in future, be issued in the current languages of the districts.

32. His Highness' Government would impress upon the Heads of Departments who are called on to assist in this work, that while it is in progress the Census work must, from its nature, be considered superior to all other work. Revenue officers should consider the supervision of the arrangements as the most important part of their duties while on tour, and should satisfy themselves as to their efficiency. All officers whose work takes them into rural tracts should take every opportunity of explaining the object and nature of the Census to the masses, and the Talukdars of the first, second and third grades should make it a point to enlist, by complimentary letters or other means, the co-operation of persons of rank and influence, whose active sympathy will be of use in dissuading people from giving false information, or evading the enumeration of themselves and the females of their household.

33. Talukdars should send progress reports, showing what has been done in their repective districts towards carrying out these orders on the 15th of every month, commencing from the 15th of Shahrewar.

MOHSIN-UL-MULK,

Political and Financial Secretary.

CIRCULAR V.

Dated 10th Zihej, 1307 Hijri.

To all Talukdars.

In para. 8 of Circular No. 2, dated 26th Zikaida, 1307 Hijri, you were requested to send a summary. For this purpose blank Register D is sent. As soon as Register Aa and Ab are finished, entries should be made in Register D, which should be sent for each block as it is completed; work should not be delayed in waiting for such registers from each block.

2. It is stated in the Instructions to Superintendents that a *taluk* or *patti* shall be considered a superintendent's charge, and that the Tehsildar or his Naib shall be the superintendent. But where the number of villages in a Taluk is large, the Tehsildar should be appointed superintendent only for half the number of villages, the Peshkar being placed in charge of the remainder. There is no harm if a large Taluk be divided into 3 or even 4 charges. But capable men should be appointed Superintendents. A copy of the Instructions to Superintendents will reach you in a few days, according to which you may nominate Tehsildars, Naib Tehsildars, and Peshkars as Superintendents of Charges.

3. These Statements ought to enable me to calculate the number and size of enumeration books required by you; and it will be on their basis that the books will be prepared and sent to you. When Register D reaches me in a complete form it should obviate the necessity of my calling for any further

information as required in para. 21 of Circular 2, except the number of private schedules, in the several languages of the district, or in English, that will have to be sent to you along with the enumeration books.

4. The columns marked with an asterisk need not be filled in for rural charges, as they are intended only for places where there are Municipalities; as, for instance, the number of square yards which can be calculated only for the circles of towns and cities. Those marked with a × (cross) are to be filled up only for villages and hamlets of the districts. The other columns that have no marks have to be entered for all, *i.e.*, towns, cities and districts.

5. It must be remembered that in a square mile there are 860 bighas and 10 bams. Thus, if the area, as expresed in bighas, is divided by 860, it will give approximately the area in square miles.

6. It has been stated that 60 houses should form a block. This was done to obtain a rough estimate of the number of enumerators that would be required. It has also been laid down that in any village, if the number of houses be 20, 15 or any number less than 60, it should be treated as a separate block.

MIRZA MEHDI KHAN,
Provincial Superintendent of Census Operations.

CENSUS FORM D.

District (Division, City or Town).

Charge—Area in square miles and *square yards (if known).

Number of revenue villages.

Number of separate entries in column 5 of Census Register **A**.

Total number of persons (males, females and children).

Total number of circles.

Total number of blocks.

No. of blocks containing from 1 to 10 houses.
" " " 11 " 20
" " " 21 " 30
" " " 31 " 40
" " " 41 " 50
" " " 51 " 60
" " " 61 " 70
" " " 71 " 80
" " " 81 " 90
" " " 91 " 100
" " " over 100

Average number of persons per house.
" " houses per block.
" " persons " .
" " square miles per circle.†
" " blocks per circle.
" " houses* "

* Not required for rural charges.
† Not required for urban charges.

A.—Census Circulars, &c.

CIRCULAR VI.

Dated 26th Zihej, 1307 Hijri.

To all Talukdars, Dewani and Sarfi Khas.

Has the honor to request they will be good enough to inform the undersigned at once whether there is any Urus, Jatra or Fair to be held within their respective jurisdictions on the final Census night, *i. e.*, the 23rd Farwardi, 1300 Fasli.

2. Copies forwarded to the City and Chaderghaut Municipalities and to the Secretaries of the exempted Jagirdars.

MIRZA MEHDI KHAN,

Provincial Superintendent of Census Operations.

CIRCULAR VII.

Dated 4th Moharrum, 1308 Hijri.

To all Talukdars of Districts.

The Statement alluded to in para. 8 of the Notification was directed to be prepared for each district and forwarded so as to reach this office by the 25th Shahrewar, and Census Register A, referred to in para 7 of Circular No. 2, was to reach by the 24th Shahrewar, 1299 Fasli. The undersigned regrets to say that up to this date, though 10 or 11 days have already passed beyond the prescribed date, the required Statements have been received only from the Taluks of the Indur District, and the Patli, and Amerabad Taluks of Mahbubnagar.

The undersigned thanks the Talukdar of the Indur District, and requests the Talukdars of other districts to write at once, stating the cause of the delay. He further requests that the required Statements may be despatched without any further delay as the time for Census operations is very limited. If the work is not completed in time, there is every apprehension of serious difficulties being created, from their share in the responsibility for which the Talukdars may not be exonerated.

MIRZA MEHDI KHAN,

Provincial Superintendent of Census Operations.

CIRCULAR VIII.

Dated 6th Moharrum, 1308 Hijri.

To

Mohamed Anwar Khan, Esq.,

First Talukdar, Atraf-i-Balda.

In reference to his No. 76, has the honor to return the Statements forwarded by him, and to state that they do not enable the entries in the other Statements to be checked, and are not prepared according to the instructions issued in para. 2, Circular I, of this office.

A form of the required Statements is herewith sent, with a request that he will be good enough to prepare the Statements for his district accordingly.

2. Copies with the form of Statements are forwarded to the Talukdars and others entrusted with the Census operations.

MIRZA MEHDI KHAN,

Provincial Superintendent of Census Operations.

A.—Census Circulars, &c.

ENCLOSURE.

Form for village lists, prepared in accordance with para. 7 of Circular I. of 1300 Fasli.

Taluk.	Serial No. of Village in Taluk.	Name of Village.		Details :—Whether Khalsa, Dastgardan, Jagir Makhta or Agarhar.	Name of Owner of Village.		Remarks.
		In Persian characters.	In Telugu, Mahratti or Kanarese characters.		In Persian.	In Telugu, Mahratti, or Kanarese.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Instructions for making entries in the above Statement.

In the third Column, the names of the Khalsa villages are to be written in Persian characters, in a clear and legible hand.

In the fourth Column, the names are to be written in Telugu, Mahratti or Kanarese in legible and plain characters. If there are several hamlets (Mazrah) the revenue of which is collected with the Mauzah and whose Census is to be taken along with the same Mauzah, the name of the Mauzah should first be written and under it the names of the Mazrahs, the serial number being entered against the name of the village only. After entering all the Khalsa villages in a Taluk, *Dast-gardan* villages, Jagirs and Makhtas, &c., of the same district should be shown in order. Except in the case of Khalsa villages, the names of the owners of all other villages should be written in a fair hand, in Telugu, Mahratti, or Persian characters.

MIRZA MEHDI KHAN,

Provincial Superintendent of Census Operations.

CIRCULAR X.

Dated. 29th Mehir 1299, F.

To all Talukdars and Commanders of Regular Troops, &c.

It was stated in Circular 2 of 1299 Fasli, that the final enumeration will take place on the 23rd Farwardi 1300 F, corresponding to 26th February 1891 and 16th Rajjab 1308 H. It is now notified for further information that the final *night* will be the one that will come after passing the *day* of 23rd Farwardi 1300 Fasli or 26th February 1891.

MIRZA MEHDI KHAN,

Provincial Superintendent of Census Operations.

CIRCULAR XI.

Dated 23rd Mahurrum 1308, H.

To the Secretary to the Nawab Sir Asman Jah Bahadur.

In reference to his docket No. 61, dated the 22nd Shahrewar, requesting to be informed whether the Census of the Makhtas in some Taluks of his district, the revenue of which is collected by the Talukdars of His Excellency the Prime

Minister, Sir Kurshed Jah Bahadur and Nawab Vikarul-umrah Bahadur respectively, was to be carried out by the Dewani Department or by the Paigah, has the honour to state that the Talukdar of Mahbubnager was informed that the Census of exempted Jagirs has been arranged to be taken by the respective Jagirdars, and that if any Makhta of a Jagir is situated in his district, the Census of such Makhta will be taken by the Amaldar of the Jagir. He is therefore requested to write to the Amaldars of his Jagirs ordering them to carry out the Census work by themselves in all such instances, and not to leave anything to the Dewani Talukdars.

Copies forwarded to the Secretaries of the other exempted Jagirdars.

MIRZA MEHDI KHAN,

Provincial Superintendent of Census Operations.

INSTRUCTIONS TO SUPERINTENDENTS.

1. The Census will be taken on the night of the 26th February 1891, corresponding to the 23rd Farwardi 1300, Fasli. The arrangements have been entrusted by His Highness' Government to the Census Superintendent.

2. The information to be asked is given in the appended schedule. To natives of rank, Government officials and educated Europeans, separate schedules will be supplied which they will be required to fill up for themselves and their families and servants residing in the same house, or those houses that are connected with the house, but on which no separate number is affixed.

3. The mass of the population will be enumerated in bound books of schedules, called enumeration-books, by persons appointed for that purpose and called enumerators, to each of whom a certain number of houses called a "block" will be assigned.

4. As it would be impossible to provide sufficient enumerators to ascertain and record all the information required by the schedule in one night, it will be necessary for each to take his book round his block some days previous to the Census night and fill it up in accordance with the answers received from the heads of houses. This process is called the *Preliminary record* or *first round.*

On the final night he will again take the book round to all the houses in the block and bring it into conformity with the actual state of things then existing, by striking out the names of persons who have died or left the house and adding the names of those persons who have arrived or been born since or were accidentally omitted.

5. The Talukdar will divide the whole district into Census charges, at the head of each of which there will be a Superintendent. Usually a Taluk or *Parti* will be considered a charge, and where there are Municipalities, these will be considered separate charges by themselves.

The Tehsildars and Naib Tehsildars will be Superintendents of these Charges, and the Talukdar of the District will appoint some capable man as Superintendent of the Municipal charge.

6. The first thing for the Superintendent to do is to divide the whole area of his charge into circles and blocks. The block must be small enough to allow of the enumerator going round to all the houses in a few hours on the final enumeration night. Ordinarily, it should not contain more than 60 houses or about 300 persons, but when the houses are close together, and the

enumerator is well acquainted with them, the number of the houses in a block may be increased to 100. A circle should contain about 10 blocks and will be under the control of a supervisor. The circle should be so arranged that all the blocks in the same circle should be near one another. The blocks should be numbered serially for each circle and the circles lettered for each charge.

7. In rural charges the Superintendent should take the Revenue Survey or any other map and open a register in the appended Form A.

He should enter the villages in this register according to their situation, and after questioning the village officers, he should enter opposite to each village in column 5 after the words "Main-site," any detached hamlets, houses, camping places that there may be separated from the main-site. If a village contains about 60 houses, it should form one block. Two or more small villages near together may be made into one block provided the number of houses in them is about 60. But separate books should be used for each village although the block be only one.

The main object to be kept in view in arranging the blocks is to give the enumerators as little walking as possible. The Superintendents should enter the names of all the available revenue and village officers against the block or circle of which they are to be in charge.

8. In urban charges, the Superintendent should enter the words "or other Municipal administrative divisions" in column 1 of Register A.b., and with the help of the City plan (if there is one) divide each of these divisions into blocks or circles. In each block there should not be more than 60 or 70 houses, and ten blocks should form a circle. It will be convenient to mark off these blocks by letters painted on the houses along the boundary. The Superintendent should enter the names of such Municipal servants or volunteers, or *Mansabdars* (who will be deputed for this purpose by the orders of Government) whom he wishes to appoint as enumerators or supervisors against the block or circle of which they are to be in charge.

9. When the division into blocks and circles and the registers are completed as far as practicable, the Superintendent should foward the latter to the Talukdars of their districts, through the usual channel, together with statements of the number of men required as enumerators and supervisors respectively, in addition to the members of the revenue, village and Municipal establishments, in order that there may be no difficulty in making necessary arrangements.

10. As soon as the supervisors are appointed, an extract from Register A, pertaining to his circle, should be given to each, and also a tracing of his circle from the Revenue Survey or other map procurable, and a copy of the instructions for supervisors. He should be held responsible for the work of all the enumerators in his circle.

11. As soon as Register A is completed, a Register in the Form B for each block must be prepared by the village or Municipal officers. It should show every building which is intended for, or used as, a human dwelling, whether then actually occupied or not; and also at the end, without separate numbers, all camping-grounds, and other public places where persons are likely to be found at night. The same arrangements will be made within Municipal limits also, with this difference, however, that in the first statement (*i. e.*, in Register B.), which is forwarded with Circular I., the numbers of the houses situated in the limits of a ward (Kotwali) should be written, but in this case the number of the houses of the circle alone will be shown.

12. At the same time that this list is prepared, each house should be clearly marked with the number on the list with the material ordinarily used for painting boundary marks, such as red chalk or chunam. The houses will be numbered according to their situation, *i. e.*, the marking should commence from one place and proceed in a consecutive order to the other end until the block is finished; but if in that village there are more houses than are sufficient to form a block, the whole of one block should be numbered before the next is commenced.

To prevent confusion the numbers should be consecutive for the whole village or town, *i.e.*, if it is a town so large as to contain more than one circle. In that case the houses in each circle should be numbered consecutively with the circle letter prefixed as B, 25, C, 26 and B, 26, C, 27. In the case of Municipalities, when the houses have been numbered for assessment purposes, it will not be necessary to number them afresh, but the assessment numbering may be adopted, care being taken to renew any illegible or effaced number. In the City and the Chadderghaut Municipalities, the Municipal numbers may be accepted, and in cases where this is not possible, the Police numbering found in the city and suburbs may be made to serve the purpose. If these numbers are effaced they can be renewed.

If any new buildings be constructed after the house numbering is completed, fractional numbers should be affixed to them. For instance, a house is numbered 212 and, at a little distance from it, another house is marked 213, and in the space between the houses marked 212 and 213, a new house is built; the number on this newly constructed house should be 212, A, thus clearly shewing that the house was built after the houses were numbered.

13. In this list the Superintendent will make a note (in Column 4 of Register B) against any house, to the occupant of which a separate schedule is to be supplied. But these schedules will be supplied only in very exceptional cases to native gentlemen of rank, Government officials, and to educated Europeans.

14. All the work to the end of the preliminary record must be done by the ordinary revenue village and Municipal establishments, with such gratuitous assistants and others who may volunteer their services in view of future recognition, and to whom the Superintendent may hereafter grant certificates. For the actual Census, the services of Government officials of every department serving in the districts will be lent for the 25th, 26th, and 27th February as notified in the Jarida (Resolution No. I of 1890). It is hoped that the Talukdars will write to the heads of the different departments in their respective districts and make the necessary arrangements at once. They will be employed as supervisors and enumerators, but chiefly as enumerators. It follows that many members of the revenue, village and Municipal establishments will have to do the preliminary work of two or more blocks or circles. It will be an advantage, especially in rural circles, if members of the ordinary revenue line alone are employed as supervisors, and if they are kept unchanged in one circle during the whole of the operations.

15. In Registers A. a, and A. b, those only are to be entered as enumerators and supervisors who are appointed for the final Census. Where a Patwari or a Kulkarni, or other person does the preliminary work of more than one block, his name should be entered in the register against the block only, of which he is to do the work on the final night.

16. The date for commencing the preliminary record must depend upon local circumstances, but, in the districts, it should not be later than the 10th of January 1891, corresponding to the 6th Isfandar 1300 Fasli, and in the City and other large towns not later than the 4th February 1891, corresponding to the 1st Farwardi 1300 Fasli.

17. Each enumerator will be provided, for each block, with an enumeration book. These will be supplied to the Charge Superintendents in several [redacted] contained, printed on the [redacted] containing a few more [redacted] books of 10 pages [redacted] the enumerator, [redacted] likely not to [redacted]

[redacted] structions for the enumerators, [redacted], and an abstract form. The enumerator must [redacted] into the book. He must carry out the preliminary [redacted] and) according to the instructions to enumerators. The [redacted] preliminary record will be the most important of the Supervisors' [redacted], and one of the most important for all Revenue and Municipal officers employed on the Census.

19. On the receipt of Register A, and the statement of persons required for the duties of Enumerator and Supervisor, the Talukdar of the district will arrange for the employment of the number of extra hands required for each charge. It will be the duty of the Superintendent to assign them their respective blocks or circles and to complete Register A, by entering their names in it.

20. When such a person is appointed Enumerator, it will be the duty of the supervisor to see that he receives the enumeration book from the person who did the preliminary record of his block, with such record properly filled in and that he goes round his block and compares the block list with the houses, in the day-time, so as to be properly acquainted with the position of each house before the Census night.

21. When such a person is appointed Supervisor for the final night, it will be the duty of the Charge Superintendent to see that he receives all the papers connected with his circle from the person who has been performing the duties for that circle, and makes himself acquainted with his duties, and the details of his circle.

22. Before the final night, the enumerator must leave the private schedules (if any) at the houses for which they have been sanctioned. On that night, at the latest, immediately after moon rise, he must take his enumeration-book round to every house in his block and bring it into conformity with the actual state of things then existent, according to the instructions.

23. On the morning of the 27th February, corresponding to the 24th Farwardi 1300 Fasli, he must collect all such private schedules (if any) and take them with his book or books to the Supervisor. He must fill up the short abstract in the book and give it to the Supervisor, who, when he has had it re-added by two other enumerators and himself, and has found it correct, will take the book or books and schedules, and give the enumerator a receipt.

24. When the Supervisor has received all the books and schedules with the abstracts filled in, he will take them to the Charge Superintendent who, on satisfying himself as to their correctness, will forward them, after he has compiled for his charge the total of the circle abstracts, to the Talukdar of the district who will make arrangements for despatching them to the office of the Census Superintendent.

25. Public buildings, such as, Hospitals and Jails, &c., will form each a separate block and be enumerated by the Officer in charge.

26. The enumeration of the British and contingent cantonments and Railways will be carried out by British Officers. The enumeration of the Regular Troops of His [illegible] thereof in the City, suburb[illegible] that are stationed in [illegible] consultation with [illegible]

27. The fo[illegible]

1. That every person [illegible] with a certificate of employment [illegible]

2. That accounts must be kept of all books and form[illegible]

3. That a receipt must be given whenever an enumeration book [illegible] schedule passes even temporarily from one hand to another.

28. The Talukdar should be referred to on all points of difficulty.

29. The charge Superintendent and Revenue, Municipal and village officers of all grades must consider the Census work, from its nature, paramount to all others, while it lasts. They must use their utmost exertions to see that all orders are carried out accurately and punctually. They should explain the object and nature of the Census to the masses and enlist, by all means in their power, the sympathy of persons of rank and influence.

MIRZA MEHDI KHAN,

Provincial Superintendent of Census Operations.

CENSUS REGISTER A. *a*. FOR RURAL CHARGES.

No. of Village.	District.				Taluk.				Remarks.
	Name of Village.	In the Enumeration of 1290 F.		Main Site, Hamlet, detached house or place.	Blocks.			Circle letter, name and desg. nation, &c., of Supervisor.	
		Number of Houses.	Number of Persons.		Serial No.	Number of Houses.	Name and Designation of Enumerator.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
17	Talgaon ...	117	610	Main Site	1	60	Ramkishna Govind Kulkarni.	Naryan Rama, General duty Segadar.	
21	Manur ...	30	165	Main Site	2	57	Abdul Kadir Inamdar.		
27	Algaon ...	25	150	Main Site, Dherwara...	3	55	Anand Rao Kulkarni.		
19	Kunnur ...	63	320	Main Site, Paith ...	4	63	Govind Bapu Patwari.		
3	Kandkur ...	70	350	Main Site, Hamlet of Lambaras ...	5	70	Kamaluddin Zamindar.		

Note.—No. of houses, part of habitation such as Dherwara, Paith, halting places of Lambaras or Banjaras lying at a distance of a furlong or $\frac{1}{8}$ of a mile, from the main habitation of the village, may be included in the same village, but need not be shewn separately; if the distance is greater, they must be shown separately.

A.—Census Circulars, &c.

CENSUS REGISTER A, *b*.—FOR CITIES, BIG TOWNS, CHARGES.

District.	City or Town.			Circle letter, and designation of Supervisor.	Remarks.
				8	9
...ation Road ...	1	60	Naryan Das, Municipal Inspector.	Raja Ram Bapu Sarishtadar, Municipal, Supervisor, Block 9.	
	2	65	Abdul Kadir, Munshi P. O.		
	3	70	Ram Rao, Clerk, Customs Office.		
Gondaji Gully 40 Devi Das Street 23	4	63	Hurnam Singh, Patwari.		

And so on till 700 houses of this Ward or Division are finished.

Census of 1300 Fasli.

INSTRUCTIONS TO SUPERVISORS.

When you are appointed, you will receive from the Superintendent an extract from Census Register A for your circle, called the circle list, and in most cases, a map or plan of the circle also. You will also receive a block list, for each block, as well as enumeration books and Instructions to Enumerators.

2. You must make yourself thoroughly acquainted with all these instructions. You must call all your enumerators together, and explain to them their duties, and question them to see whether they understand them properly.

3. You must give to each enumerator, an enumeration book according to the size of his block, and take a receipt for it.

4. You will see that the block list is copied out properly in the pages intended for it in the enumeration book.

5. Until the day appointed for the commencement of the preliminary enumeration (or first round), you will occupy yourself in scrutinizing the circle register and block list, and ascertaining whether any streets, hamlets, detached houses or camping grounds have been omitted and whether there are any newly built houses to be added.

6. Before beginning to make entries in his book, it will be as well for each enumerator to make some trial entries on blank paper and submit them for your inspection.

7. When they commence the first round, you must go round the blocks as quickly as possible and make frequent tests to satisfy yourself that they are doing their work correctly and honestly.

8. When the first round is completed, you must test the entries thoroughly on the spot.

9. In testing, you must first read the whole record through, and wherever there is an omission you must have it filled in by enquiring at the house. You must remember that in all the columns except No. 13, there must be an entry against every person, so that if you find a blank space in any of these columns, you will at once know that it requires filling up.

10. While reading through the book if you come across any such entries that are clearly and probably incorrect, for example, if the word "Male" is written against a woman's [redacted] man by religion, as a [redacted] the entry which is [redacted]

11. Yo[redacted] not [redacted]ar o[redacted]

12. All mis[redacted] the charge Superintendent.

13. You must bear in mind that you are not [redacted] your opinion may differ from that of the house-holder, given. It is only when the enumerator has omitted an entry, [redacted] trary to the information given, or when the information has been gi[redacted] misunderstanding, that you are to make alterations. You should accep[redacted] house-holder's statement, but if you think he has made any wilful mis-statement you should make a report to the charge Superintendent.

14. Whenever you test an enumerator's book, you must sign and date it on the cover.

15. If any of the enumerators for the final enumeration (or second round) on the 26th February, is a person specially appointed and therefore not the person by whom the first round was completed, you must see that he receives the enumeration book from his predecessor. You must also see that he understands the limits of his block and goes round it with the block list, and identifies each house by its number before the evening of the 26th February.

16. If any enumerator's book is full or so nearly full as not to leave room for as many additional entries as are likely to be required at the second round, you must supply him with a supplementary book.

17. For any block in which there are houses to be supplied with loose schedules to be filled up by the house-holder himself, you must deliver such schedules to the enumerator, on his receipt, and take care that he delivers these schedules at the houses two days before the evening of 26th February.

18. You must take care that all the enumerators are supplied with red ink, before the evening of the 26th, inasmuch as all corrections, entries, &c., on that night, will be made in red ink only.

19. On the final night you must go round as many of the blocks in your circle as you can, and satisfy yourself that the enumerators are properly performing the second round.

20. On the morning after the 26th February, the enumerators must bring their books and loose schedules (if any) to a place previously fixed upon within the circle. You must look through the red ink entries, and if any appear to be wrong, you must satisfy yourself by enquiries at the house, and have them corrected if necessary.

21. When you have accepted the schedules as correct, you will require the enumerator to make up the short abstract in the form contained in the enumeration book. You will have it re-added by two other enumerators and yourself, and if found correct you will take the book and schedules from the enumerator and give him a receipt and let him go.

22. When all the books and schedules have been received, you will compile an abstract for the whole circle in a form, which will be supplied to you for the purpose, and take it with the books and schedules to the charge Superintendent. When he is satisfied as to their correctness, he will give you a receipt and a certificate and let you go.

[redacted]record is only a means towards making the final [redacted]sible, it is not considered necessary to enter at the [redacted]names at a house where they are only staying temporarily [redacted]own they will not be staying on the Census night, but [redacted]dents, away temporarily and expected back before the Census [redacted]d be entered.

On the Census night each person must be enumerated at the house [redacted]e he is then actually residing, *i.e.*, the house at which or from which he [redacted]es his meals. Cases of difficulty with respect to persons not actually present in the house when the enumerator comes round will occur. The great test is whether a person will be enumerated elsewhere. If so, he should be omitted. The following persons, though not actually present, should be held to be residing in the house and therefore enumerated, *viz.* :—

1. Persons who have left the house for a short time and will be back before morning to sleep in it.

2. Persons who will be out of doors all night, watching crops, shooting, fishing, patrolling, &c., but will return the next day to the house or have their meals sent out to them from it.

3. Persons who are absent on work at another house, if they do not take their meals there, such as watch-men and sepoys.

4. But a person who has gone to pass even only one night as a guest at a friend's house, or has gone on a journey by land or water must be omitted from his usual residence.

5. It follows that persons present for the night on business or duty at a house where they take no meals should not be enumerated in it, but that persons staying as guests on the Census night should be enumerated even if present for only that one night.

25. Travellers are enumerated at the place where they put up for the night of the 26th February, or on the Railway, carts, &c., wherever they may be on that night.

26. The Census of the cantonments of Aurangabad, Jalna, Hingoli, Raichur (Yermerus), Secunderabad, Trimulgherry, Bolarum, Mominabad (Amba Jogai), the Residency Bazars, and also of the Railways will be taken by the British authorities, *i.e.*, in places where there are Imperial Cantonments, the Census operations will be carried on by the British authorities, while the Census of the rest of the town or village, which belongs to His Highness the Nizam's Dominions, will be taken under the supervision of His Highness the Nizam's Government officials.

27. The Census of His Highness' Regular troops will be conducted by the Commanders of the troops, in consultation with the Talukdars of the districts But the Census of the Golconda, Maiseram, &c., Brigades in the City and the Suburbs will be carried out by the Commanders of the said troops.

MIRZA MEHDI KHAN,

Provincial Superintendent of Census Operations.

INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS.

A.—The First Round—(*Preliminary Record*).

1. Beginning from the of 1891 you will visit every house in your block to which a separate number has been affixed, in the order in which they are entered in the list in your book, and enter in the schedules in that book every person residing in those houses in the manner prescribed below.

2. You must use black ink, and write very cle know best.

3. You must take a fresh page for each house. If th eight persons in a house, you should continue the entries fo the next page, repeating at the top of that page the number of question, with the word 'continued' after it in brackets. You m begin the entries for a fresh house in the middle of a page, but shoul the unused lines blank.

4. If the entry for any person in any of the columns of the schedu be the same as that for the person entered on the line above, you mus repeat the entry and never write the word "ditto" or make dots.

5. If one of the houses on the list be found unoccupied, you should write the word 'empty' after the number of that house on the top of the form.

6. You are to enter all persons who ordinarily live and take their meals from the house, even though any of them may be, at the time of your visit, absent for a short time at the bazaar or town, watching crops, fishing (*or even for a few days at a wedding or on a pilgrimage*, provided they are to be back at the house before the 26th February). After the residents you should enter the visitors, if any, stopping in the house (*but not such as are only there for a day or two, as for a wedding, &c., and will not remain there till the 26th February*). In dharmshalas, serais or temples, you should enter on this occasion only those who usually live there and not travellers, &c., stopping only a day or a night or so, in the building.

7. Before beginning to make these entries you must read carefully the rules for filling up each column which are printed on the next page and also the specimen schedule on the page opposite those rules.

8. You should refer to the supervisor entries about which you are in doubt, and receive his instructions. You must have completed all the entries in your block by the of 1891.

B.—The Second Round.—(*Final Record.*)

9. At nightfall on the 26th February 1891, you will take this book as already filled in and again visit every house in your block in order.

10. You must summon the chief member of each family residing in the house, and read over to him the entries made for his family in the schedule. You will strike out the entries for persons who are not present, and fill up the form for any person now in the house who was not there when the first visit was made, such as guests, infants newly born, and others. You are to consider as present all living in or taking their meals from the house, even though a / of them may be out, fishing or watching in the fields or at a shop, &c., fo ne night.

11. *You must enter the word "visitor" in column 7 after the names of all who are only in the house for a few days and do not ordinarily reside there.*

12. If there be no room left on the schedule for the fresh entries above mentioned, you must take a fresh page at the end of your book, and enter on it the house number with the word 'continued' after it, *as prescribed in paragraph 3 above.*

13. Before you start on your round you must see that you are yourself enumerated in the house where you are stopping.

14. You must make no alteration whatever in any entry against the name of any person unless you have to strike out the entries altogether because he or she is no longer present. When you strike out a person you must draw the line completely through all the entries following that person's name and not merely through column 1.

[redacted]e red ink only for entries and erasures made on the [redacted]ebruary.

[redacted]t going on this round you must visit every house marked [redacted]your book to see whether any person is now living there.

After visiting as above all the dwelling-houses, you must go to the [redacted]mshalas, sérais, encampments and landing-places, where travellers rest [redacted]the night, and enter all particulars in the schedules for the way-farers, boatmen, pilgrims, &c., you may find there, and strike out the entries already made against persons who are not now present. You should ascertain from the village watchmen if any wandering gang, &c., has come to pitch in your block, and if there be any such, you should go and enumerate it as above prescribed for other persons.

18. If any householder in your block has been given a separate schedule, you should collect it on the morning of the 27th February, and after seeing that the rules have been complied with in filling up the columns, you should stitch or pin it into your book, next to the last schedule filled up by you.

19. After your book has been inspected by the supervisor you will prepare the short abstract printed on the back of the specimen schedule in it, as directed by the supervisor, and he will not take charge of your book until he has certified it to be correct.

20. According to the Census Notification every person is bound to furnish you with such information as is necessary for filling up the schedule; but you are forbidden to ask for any information not required for the purposes of the Census, *as, for instance, the amount of any person's income.* Any enumerator detected in extorting money on any pretext connected with the Census, renders himself liable to punishment under the Penal Code.

C.—Rules for filling up the Schedule.

Rule 1.—Column I, (*Serial number and name*).—Enter first the chief resident member of the family, whether male or female, then the other members of the family and their resident servants, if any, and lastly, visitors or temporary residents *after whose name write a (V) in brackets for "Visitor."* If there be any objection made to giving the name of a female, write the word 'female' in this column (*adding her relationship to some member of the household*) and filling up the rest of the columns for her as usual.

If an infant has not yet been named enter the word 'infant.' The enumerator is not to insist upon any female giving her own or her husband's name. The serial number must not be added till the final record.

Rule 2.—Column 2, (*Religion*).—Enter here the religion which each person returns.—As *Hindu, Mussulman, Jain, Christian, Parsi.* Forest tribes, who are not Hindus, Mussulmans, &c., should have the name of their tribe entered in this column, as *Bhil, Gond, Gāro, &c.*; low castes as *Chamar, Dom, Paria, Mahar, &c.*, should be entered by the religion which they themselves return, and no dispute about it is to be raised.

Rule 3.—Column 3, (*Sect of Religion*).—Enter the sect of religion followed by each person as they return it.—As *Smarth, Vaishnav, Walabacharya, Lingaiat, &c.*, for Hindus; *Sunni, Shaih, &c.*, for Mussulmans; and for Christians enter whether *Church of England, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Lutheran, Baptist, Methodist, Episcopolian, &c.* If the sect cannot be stated, enter "not returned" in this column, but do not leave it blank.

RULE 4.—Column 4, (*Caste, &c.*).—Enter the caste and the tribes of those who have not castes, and the race dhists, &c.—As *Brahman, Rajput, Bania, Kunbi,* for *Moghul, &c.*, for Mussulmans; Eurasian or Native Christian Do not enter vague terms, such as *Hindustani, Marwari, Punjabi,*

RULE 5.—Column 5, (*Sub-division of caste, &c.*).—If the caste entered in column 4, enter here the sub-division, as Kanaujia *or Nag Brahmans, Oswal* of *Banias, &c.* If *tribes,* enter the *clan*; if race, enter tribe or nationality.

Some races or castes may not return sub-divisions, and in their case the entry in column 4 should be repeated, but this column must not be left blank. *Native Christians,* for instance, may be returned as *Portuguese, East Indian, Madrasi,* or by their caste, if recognized; *Karens* as *Sgau, &c.*; *Bhils* as *Tadwi, Pawada, &c.; Gonds,* as *Raj, &c.*

RULE 6.—Column 6, (*Male or Female*).—Enter here each person as either *male* or *female,* even though you have written the word 'female' in column 1 already.

RULE 7.—Column 7, (*Age*).—Enter the number of years each person has completed. For Infants less than one year old, enter the word 'Infant.'

If a person cannot state his or her age exactly, the enumerator should ask the relations *or refer to some well-known event of local importance* or if the person be present, make a guess at the age from the appearance. He must never insist on seeing any female who is not voluntarily produced before him.

RULE 8.—Column 8, (*Marriage, &c.*)—Enter each person, whether infant, child, or grown up, as either *married, unmarried* or *widowed.* This column must not be left blank for any one, of whatever age.

Children who have been married should be entered as married even though they may not have begun to actually live with their wives or husbands. Persons who have been married, but have no wife or husband living, should be entered as widowed. The enumerator must accept the statement made by the person, or, in the case of children, by their relatives.

RULE 9.—Column 9, (*Parent tongue*).—Enter the language which each person returns as ordinarily spoken in the household of that person's parents.

RULE 10.—Column 10, (*Birth-place*).—Enter the district *and state* in which each person was born, and if the person be not born in the Hyderabad province, add the name of the province to the district of birth.

If the person be born out of India, enter the country, as *China, Kabul, Ceylon.* The names of villages, tehsils, &c., are not to be given.

RULE 11.—Column 11, (*Occupation or means of subsistence.*)—[*Read this rule very carefully, and ask the supervisor about all cases which seem doubtful to you.*] Enter here the exact occupation or means of livelihood of all males and females who do work or live on private property, such as *house-rent, pension, &c.* In the case of children and women who do not work, enter the occupation of the head of their family, or of the person who supports them, adding the word "dependent", but do not leave this column unfilled for any one, even an infant. If a person have two or more occupations, enter only the chief one, except when a person owns or cultivates land in addition to another occupation, when both should be entered.

No vague terms should be used, such as "*service,*" "*Government service,*" "*shop-keeping,*" "*writing,*" or "*labour,*" &c.; but the *exact service,* the *goods sold,* the *class of writing* or *labour* must be stated. When a person's occupa-

ulture it should be stated whether the land is cultiet to tenants; if he be an agricultural labourer, it ther he be engaged by the month or year, or is a daily omen who earn money by occupations independent of their s *selling firewood, cowdung-cakes, grass* or by *rice-pounding, oing housework* for wages, should be shown under those occuIf a person makes the articles he sells, he should be entered as r and seller" of them. If a person lives on alms, it should be stated ther he is a religious mendicant or an ordinary beggar. When a person in Government, Railway, or Municipal service the special service should be entered first, and the word Government or Municipal, &c., after, as clerk—*Government*, sweeper—*Municipal*, labourer—*Railway*.

If a person be temporarily out of employ, enter the last or ordinary occupation.

RULE 12.—Column 12, (*Instruction*).—Enter in this column against each person, whether grown up, child or infant, either *learning*, *literate* or *illiterate*. Enter all those as *learning* who are under instruction, either at home or at school or college. Enter as *literate*, those who are able to both read and write any language, but are not under instruction as above. Enter as *illiterate*, those who are not under instruction, and who do not know how to both read and write, *or who can read but not write, or can sign their own name but not read.*

RULE 13.—Column 13, (*Infirmities*).—If any person be blind of both eyes, or deaf and dumb from birth, or insane, or suffering from corrosive leprosy, enter the name of the infirmity in this column.

Do not enter those blind of one eye only, or who have become deaf and dumb after birth, or who are suffering from white leprosy only.

SUPPLEMENTARY INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS AND SUPERVISORS.

The following instructions and rules, which had been left out of the Instructions to Enumerators, issued with the enumeration books and the Census catechism for enumerators and supervisors, are now issued for general guidance. The supervisors and enumerators should look upon this as a supplement to the instructions already issued to them, should attach this supplement to the said instructions and catechism and should, at the time of making or checking entries in the schedule, act carefully in accordance with the same.

I. In the printed enumeration schedules, the column, subsequent to the twelfth (Learning ,Literate or Illiterate), relating to language known by literate, was purposely omitted. But after consultation with the Imperial Census Commissioner, it is now found necessary to find out the number of English literates only. The following procedure is therefore laid down for making entries in Column 12 of the schedule.

Method of filling up Column 12.—Literate persons whose mother tongue is not English, should be asked, whether they know English and the answer received should thus be noted in column 12 :—

If the answer is 'yes,' enter—"Literate, English also."

If the answer is 'no,' enter—"Literate."

II. As it is impossible to exercise efficient s
Urus, a celebrated fair held in the vicinity of Hydera
happens to coincide with the date of the final Census (26th
numerous persons congregate from all parts of H. H. the N
as well as from other parts, far and near, of India, the foll
framed for guidance:—

A.—Procedure in Districts.—If, in the districts, the enumerator on th
of the final Census, should, on enquiry, learn that any absent person or pe
are gone to Hyderabad for the Moulali Urus, he shall not remove the na
or names of the person or persons so absent, from the schedule, but shall
write the words "*Moulali Urus*" in *red ink* against the name or names in
column 1, thereby showing that the person or persons have gone to the
Moulali Urus.

B.—Procedure in the City and Suburbs.—Within the limits of the capital, if by local enquiries it is found that absent persons are gone to the Urus, the enumerators shall treat such persons as present in their houses, because in most cases, such persons return to their houses the same night or next morning, in the same manner as persons going out fishing or watching their fields at night and returning home next morning are treated.

STANDARD ENUMERATOR'S QUESTIONS.

PART I.—*Questions on the first round.*

1. Who is the head of this family, residing here?

2. (Column 1).—What is your name and father's name?

3. (Column 2).—What is your religion?

4. (Column 3).—Do you belong to any special sect of that religion? If you do, to what sect?

5. (Column 4).—What is your caste [*tribe, race, &c.*]?

6. (Column 5).—What is the name of the branch of that caste [*tribe* or *race*] by which you are commonly known?

7. (Column 7).—How old are you—that is, how many years have you completed?

8. (Column 8).—Have you ever been married? If you have, have you a wife (or husband) now alive?

9. (Column 9).—What language was spoken in your father's household?

10. (Column 10).—In what district were you born? If it is not in the Province, in what Province is it? If not in British territory, in what State? If not in India, in what country?

11. (Column 11).—How do you get your living? If from the land, are you owner or tenant? If owner, do you cultivate any of your land, or let it all out? Have you any other occupation besides agriculture? If you have, what is it? If you have several occupations, what, do you say, is the principal one?

12. (Column 12).—Are you attending school or college, or being educated at home? If you are not, can you read and write. If you are no longer attending school or college and can read and write, can you read and write English?

...ames of all who are ordinarily living or taking ...t, the members of your family in order of age; next, ...h you; lastly, visitors stopping in the house? Are ...ly to be here on the 17th Farwardi 1299 Fasli? (If you ...e names of any of the females in the house, I will enter them ...y.)

...ow answer each question from 2 to 12 above, about each of the ... you have mentioned.

15. Are any of these persons supported by you without doing any work ...or themselves?

16. Is any one of the persons mentioned by you insane, or deaf and dumb from birth, or totally blind or a leper?

PART II.—*Questions on the final round.*

17. Listen when I read out the names of the persons entered as living in your house. Are all these persons alive? Has any one of them gone away, so that he is not living in or taking his meals from the house?

18. Is any one living in or taking his meals from your house who has come here since the entries were made, and who is not included in them? Has any child been born in your house since then?

19. If any person has so come, or child born, answer all the questions 2 to 12 about each of such persons.

EUROPEAN SCHEDULE.

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE.

(FOR EUROPEANS AND EURASIANS.)

DISTRICT. HOUSE No.

CHARGE.

SUB-DIVISION OR TOWN. } { CIRCLE SUPERVISOR.

VILLAGE OR WARD. } { BLOCK No. ENUMERATOR.

Instructions.—The schedule on the next page is to be filled up, under the Census Act, by the head occupant of the house or tenement, for all Europeans and Eurasians stopping in the house or tenement on the night of the 26th February 1891, counting also as present persons ordinarily residing in the house, but absent for a few hours on duty (except with a running train) and still taking their meals from the house. The head occupant aforesaid should deliver or have delivered the schedule, duly filled up and signed, to the enumerator who will call for it on the morning of the 27th February. Every facility and aid is requested for the enumerator, who will probably make two visits to take the Census of the native servants and their families residing on the premises. Before filling up the schedule, the instructions on the last page of this form should be carefully read.

SPECIMEN SCHEDULE:—(*See Instructions on next page.*)

Serial Number and Name.	Religion.	Religious denomination.	Race.	Nationality.	Male or female.	Age.	Married, unmarried or widowed.	Parent-tongue.	Birth-place.	Occupation or means of subsistence.	Learning, Literate or Illiterate.	Language known by literate.	Note.—Infirmities (see Instructions).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1 A. F.	Christian ...	Church of England ...	European..	English ...	Male ..	38	Married ...	English ...	England...	Surgeon Government Service.	Literate...	English ...	
2 B. J.	Christian ...	Roman Catholic ...	Eurasian...	Eurasian...	Female ..	27	Widow ...	English ...	Calcutta...	Government Pension.	Do. ...	English ...	
3 D. S.	Jew	Jew „ ...	Jew ...	Austrian...	Male ...	40'	Unmarried	Polish ...	Austria ...	Broker ...	Do. ...	English ...	
4 C. T.	Christian ...	Armenian	Armenian.	British Indian.	Male ...	Infant.	Unmarried	English ..	Bombay ...	(Lawyer's Clerk.)	Illiterate.	.....	Blind
5 P. N.	Christian ...	Methodist Episcopalian	European..	American..	Male ...	48	Widower..	English ...	United States.	Piece Goods Merchant.	Literate...	English ...	
6 A. M.	Christian ...	Presbyterian	European..	Scotch ...	Male ...	28	Married ...	English ...	Scotland...	Tea Planter.	Do. ...	English ...	
7 J. K.	Christian ...	Wesleyan	European..	English ...	Male ..	32	Married ...	English ...	Punjab ...	Engineer, Railway.	Do. ...	Eng	
8 H. S.	Christian ...	Lutheran	European..	Swiss ..	Male ...	35	Unmarried	German ...	Switzerland	Watchmaker.	Do. ..		
9 M. O.	Christian ..	Roman Catholic ...	European..	Irish ...	Female ...	14	Unmarried	English ...	Malta ..	Army Officer	Learn		
10 I. V.	Christian ...	Greek Church ...	European..	Russian ...	Male ...	52	Married ..	Russian ...	Russia ...	Sailor ...			

OR FILLING UP THE SCHEDULE.

irst the head of the family resident in the house on the then the rest of the members of the family, and, lastly, n the house that night. The last column should be filled of a person afflicted with one of the four infirmities specified uctions below, and column 13 only for such as are shown as in column 12, but in every one of the other columns an entry be made against the name of each person, no blanks being left. eral and vague terms for sect and occupation should not be used. The ord "Ditto" should not be used, but each entry made in full.

Column 1.—Enter the names in order, as prescribed above.

Column 2.—(*Religion*).—Enter the main Religion, as shown in the specimen schedule on the first page of this form.

Column 3.—(*Religious denomination*).—Enter the sect or denomination, but do not use general terms, such as "Protestant," "Episcopalian," &c. If no sect be returned enter the word "Unsectarian."

Column 4.—(*Race*).—Enter *European* (including Australian, Canadian, American, &c.), *Eurasian*, *Armenian*, *&c.*

Column 5.—(*Nationality*).—Enter the nationality to which the person considers himself or herself to belong.

Column 6.—(*Sex*).—Enter whether male or female.

Column 7.—(*Age*).—Enter the age *last* birthday; and against children of less than a year old, write "Infant."

Column 8.—(*Civil condition*).—Show whether each person, infant or grown up, is married, unmarried or widowed. Persons who have been married, but have no wife or husband living, should be shown as "Widowed."

Column 9.—(*Parent-tongue*).—Enter the language ordinarily spoken in the household of the parents.

Column 10.—(*Birth-place*).—If born in India give the district and province; if born out of India the country; but do not enter the names of counties, towns or villages, except in the case of London, or of Calcutta or Bombay, Madras or Rangoon.

Column 11.—(*Occupation, &c.*).—Enter the occupation of all who do work of any sort, and the source of income of such as live on property, &c. For children of whatever age and for women who do no regular work for wages or profit, enter in *brackets*, the occupations of the head of the family or other person who supports them. If a person has more than one occupation, enter the chief one only, unless one of the other occupations be landholding or cultivation, in which case both should be entered. General terms such as "Government" or "Railway *Service*" "Commerce," "Clerk," &c., should not be used, but the exact kind of service or dealing must be specified. Persons temporarily out of employ should be returned under their last or ordinary occupation.

Column 12.—(*Education*).—Enter as "Lea[illegible] instruction, whether at home o[illegible] Those who are *not under instructio*[illegible] read and write, should be shown as "L[illegible] of whatever age who are not under inst[illegible] do not know how to read and write, or wh[illegible] not write, or who can only sign their own name[illegible] entered as "Illiterate."

Column 13.—(*Language known*).—No entry is to be made in this co[illegible] except for those shown as "Literate" in column 12, i[illegible] whose case English should here be specified, or the language, other than Indian vernaculars, which each person can both read and write best.

Column 14.—(*Infirmities*).—If any person be (*a*) of unsound mind; (*b*) deaf-mute from birth, not from accident or disease (*c*) totally blind; or (*d*) afflicted with the true or corrosive leprosy, an entry accordingly should be made in this column against that person's name.

E. STANDARD HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE.

HEAD OF FAMILY_____(*For Europeans and Eurasians.*)

Serial number and Name.	Religion.	Religious sect or denomination.	Race.	Nationality.	Sex.	Age.	Civil condition—Married, unmarried or widowed.	Parent-tongue.	Birth-place.	Occupation and for those who have none, that of the person who supports them.	Learning, Literate or Illiterate.	Language ky by literat	[illegible]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

Certified to be a correct and complete return of all Europeans and Eurasians in this my house (or tenement) on the night of the 26th February 1891.

(Signed)

NOTICE TO NON-EXEMPTED [illegible]

The following Notification is issued for the inform[illegible] Zemindars and Makhtadars of His Highness the Niza[illegible] Highness has been pleased to direct all Subadars of Divisio[illegible] of Districts to conduct the Census operations of 1300 Fas[illegible] No. I., containing the Census Procedure, was published and circu[illegible] Government Gazette (*Jarida*) of the 25th Theer 1299 Fasli, corre[illegible] to the 13th Shawal 1307 Hijri. As intimation has been received from so[illegible] the Talukdars that the Naibs of certain Gagirdars do not conform to the ord[illegible] above referred to, but refuse to help in the Census work, and as the said Talukdars suggest the attachment of such Jagirs for the time being, the Jagirdars, Zemindars, &c., concerned are hereby informed that they should issue written orders to their Naibs, through the office of the Census Superintendent, directing them to render every necessary help for the Census work.

These "*Takids*" will be sent to the Naibs through the Talukdars, who have been entrusted with the work of the preparation of Census schedules and papers.

His Excellency the Minister expects that every Jagirdar, Makhtadar, &c., will do his utmost and render every possible assistance in the completion of the Census operations. Any delay or hesitaton in carrying out these orders will incur the serious displeasure of His Excellency the Minister, and the Jagirs, &c., will be attached, no excuse being taken into consideration.

Certain Jagirdars have been addressed direct, and they are, therefore, exempted from the operation of this Notification.

MIRZA MEHDI KHAN,
Provincial Superintendent of Census Operations.

29 *Rabi-ul-awal* 1308 *H.*
13*th November*, 1890: 7 *Dye* 1300 *F.*

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RYS. Co., Ld.

Circular No. 13.

Census of 1891.

A general census of the population, both of British and Native Terrtory will be taken on the night of 26th February 1891. The Staff of all Departments are requested to note the following arrangements for taking the census within Railway limits, which are to be held to include all the land in the occupation of the Company with the buildings on it, and also as provided in clause (*a*) of para. II.

II. The persons to be enumerated are those present on the night of the 26th of February 1891 and comprise:—

(*a*) Resident employés, their families and servants and their families, residents in a hut or group of huts chiefly occupied by Railway employés between the distant signals at each end of any station and within the Company's boundary.

(*b*) Labourers and others employed on railway work by contractors and sleeping on railway premises.

(*c*) Employés and passengers travelling by rail.

III. To facilitate the operations, and as what is required is *territorial* and not *departmental* division of labor, the whole of the Railway limits, including stations, huts and houses along the line and residential quarters and houses, are to be divided into census charges, circles, and blocks under Census Superintendents, Supervisors and Enumerators respectively, and these will respectively be, the Traffic Inspectors, Nos. 1 and 2 Districts, the Maintenance Inspectors throughout the line, and the Station Masters at each station. The block is the smallest Sub-Division, and is the unit for enumeration, and the Enumerators will be responsible for the enumeration of every person residing within it.

The charges should correspond with the length of line under each Traffic Inspector, who, as Superintendents of the Census operations, will be responsible for all the preparations, independently of departments.

Each station, including the huts of Pointsmen, Gate-keepers, &c., within the Distant signal, and all buildings on Railway premises, will form a circle. If it is too small to require Sub-Division into Blocks, the Station Master will be both Supervisor and Enumerator, and will enumerate residents, employés, and passengers.

At large places the circle will be divided into blocks, of which the Railway Station, with the Station Master as Enumerator, will be one. Other officials may be appointed Enumerators of the other blocks independently of departments.

Each Permanent-way Inspector's beat, exclusive of stations but including all huts along the line, will be a circle under himself as supervisor.

IV. In order to prevent any omission, a list of houses for each block (called the Block List) should be prepared by each Enumerator in the following form, which will be supplied from this Office:—

Census Register B. (Block List.)

VILLAGE. BLOCK. CIRCLE.

Serial No.	Description of building or place.	Principal occupant.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4

V. Europeans, East-Indians and well-educated English-speaking Natives will be supplied by the Enumerator of the block with loose (or household) schedules in English containing clear instructions, which they will be required

to fill in for themselves, their families and servants living in the same house, but not for servants living in out-houses, on the census night (February 26th) and return to the Enumerator on the morning of the 27th. The following is the form referred to:—

House No..... *Head of Family .....* *House No.....*

Serial No. and Name.	Religion.	Religious sect or denomination.	Race.	Nationality.	Sex.	Age.	Civil condition—married, unmarried or widowed.	Parent-tongue.	Birth-place.	Occupation or means of subsistence, and for dependents, that of the person who supports them.	Learning, literate or illiterate.	Language known by literate.	NOTE.—Infirmities (see Instructions).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

VI. For all other persons, including the native servants (and their families) of the above, except those living under the same roof, the required information will be obtained by the Enumerators orally and entered in English in a bound book of schedules called an Enumeration Book.

VII. In order to reduce, as far as possible, the amount of work to be done by the Enumerators on the Census night, a preliminary record will be made in the Enumeration Book of classes *a* and *b* of paragraph II (except the persons to whom household schedules are to be delivered) on the 10th February 1891 and completed as soon after that date as possible, but certainly not later than the 20th of February 1891. On the night of the 26th, the Enumerator will again go round all the houses in the block list, and bring this preliminary record up to date by adding newly-born children, new arrivals, persons accidentally omitted, &c., and striking out persons who have died or gone away. Full instructions as to the way in which the enumerators should do their work will be found in the instructions issued by the Government of India, copies of which also will be supplied from this Office.

VIII. Passengers' enumeration will be conducted as follows:—

(1) Every passenger who enters a train between 8 P. M. and 6 A. M. on the Census night will be asked, when he takes his ticket or shews it at the barrier, whether he has been already enumerated outside Railway limits and if he has, he will be given a check-ticket, should he not have one already, and if he has not, he will then be enumerated if possible and given a check-ticket.

(2) Every passenger leaving a train after 8 P. M. and before the station mentioned in the next paragraph is reached, unless he holds a check-ticket, will be enumerated by the Enumerator of the Station where he alights, as he goes out, and will be given a check-ticket and told to show it to any one who wants to count him again.

(3) At the first convenient station to be notified to all Enumerators by the Census Superintendents, *i. e.*, the Traffic Inspectors Nos. 1 and 2 Districts, at which each train stops after 6 A. M. on the 27th February, every passenger, whether he alights at the station or not, and who does not produce a check-ticket will be enumerated by the Enumerators of that station. In this case no check-tickets will be necessary. If necessary, the period for which the train is timed to stop may be prolonged until the enumeration is completed.

Europeans, East Indians and all first and 2nd class passengers will have loose schedules given to them by the guard of the train to be filled in and given up to the enumerators at the station where they alight, or where they are at the morning enumeration. Census Superintendents are to arrange for the supply of these loose schedules to Guards. Engine Drivers, Guards and other Railway employés whether on Passenger or Goods Trains, on duty with the train, will be treated like passengers for the purpose of enumeration, and enumerated at the station where they go off duty, or where the morning enumeration is made.

IX. Superintendents of the Census operations will please ascertain by the 15th January 1891 by personal enquiry at each station of their charge whether the forms, &c., supplied are sufficient for the requirements of that station.

X. All the corrections on the final night of the preliminary record must be made in red ink.

XI. Immediately after the Census night, the Superintendents will themselves collect the schedules and books and forward them booked to the office of the Agent and Manager.

XII. At Wadi joint station, the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Co. will enumerate all passengers alighting there together with all their own buildings and employés so that the enumeration to be made there, will be, for our own employés and buildings occupied by them.

GENERAL OFFICES,
Secunderabad, 8th December 1890.

W. PENDLEBURY,
Agent and Manager.

ABSTRACTION OR WORKING SHEETS.

[NOTE.—*All the following forms are headed with the district, sub-division (or town), village (or ward) circle and block, to which they relate, and the names of workers with date of Abstraction.*]

SHEET I.

SEX, AGE, RELIGION AND CIVIL CONDITION (*dictated*).

(*Standard Size* 22″ × 14½″.)

MALES.															FEMALES.													
AGE.	Religion A.				B.				C.				TOTAL.	AGE.	Religion A.				B.				C.				TOTAL.	
	Married.	Single.	Widowed.	Total.	Married.	Single.	Widowed.	Total.	Married.	Single.	Widowed.	Total.			Married.	Single.	Widowed.	Total.	Married.	Single.	Widowed.	Total.	Married.	Single.	Widowed.	Total.		
Infant.														Infant.														
1														1														
2														2														
3														3														
4														4														
0- 4 ...														0- 4 ...														
5- 9 ...														5- 9 ...														
10-14 ...														10-14 ...														
15-19 ...														15-19 ...														
20-24 ...														20-24 ...														
25-29 ...														25-29 ...														
30-34 ...														30-34 ...														
35-39 ...														35-39 ...														
40-44 ...														40-44 ...														
45-49 ...														45-49 ...														
50-54 ...														50-54 ...														
55-59 ...														55-59 ...														
60 & over ...														60 & over ...														
Total ...														Total ...														

SHEET II.

SEX, AGE, RELIGION, EDUCATION (*dictated*).

(*Standard Size* $14\frac{1}{2}'' \times 11''$.)

MALES.						FEMALES.					
Religion.	Age.	Learning.	Knowing.	Illiterate.	Total.	Religion.	Age.	Learning.	Knowing.	Illiterate.	Total.
A ...	0-14 ... 15-24 ... 25 & over.					A ...	0-14 ... 15-24 ... 25 & over.				
	Total...						Total...				
B ...	0-14 ... 15-24 ... 25 & over.					B ...	0-14 ... 15-24 .. 25 & over.				
	Total...						Total...				
C ...	0-14 ... 15-24 ... 25 & over.					C ...	0-14 ... 15-24 ... 25 & over.				
	Total..						Total...				
D ...	0-14 ... 15-24 .. 25 & over-					D ...	0-14 .. 15-24 25 & over.				
	Total...						Total...				
Grand Total..						Grand Total...					

SHEET III.

SEX, AGE, OCCUPATION (*Worked Singly*).
(*Standard Size* 22″ × 14½″.)

MALES.					FEMALES.				
Occupation.	Age,			Total.	Occupation.	Age,			Total.
	0–4	5–14	15 and over.			0–4	5–14	15 and over.	
Total ...					Total ...				

SHEET V.

SEX AND PARENT-TONGUE (*Worked Singly*).
(*Standard Size* 11″ × 9⅔.″)

MALES.			FEMALES.		
Language.		Total.	Language.		Total.
Total ...			Total ...		

SHEET VI.

SEX AND BIRTH-PLACE (*Worked Singly*).
(*Standard Size* 11″ × 9⅔.′)

MALES.			FEMALES.		
Birth-place.		Total.	Birth-place.		Total.
Total ...			Total ...		

SHEET VII.

SEX, AGE, CASTE AND INFIRMITIES (*Worked Singly*).

(*Standard Size* 14½″ × 11″.)

MALES.					FEMALES.					Caste, &c.	MALES.				FEMALES.			
Age.	Insane.	Deaf-Mute.	Blind.	Leper.	Age.	Insane.	Deaf-Mute.	Blind.	Leper.		Insane.	Deaf-Mute.	Blind.	Leper.	Insane.	Deaf-Mute.	Blind.	Leper.
0– 4 yrs. ...					0– 4 yrs. ...													
5– 9 „ ...					5– 9 „ ...													
10–14 „ ...					10–14 „ ...													
15–19 „ ...					15–19 „ ...													
20–24 „ ...					20–24 „ ...													
25–29 „ ...					25–29 „ ...													
30–34 „ ...					30–34 „ ...													
35–39 „ ...					35–39 „ ...													
40–44 „ ...					40–44 „ ...													
45–49 „ ...					45–49 „ ...													
50–54 „ ...					50–54 „ ...													
55–59 „ ...					55–59 „ ...													
60 and over ...					60 and over ...													
Total ...					Total ...					Total ...								

SHEET VIII. (*Supplementary.*)

CHRISTIANS, SECT, RACE AND SEX (*Worked Singly*).

(*Standard Size* 11″ × 9 $\frac{2}{3}$″.)

Sect.	MALES.				FEMALES.			
	Foreign.	Eurasian.	Native.	Total.	Foreign.	Eurasian.	Native.	Total.
Total ...								

SHEET IX. (*Supplementary.*)

CHRISTIANS, AGE, RACE AND SEX (*Worked Singly*).

(*Standard Size* 11″ × 9⅔″.)

Nationality.	MALES.					FEMALES.				
	0–14	15–34	35–49	50 and over.	Total.	0–14	15–34	35–49	50 and over.	Total.
Total ...										

SHEET X.

LITERATE, CASTE, LANGUAGE KNOWN AND SEX (*Worked Singly*).

(*Standard Size* $14\frac{1}{2}'' \times 11''$.)

MALES.						FEMALES.			
Religion.	Caste.	Literate.		Learning and Illiterate.	Total Males.	Literate.		Learning and Illiterate.	Total Females.
		English.	Other Language.			English.	Other Language.		
Total ...									

SHEET XII.

For Special Age.

(Standard Size, that of Enumeration schedule.)

Age.	Males.	Females.	Age.	Males.	Females.
Infant ...					
1			50		
2			51		
3			52		
4			53		
5			54		
6			55		
7			56		
8			57		
9			58		
10			59		
11			60		
12			61		
13			62		
14			63		
15			64		
16			65		
17			66		
18			67		
19			68		
20			69		
21			70		
22			71		
23			72		
24			73		
25			74		
26			75		
27			76		
28			77		
29			78		
30			79		
31			80		
32			81		
33			82		
34			83		
35			84		
36			85		
37			86		
38			87		
39			88		
40			89		
41			90		
42			91		
43			92		
44			93		
45			94		
46			95		
47			96		
48			97		
49			98		
			99		
			100*		
			Total ..		

* Special note should be made below this if anyone is returned as over 100 years old

Appendix B.

IMPERIAL CENSUS COMMISSIONER'S "NOTES."

NOTE BY THE IMPERIAL CENSUS COMMISSIONER.

No. $\frac{63}{1890}$.

HYDERABAD (DECCAN).

1. The superintendence has been placed in the hands of Mirza Mehdi Khan, an officer of district experience working under the Financial Department of the Administration of His Highness the Nizam. A general Circular was issued towards the end of May, introducing the subject to District Officers, and a translation into Urdu of the proposed outlines of the operations was published in the State Gazette.

2. The schedule proposed is to contain somewhat less information than that prescribed for British territory, but will be fuller than the form adopted in Rajputana and Central India. It will be issued in Telugu, Marathi, and Urdu, and there seems to be no difficulty about getting a sufficient supply printed at one of the presses in Bombay. The minor forms can be prepared locally.

3. As regards the preparations in the districts, it seems that for the surveyed portion of the State, the revenue maps provide a very fair basis for dividing each taluka into circles. In the Telingana tract special enquiries will be necessary. Throughout the State, however, the record of villages, hamlets, detached homesteads, and camping-grounds requires careful supervision, and the result should be checked, when within reach, by the State Superintendent or his assistant. The forms of register prescribed for use in the North-West Provinces, or those for Bombay, appear to be suitable to the circumstances of this State, and are recommended for adoption. The Talukdars should personally scrutinise the division of their district into circles, and of the circles into blocks. It is questionable whether the abstract of each taluka, compiled into a district summary, should not rather go to the Superintendent of Census direct, instead of through the Subahdar, so as to save time, and bring the District Officers into closer touch with the director of the operations.

4. The estimate of enumeration-books and the average number of schedules each book is to contain, cannot be ascertained till these sub-divisional lists are received by the Superintendent. Probably the standard sizes of 16, 32, and 48 schedules (pages) per book respectively will be the most convenient. At all events the full supply of schedules should be in the hands of Tehsildars by the middle of October, by which time also every block should have been demarcated and provided with its enumerator, whose name should be registered in the circle list. It will be found far more convenient to have the enumeration books made up in prescribed sizes at the press, than to leave the task of stitching to the taluka officials.

5. The numbering of the houses should be serial by villages, except where there are so many that it is necessary to divide the place into two circles, when the letter of the circle will have to be added above or by the side of the house number. It is superfluous to paint block numbers except in cities or places with small and tortuous lanes. The numbering can be undertaken whilst the circle lists are under consideration, so that when the blocks are finally sanctioned there will be no difficulty in distinguishing them, by entering in the above list the serial number of respectively the first and last house falling in each. It is desirable for the Superintendent to see that a block or village never falls partly in one circle, partly in another, except in the case of the large villages mentioned above. But two or more small, compact, and closely adjacent villages may sometimes be included in a single block. In such cases either a separate enumeration book should be used for each village, or mention of the schedule page, where each village begins, should be made

on the cover, because in the subsequent tabulation, the statement of population, if not of certain other details, should be by villages, not by blocks. Especial care seems to be required to include in a block every hamlet, temple and dharmshala, and the quarters inhabited by the low-castes of the village.

6. In towns the ward should be the *charge*, unless it is small enough to be constituted a *circle* only. Where there is a Municipality, the local Corporation should work with the Talukdar, who should have general control over the operations, and should submit to the Census Superintendent, the ward or city lists of blocks and houses. Special measures are required for Hyderabad itself, where the houses are to a considerable number peculiar in form and extent; and where the upper classes will be addressed personally, to enlist their co-operation in the census. There are a few forest and hill tracts which will have to be treated like similar areas in British territory, and enumerated during the day time.

7. The preliminary record is prescribed for the month of January in rural tracts. It is highly desirable that this should receive thorough supervision. The method of training supervisors and enumerators that is proposed is similar to that found successful in the neighbouring British territory in 1881, but during the actual progress of the enumerator's first round, scrutiny by District Officers as well as by supervisors is recommended. One of the general rules prescribed for British provinces on the present occasion is that all houses-to-house test must be effected before and at the census, leaving for the 27th February nothing but the examination of the book entries by the supervisor. From paragraph 10 of the general Circular it seems that a door is left open to Municipal Committees to enlarge the scope of the census enquiry; but it is to be hoped that the Administration will reconsider this concession, as additions of this sort may tend to the deterioration of the simple and intelligible return prescribed for general use throughout the State.

8. The Circular does not deal with abstraction and tabulation, but it is implied that these operations will be conducted at one central office. For this system very good supervision and record-keeping are requisite, and the Census Superintendent should prescribe very minutely the process and forms by means of which the books are to be collected from the enumerators, indexed in Talukas, and consigned through the Talukdars or otherwise to the head-quarters of the Census. It is also desirable that an experienced taluka employé should accompany each consignment, and be retained on duty as abstractor or inspector till those books have been tabulated, so that he can be referred to on questions of local caste or occupation, &c.

9. Copies of circulars and forms issued and prescribed by the Census Commissioner will be despatched to the Superintendent of Census direct, as in British territory, so that all questions regarding administration of the operations may be referred without unnecessary delay to the department of the state administration to which he is attached.

10. On the whole, it seems that what is most required is active supervision, and the strict attention of the State Officials to the execution of their orders in the districts punctually and thoroughly. Except along a few main lines of communication, travelling is difficult and slow, so that the Superintendent cannot in person visit each district without considerable loss of valuable time. He might, however, be provided with an assistant of such grade as would carry respect amongst the officials concerned, who could then remain at head-quarters when the Superintendent was on tour, and *vice versâ*; whilst after the Census, such an officer, well-trained, would be useful as Deputy Superintendent of the abstracting establishment. It is eminently necessary here, as elsewhere, when general orders have been issued, to provide means for ensuring their execution, even in the places most remote from central influence.

J. A. BAINES.

4th June, 1890.

B.—Imperial Census Commissioner's "Notes."

No. 193, dated Bezwada, the 30th November 1890.

From—J. A. BAINES, Esq., Census Commissioner for India,

To—The Resident at Hyderabad.

I have the honor to forward herewith the note I made on my short inspection of the Census work in Hyderabad, with the request that it may be communicated to the authorities concerned.

2. I would ask your attention to the special measures proposed in connection with the gathering at Maula'Ali at the time of the Census, and I shall be obliged if you will inform me whether the suggestions have your approval so far as the cantonments and the Residency Bazars are concerned. I mentioned these to Captain Ravenshaw, and he is prepared, I believe, to carry out the suggestion regarding the entry to be made at the final round of the enumerators, but I have not communicated with those in charge of the military lines nor of Bolarum.

3. The second part of the proposal remains for discussion with the Agent of the Railway; the numbers affected by it are, I am told, likely to be small; nevertheless it is worth while attempting to count them.

4. As regards the military limits in Secunderabad, I should inquire whether the schedule indent has yet been sent to you? If not, it should be called for without further delay, or there may be some difficulty about the English forms from Calcutta and the Tamil and Telugu, if any, from Madras. The blocks, too, should be arranged, and Census supervisors and enumerators nominated to each division.

5. I have requested Captain Ravenshaw to obtain your instructions as to the office where the schedules for cantonments and the Residency precincts should be abstracted. It seems desirable that the results of the Census should be excluded from those of the City of Hyderabad, where there are already separate military lines to be shown. I would suggest a separate heading in the general tables of cantonments and bazars below the figures for the rest of the State.

NOTES ON THE CENSUS ARRANGEMENTS, HYDERABAD.

On the morning of the 29th November, I inspected the house-numbering and block demarcation in parts of Chadarghat and the City. On the whole, the work was satisfactory and well advanced. The following suggestions were made on points of detail:—

(*a*) Round the number painted on the *last* house in each block a double circle might be drawn to distinguish it.

(*b*) Where several tenements are approached by a single door-way, over the latter, or at its side, the tenements should be indicated in brackets or below the number of the main building as $\left[\frac{194}{(195-230)}\right]$, from which the Census officer will see that besides 194 he will find inside 35 other houses. Each of the latter, even when receiving only a sub-number (*zimné*-number), should be shown in the block list with the name of its principal *occupant*, not that of the owner.

(*c*) Back-doors might, to save the time of the enumerators, be marked with a cross ×.

B.—Imperial Census Commissioner's "Notes."

2. A matter of considerable inportance in the City is the numbering of the palaces of Jagirdars. The instructions regarding this have not been carried out, and often a single number appears against each of these buildings in the register. The enumerator or the person preparing the block list has probably no means of access to the interior of the main portions of the Haveli, so all the numerous independent *houses* (according to the Census definition) which exist inside the outer enclosure should be separately numbered by the persons who take the Census of the palace. This is advisable to prevent a completely wrong average of persons per house being shown against certain quarters of the City. I visited the palace of Sir Salar Jung, and could see that by treating separately squares, offices, guard-rooms, soldiers' quarters, and servants' houses, the whole could be easily treated as a *block* instead of a house and sub-divided accordingly. Probably other palaces present few greater difficulties.

3. As to the general progress of the arrangements, the printing of schedules seems to have been well and cheaply done in Bombay, but revision and check of the circle registers and block lists should be undertaken at once, lest any unforeseen demand for more schedules should arise when it is too late to conveniently fulfil it. The Superintendent of Census has visited the western districts, and is about to look after the eastern, which seem more backward and less accessible. He should see personally, when on tour, to the training of the supervisors and enumerators also if possible, in order that he may be sure that his rules are being uniformly acted upon.

4. The portion of the State in which preparations are said to be most in arrears is that under the Jagirdars, some of whom have not yet sent in indents for forms or lists of villages and houses. As time is short, it seems advisable for the State to take immediate steps to see that the arrangements in these estates are not delayed beyond remedy.

5. In explanation of the process of abstraction, I filled in, with the Superintendent and his assistant, a few pages from a schedule book prepared as a sample, and I think there will be no difficulty in framing rules for guidance of the clerks employed. I have recommended that working sheet XI. (marriage by caste) should not be undertaken by the State, as it is complicated and difficult to work, whilst the information it is intended to provide is probably less needed here than in other parts of the country.

6. The special difficulty that is likely to arise in taking the Census in Hyderabad is the coincidence of the Maula'Ali fair (Urus) with the final round—26th February. It is estimated that between the 24th and 27th February about 125,000 persons will attend this shrine, and as they are continually on the move, both by road and rail, it will be almost impracticable to get them counted by a special staff of enumerators on the night o the Census. The question has been considered by the Census Superintendent and afterwards by a special commitee, one of the members of which, Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, has discussed it with Mirza Mehdi Khan and myself. We propose the following procedure, subject to the concurrence of the Secunderabad and Residency authorities. Though clumsy, it seems the only one available.

> *A—Residents of Hyderabad territory*, both City and *dehat*, who have come to the Urus should be considered as present in their homes by a special notification to be circulated to all enumerators and supervisors. The word "urus" should be added in column 1 of the schedule below the names of such persons, in red ink, at the final enumeration. In the case of Hyderabad, Secunderabad, and the immediate neighbourhood this special provision will probably be superfluous, as most of the people will return at night or in the morning to their homes, so that the ordinary rule will apply.

C.—Miscellaneous.

B—Residents of British territory.—These are said to be few in number, and will probably all come by train on the 24th, 25th, and 26th February. The Railway authorities should enumerate these as they alight, or by the aid of travelling enumerators, taking a few at each halt, or segregating those to be enumerated at the stations concerned. The enumerators should in both cases ask each passenger whether he comes from British territory and whether he is going to Maula'Ali. If the answer be in the affirmative, he should be enumerated and a ticket given him, which he should be instructed to retain till he regains his home. A special staff of clerks should be told off at the stations at which such passengers alight to prevent delay. Probably, too, the station clerks at such places as are in Hyderabad territory, but frequented by residents of neighbouring British villages, can be instructed to enumerate these passengers and give them "Urus" passes before they enter the train.

In the case of residents of Secunderabad, Bolarum, and the Residency precincts a notification in the sense of that mentioned above in paragraph A will be necessary, as some of them may overstay the Census night on the hill. This will be submitted for decision to the Resident.

HYDERABAD,
29th November 1890.

J. A. BAINES,
Census Commissioner.

APPENDIX C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

METHOD OF CALCULATING THE WEIGHTED MEAN.

(*Vide pp.* 66 *and* 67, *Report, Part I.*)

Weighted Mean.—The weighted mean is the addition, like a power, of the average divergence from the mean. Thus, for example; if we have 12 items, the mean of which is, say 680, we take the difference between 680 and each of the items, add these differences together, divide the sum by the number of items, in order to obtain the mean divergence, and, lastly, calculate the percentage of this divergence on the average and place it above the latter like a power. Supposing the mean divergence from 680 to be 34, we write $680^{0\cdot05}$, showing that the average is not less than five per cent from uniformity.

The above process will be rendered clear by a perusal of the working for Statement Nos. 28 and 29 of Chapter I., given below :—

WORKING FOR STATEMENT No. 28 (Part I, page 66).

Districts and Divisions.	Average difference from the mean in :—																					
	Total.		Class I 1–199.		Class II 200–499.		Class III 500–999.		Class IV 1000–1999.		Class V 2000–2999.		Class VI 3000–4999.		Class VII 5000–9999.		Class VIII 10000–14999.		Class IX 15000–19999.		Class X 20000–49999.		Class XI 50000 & over.	
	Below the mean.	Above the mean.	Below the mean.	Above the mean.	Below the mean.	Above the mean.	Below the mean.	Above the mean.	Below the mean.	Above the mean.	Below the mean.	Above the mean.	Below the mean.	Above the mean.	Below the mean.	Above the mean.	Below the mean.	Above the mean.	Below the mean.	Above the mean.	Below the mean.	Above the mean.	Below the mean.	Above the mean.
Atraf-i-Balda	...	372	9	...	15	...	8	...	...	35	...	22	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mahbubnagar	76	..	6	...	10	...	...	5	...	7	127	...	...	62	430	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nalgonda	...	76	...	3	...	19	...	17	15	...	104	...	...	294	776	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Warangal	12	...	11	...	...	3	...	30	...	16	22	...	...	265	1570	...	422	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elgandal	...	132	2	...	...	5	...	26	...	29	101	...	138	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indur	2	...	...	4	...	30	...	14	90	...	...	437	...	155	328	...	699	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medak	...	1	..	3	...	5	14	...	...	14	4	...	3	...	...	771	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Telingana Division	...	59	4	...	...	5	...	14	...	3	1	...	...	31	136	...	434	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aurangabad	122	...	4	...	14	...	...	6	45	...	197	...	...	52	...	443	...	...	...	...	...	1466	...	...
Birb	...	60	...	25	3	...	18	...	30	...	...	120	...	215	459	...	...	2017	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nander	35	...	...	12	...	3	14	...	...	2	10	...	166	...	...	316	...	1199	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naldrug	...	179	..	16	...	8	1	...	...	35	...	112	175	...	...	197	1395	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bidar	...	51	...	21	2	...	1	...	26	...	...	86	286	...	376	...	...	265	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parbhani	41	...	...	9	2	...	18	...	1	...	34	...	...	250	6	...	821	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sirpur Tandur	329	...	22	...	24	...	4	...	101	...	...	28	...	...	598	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mahratwara Division	40	...	...	1	5	...	7	...	14	...	...	26	17	...	4	...	103	...	...	...	...	1466	...	...
Gulbarga	...	11	...	7	...	5	37	...	...	45	111	...	150	...	...	740	...	...	...	...	...	1046	...	...
Raichur	20	...	...	13	...	4	21	...	2	...	64	...	...	91	519	...	...	2766	...	...	3980	...	...	...
Lingsugur	89	...	...	8	6	...	7	...	...	34	...	15	...	29	...	310	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karnatic Division	36	...	...	9	...	...	22	...	...	29	...	36	19	...	...	187	...	2766	...	...	1467	...	...	...
Mean for the Province...	574		108		337		699		1341		2419		3688		6682		11906		18994		27154		415039	
POLITICAL DIVISIONS—																								
Northern	7	...	4	...	...	5	...	9	14	...	...	72	49	...	105	...	217	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern	13	...	7	...	...	2	...	18	...	3	...	25	...	181	935	...	220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western	48	...	...	6	5	...	11	...	18	...	42	...	...	127	...	86	111	...	...	...	...	1466	...	...
Southern	...	8	...	10	...	2	16	...	...	31	9	...	56	...	...	190	...	685	...	...	1467	...	...	...
Atraf-i-Balda	...	372	9	...	15	...	8	...	...	35	...	21	149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean divergence	9·2		4		·35		—3		—5·55		2·7		21·56		—143		321·33		.....		—489·33		.....	
Percentage of divergence	1·6		3·7		·1		— ·4		— ·4		·1		·6		2·1		2·7		.....		1·8		.....	
WEIGHTED MEAN	574 ·016		108 ·037		337 ·001		699 —·004		1341 —·004		2419 ·001		3688 ·000		6682 —·021		11906 ·027		18994 ·000		27154 —·018		415039 ·000	

C.—Miscellaneous.

WORKING FOR STATEMENT No. 29 (Part I., page 67).

Districts and Divisions.		Above or below the mean.	Total.	I. 1 to 199.	II. 200—499.	III. 500—999.	IV. 1000—1999.	V. 2000—2999.	VI. 3000—4999.	VII. 5000—9999.	VIII 10000—14999.	IX. 15000—19999.	X. 20000—49999.	XI. 50000 & over.	Total mean.	Mean divergence from average.	Percentage of divergence on average.	Weighted mean.
Atrafibalda	...	Above.	946	...	...	...	430	1495	2592	...	.....	.....	.....	414093	416384	50555	6205	946 62·95
		Below.		847	624	255	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....				
Mahbubnagar	...	Above.	493	...	...	296	850	1794	3252	5724	11390	.....	.....	.....	22040	2831	568	498 5·68
		Below		396	171	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....				
Nalgonda	...	Above	650	...	...	66	676	1635	3332	5256	.....	.....	.....	.....	10162	1452	223	650 2·23
		Below.		539	294	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....				
Warrangal	...	Above.	562	...	...	167	795	1835	3391	4550	10922	.....	.....	.....	20973	2622	467	562 4·67
		Below.		465	222	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....				
Elgandal	...	Above.	706	...	...	19	634	1612	2841	6009	.....	.....	.....	.....	10184	1455	206	706 2·06
		Below.		600	304	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....				
Indur	... ...	Above.	572	...	...	141	670	2284	3271	5752	10635	.....	.....	.....	22127	2736	483	572 4·82
		Below.		460	205	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....				
Medak	... ...	Above.	575	...	...	113	730	1840	3110	6878	.....	.....	.....	.....	12024	1718	299	575 2·99
		Below.		434	233	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....				
Telingana Division.		Above.	639	...	...	80	711	1785	3036	5913	10839	.....	.....	414406	436000	48456	7055	639 76·55
		Below.		520	291	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....				
Aurangabad	...	Above.	452	...	...	253	844	1770	3288	6073	.....	.....	28138	.....	40510	5065	1121	452 11·21
		Below.		348	129	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....				
Birh	... ...	Above.	634	...	...	47	677	1905	3269	5589	13289	18360	.....	.....	42335	4704	742	634 7·42
		Below.		501	300	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....				
Nander	... ...	Above.	539	...	...	143	804	1870	2983	6459	12566	.....	.....	.....	24210	3026	561	539 5·61
		Below.		419	199	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....				
Naldrug	... ...	Above.	753	...	...	...	623	1773	2760	6126	9758	.....	.....	.....	19953	2494	331	753 3·31
		Below.		629	408	55	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....				
Bidar	... ...	Above.	625	...	...	73	690	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	21801	2733	437	625 4·37
		Below.		496	290	...	...	1880	2777	5681	11546	.....	.....	.....				
Parbhani	...	Above.	533	...	...	148	807	1852	3405	6143	10552	.....	.....	.....	21283	2787	523	533 5·23
		Below.		416	198	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....				
Sirpur Tandur	...	Above.	245	...	68	450	995	2202	...	5839	.....	.....	.....	.....	9395	1566	639	245 6·39
		Below.		159	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....				
Maharatwara Division.		Above.	534	...	...	158	793	1911	3137	6144	11269	18460	28080	.....	69331	6933	1298	534 12·98
		Below.		425	202	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....				
Gulbarga	...	Above.	585	...	...	77	801	1723	2953	6837	.....	.....	27015	.....	39293	4912	839	585 8·39
		Below.		470	243	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....				
Raichur	...	Above.	554	...	...	124	785	1801	3225	5209	14118	.....	22020	.....	47630	5293	955	554 9·55
		Below		433	213	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....				
Lingsugur	...	Above.	485	...	...	207	890	1949	3232	6507	.....	.....	.....	.....	12262	1752	361	485 3·61
		Below.		369	154	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....				
Karnatic Division.		Above.	538	...	...	139	832	1817	3131	6331	14134	.....	25140	.....	50911	5657	1051	538 10·51
		Below.		421	201	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....				
Provincial Total	.....	Above.	574	...	...	125	767	1845	3114	6108	11332	18420	26680	414465	482053	43823	7015	574 76·34
		Below.		469	237	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....				
Political Divisions. Northern	...	Above.	567	...	...	141	760	1924	2972	6016	11122	.....	.....	.....	22247	2781	490	567 4·90
		Below.		463	225	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....				
Eastern	...	Above.	561	...	...	156	783	1783	3308	5186	11125	.....	.....	.....	21659	2707	482	561 4·82
		Below.		460	222	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....				
Western	...	Above.	526	...	...	162	707	1851	3239	6242	11309	18408	28094	.....	69066	6907	1325	526 13·25
		Below.		412	104	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....				
Southern	...	Above	582	...	...	101	790	1828	3050	6290	12000	.....	25105	.....	48436	5380	925	582 9·25
		Below.		464	243	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....				
Atrafibalda.		Above.	946	...	...	...	430	1495	2592	...	.....	.....	.....	414093	416384	50555	6205	946 62·95
		Below.		847	624	255	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....				

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REPORT

ON THE CENSUS OPERATIONS.

PART II.

(Chapters VII. to XII.)

WITH APPENDIX.

BY

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Provincial Superintendent of Census Operations.

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